



THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having sanctioned the publication of a Weekly Paper, to be styled the "BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE," Notice is hereby given, that after this day all Advertisements and other Public Papers of the Government will be printed in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE only: and all Orders or other Public Notices appearing in that Paper under the signature of the Secretaries or other Public Officers of the Government, are hereby ordered and directed to be conformed to and obeyed accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

When official Notifications from the Government are inserted in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, no communication on the same subject will be made in writing to any Department concerned; but all Public Officers are required to take notice of such official Notifications in the same manner as if they had been directly communicated to them by letter from the Secretary's office; and as heads of offices alone will be furnished by Government with the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, they will be expected to communicate to their subordinate Officers all orders which may in any manner concern them.

The Bombay Government Gazettes, furnished by Government to public Offices, are to be lodged with the records, and are not to be removed from the Office.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

JOHN BAX, Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE.

The Government Printing and Lithographing Departments having been transferred to the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, all Printing and Lithographing required by any Department should be sent to the Office at Byculla.

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Statement received from the Committee of Management of the Government Savings Bank:—

DR. Balance Sheet of the Bombay Government Savings Bank, for the Official Year ending 30th April 1860. CR.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
To Amount due to 10,800 Depositors	19,07,603	5	8	By Cash in the General Treasury.	19,18,186	13	11
„ Government	11,348	10	1	„ Ditto Bank	413	1	5
„ Balances under One Rupee consolidated	85	2	11	„ Suspense account	437	3	4
Rupees....	19,19,037	2	8	Rupees.	19,19,037	2	8

(Signed) J. COLEBROOKE,
Actuary Government Savings Bank.

(Signed) J. M. ERSKINE,
Secretary Government Savings Bank.

Examined and found correct, 14th March 1861,

(Signed) A. D. FALLON.
„ J. L. HYNES.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS,
Acting Secretary Government Savings Bank.

Bombay Castle, Government Savings Bank,
30th April 1860.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1861.

By order,
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Under-Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for general information :—

“FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARIES OF CONSTRUCTIONS OF INCOME TAX ACTS XXXII. AND XXXIX. OF 1860.

No. 55.

Contingent,

Native Officers and Men of, exempted from Income Tax.

Act XXXII. of 1860, Section CXXVII.

The Officers and Sowars of a Native Contingent furnished by a Rajah for service in a Government Collectorate declared not liable to Income Tax, on the understanding that their pay was within the limit prescribed by Section CXXVII. Act XXXII. of 1860.—(*Financial Department Order, No. 1838 A., dated 20th February 1861.*)

No. 56.

Honorarium

To persons associated with Collector, under Section XIX. Act XXXII. of 1860.

Act XXXII. of 1860, Sections XIX. and CCXLVII.

The payment of an Honorarium to all persons whom any Collector or Deputy Collector, entrusted with the execution of the Income Tax Acts, may associate with himself, under Section XIX. Act XXXII. of 1860, in making assessments sanctioned at the rate of 16 Rupees in the case of Natives, and 32 Rupees in the case of Europeans for each regular sitting.—(*Financial Department Order, No. 2043, dated 27th February 1861.*)

No. 57.

Mess Houses,

Regimental, when the property of the Regiment, are exempted.

Act XXXII. of 1860, Schedule I.

Regimental Mess Houses, when the property of the Regiment, are exempted from Income Tax.—(*Financial Department Order, No. 2056, dated 27th February 1861.*)

No. 58.

Independent Chiefs,

Provisions to Family of, on resumption of State, liable to Income Tax.

Act XXXII. of 1860, Schedule IV.

A provision made, on the resumption or annexation of a State on failure of male heirs, for the support of the family of the last Chief, is liable to Income Tax, the family having no longer an independent political position, and having lapsed into the position of private persons.—(*Financial Department Order, No. 2109, dated 1st March 1861.*)

No. 59.

Charitable Society,

(District Benevolent, Bombay,) Government Promissory Notes belonging to, exempted.

Act XXXII. of 1860, Section CXXXIII.

The interest accruing on certain Government Promissory Notes, the property of the District Benevolent Society at Bombay exempted from Income Tax, under Section CXXXIII. Act XXXII. of 1860.—(*Financial Department Order, No. 2181, dated 1st March 1861.*)

No. 60.

Duty

Of 3 and 1 per Cent. how to be credited.

Act XXXII. of 1860, Sections CXI., CXCL, and CXCLII.

All payments made by, or sums collected from a person assessed with duty on his profits or income at the rate of 4 per cent., should be credited to the account of the duty of 3 per cent., until that duty is paid in full; the balance should be shown against the 1 per cent. duty.—(*Financial Department Order, No. 2164, dated 2nd March 1861.*)

No. 61.

Fines

How to be credited.

Section CCXLI.

Fines only partially realized should be dealt with in the same manner. When a fine, imposed on account of the aggregate duty of 4 per cent., is realized in full, the amount should be credited to the two duties in the proportion of their respective percentages.—(*Financial Department Order, No. 2164, dated 2nd March 1861.*)

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.”

By order,

A. D. ROBERTSON,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notifications by the Government of India are published for general information :—

“FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 50.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, under date the 2nd March 1861.

Read letter from the Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, No. 78, dated the 27th ultimo, with enclosures, regarding the allowances which Mr. Hampton, as a First Class Deputy Collector, Superintendent of Akbarry and Income Tax Collector, should draw during his absence in England on medical certificate.

RESOLUTION.—The Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, has ruled that, during his absence in England on medical certificate, Mr. Hampton should be restricted to an allowance of Rupees 350 a month, being a moiety of his salary as a First Class Deputy Collector, and should have no claim to

* Should be Collector. any portion of the allowances received by him as Superintendent of Abkarry and Income Tax Assessor,* on the ground that, “as a general rule, Public Officers are restricted to one substantive appointment; but if they are nominated to others these are regulated as local.”

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is of opinion that the allowance of Rupees 200 a month drawn by Mr. Hampton as Abkarry Superintendent is not a personal allowance, but an allowance belonging to the Office; and that it should therefore be reckoned as part of the substantive allowances of Mr. Hampton's appointment. With regard to the allowance of Rupees 250 a month, drawn by Mr. Hampton in connection with the Income Tax, His Honor thinks it should not be included in the calculation of his absentee allowances, as it is of a temporary nature, and should be paid to the Officer who acts for Mr. Hampton. His Honor however appears to have mistaken Mr. Hampton's position in respect to the Income Tax duties as he speaks of him as an Assessor, whereas his appointment is that of Collector.

Mr. Hampton urges that he has a claim to the allowances of all three appointments.

The Governor General in Council observes that, with a view to a proper decision of this case, as well as all similar cases that may arise in future, it should be considered whether the Offices are so combined that they naturally go together, and whether, on one man leaving on sick leave, a single successor can fill them all. If, for instance, a man were receiving 500, 300, and 200 Rupees for doing the work of three Offices, which, if he left, had to be separated and paid by 500, 400 and 300 Rupees to three separate men, in such a case 500 should be looked upon as his salary, and the extra 500 as a bonus to him personally, as long as he was able to discharge the work and no longer. But if a good man by energy and method can show that three Offices costing 1,200 Rupees, can be done by one man at 1,000 Rupees, and establish this so firmly that if he has to leave, the arrangement can be continued permanently, then he has a fair right to his sick leave allowance, calculated with reference to the whole 1,000 Rupees.

Mr. Hampton's case appears to His Excellency in Council to be one of the last-mentioned class; nor does he consider Mr. Hampton's claim to be prejudiced by the circumstance of his appointment as Income Tax Collector not being precisely of the nature of appointments ordinarily looked upon as permanent appointments, seeing that it is likely to last as long as the Income Tax is levied.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, in reply to his letter noted above, the original papers received with his letter being returned.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information, and for the guidance of the several Civil Auditors.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 51.

Fort William, the 8th March 1861.

Read again the following papers on the subject of leave of absence to Military Officers in Civil employ:—

Paragraph 2 of the Military Furlough Rules, dated 17th November 1854.

Financial Resolution, dated 19th January 1855.

Read the under-mentioned papers on the same subject:—

Endorsement from the Military Department, No. 935, dated 23rd April 1860.

Financial Order, No. 4762, dated 1st June 1860.

Extract, Military Department, No. 1087, dated 25th September 1860, with enclosure.

Financial Endorsement, No. 10244, dated 9th October 1860.

Report from Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, No. 3058, dated 16th idem.

No. 298A.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The 23rd April 1860.

From Lieutenant Colonel W. MAYHEW,
Adjutant General of the Army,

To the OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Military Department.

Dated Camp Kurrullee, the 6th April 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commander in Chief to request you will be good enough to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that Military Officers in Civil employ occasionally obtain leave of absence from the Civil Authorities without declaring the Regulations under which the leave is taken, whereas those in Military employ are, without exception, obliged, on the first occasion of taking leave, to elect either the Old or the New Rules.

2. The Commander in Chief is of opinion that all Officers in Civil or Military employ should be put on the same footing in respect to leave whether in or out of India.

No. 935.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Financial Department, for information.

By order of the Honorable the President in Council,

(Signed) F. D. ATKINSON, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Ordered, that the letter from the Adjutant General of the Army to the address of the Officiating Secretary to Government in the Military Department, No. 298A., dated 6th April 1860 (a copy of which has been forwarded to this Department with the Endorsement from the Military Department above adverted to) be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information and guidance in supersession of the orders noted in the margin.

Paragraph 2 of the Military Furlough Rules, dated 17th November 1854.
Financial Resolution, dated 19th January 1855.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order,

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notifications by the Government of India are republished for general information :—

"No. 261 of 1860-61.

To C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

SIR,—Mr. Dalzell, of the Uncovenanted Service, who has been in England on sick certificate upwards of a year, was allowed, for twelve months from the date of quitting his appointment, half, and from the expiration of this twelve months to date of rejoining, one-third of his allowances.

"On the condition that, during this additional period, the absentee shall draw the same rate of allowances as are granted by Clause 3 of Section V."

2. He now, I presume under that part of the Supreme Government Notification, dated 16th October 1857, which is given in the margin, prefers the following claim, viz :—

To half-pay for the period of transit from Kurrachee to Bombay.

To half-pay for twelve months in England.

To half-pay for the time spent in rejoining from Bombay to Kurrachee.

* During one year of the entire period of absence under this Rule the absentee will be subjected to a deduction of one-half, and during the remainder to a deduction of two-thirds of his allowances :

more than twelve months *after leaving his Station*, and during the remainder to a deduction of two-thirds of his allowances.

counting special and sick leave together, be held to refer to that part of Clause 3 of Section V. which is marginally given.

4. In other words, the special leave taken under the Notification of the Government of India, being taken for the purpose of reaching a Port from which to embark on sick certificate, appears to me a species of sick leave, and therefore to be subject to the proviso in Clause 3 of one year being the limit of absence from duty on half-pay.

5. In order that the doubt on this point may be set at rest, I beg respectfully to be favoured with the early instructions of His Honor in Council thereon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. LODWICK,
Civil Auditor.

Bombay, Civil Auditor's Office, the 9th February 1861.

No. 2580.

From C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To the CIVIL AUDITOR at Bombay.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 261, dated 9th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that, if, as appears to be the case, Mr. Dalzell, of the Uncovenanted Service, had sick leave for twelve months only

* Not exceeding £600 per annum.

from the time he left Bombay, he is clearly entitled, with reference to the Financial Notifications, Nos. 36 and 42, dated respectively the 11th July 1856 and the 14th October 1857, to half* pay for the regulated period of transit from Kurrachee to Bombay for the full twelve months of his absence, and for the regulated period for rejoining his appointment at Kurrachee after landing at Bombay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 13th March 1861.

No. 53.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India."

"No. 1125.

From R. TAYLOR, Esquire,
Civil Auditor, Punjab,

To C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.

Dated Lahore, the 26th February 1861.

SIR,—By order, Government of India, Financial Department, dated 26th January 1861, all Local Accountants and Civil Auditors were directed, after consultation, to submit separate Reports as to the effect the changes of system directed by the Supreme Government would have on their respective Establishments, although I have debated the matter with the Officiating Accountant, there are some points which appear to me doubtful, and so prevent my giving any decided opinion.

For although Section XXIV. of the Budget and Audit Committee's Report details the Returns to be made by the Civil Pay-Master in the Resource Department, and Section XXVII. those to be furnished by the Deputy Auditor-General, nothing is said touching those to be furnished by the Civil Pay-Master on account of the duties now discharged by the Civil Auditor. If the Returns now furnished by the Civil Auditor be still required from the Civil Pay-Master, it is evident that the change will not lessen the labour of the Establishment, or facilitate its reduction, while the effect of any alteration is shown in my Report to the Civil Finance Commission, of which I annex an Extract.

Another point of doubt is touching the Resource Department. The copies of the sanctioned Budget Estimates to be sent to the Civil Pay-Master under Section XXI. include of course receipts as well as disbursements, but these will in no way enable the Civil Pay-Master to check the *District Monthly Estimates*. Is the Civil Pay-Master not expected to check these? If he be, copies of the sanctioned Estimates of *each* District would be required, and a "Kistbundee," and a strong Establishment; but now (I apprehend) there is no such check, for the Clerk (part of whose duty the charge of the Resource Department in the Accountant's Office is) could not alone perform this work, though he had nothing else to do. I suppose then that the Civil Pay-Master will accept the District Monthly Estimates unless some entry be particularly noteworthy, but hope to be favored with further instructions on this point.

Supposing then such detailed check be not required, it is my intention to keep the Resource Department in my own hands, until personal acquaintance with the work shall show clearly what assistance is needed, and then to report; but a Writer on Rupees 40 will be now required for the correspondence.

My other doubts may be briefly stated:—

Section 22.—"Abstracts of Cash Requirements in the Military Department to be sent to the Civil Pay-Master at the three Presidencies;" then how will the Civil Pay-Master of the Punjab be informed of the demands which may be made on him?

Who are the "Civil Authorities" who can call for the data on which the cash requirements of the Military Department are founded?

Section 41.—"The Deputy Auditor-General will send an Annual Abstract of Cash Requirements." This will be the sole point in which he will be connected with the Resource Department.

I have &c.,
(Signed) R. TAYLOR,
Civil Auditor, Punjab.

Punjab, Civil Auditor's Office, Lahore, the 26th February 1861.

No. 2625.

To the CIVIL AUDITOR, Punjab.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1125, dated the 26th ultimo, with its enclosure, soliciting orders on certain points connected with the new system of Audit and Accounts, and in reply to communicate the following orders.

2. You are informed, with reference to paragraph 2 of your letter, that all the Returns now furnished by you as Civil Auditor will be required to be furnished under the new system.

3. In reply to your 3rd paragraph, I am to state that it will be sufficient for you to accept the District Monthly Estimates, unless some entry be particularly noteworthy.

4. With reference to the 4th paragraph, I am to observe that the additional Writer can be allowed only on a corresponding reduction being made in the Establishment of the Accountant's Office.

5. Adverting to paragraph 5, the Governor General in Council directs me to state that the cash requirements of the Military Department will be communicated to you and to all the other Civil Pay-Masters by the Military Finance Department, in the form to be prescribed by the Audit Board, as mentioned in my letter to the address of the Military Finance Department, No. 2236, dated the 1st instant, and that the Civil Pay-Masters will be at liberty to call for such Statements of requirements, if they are not duly forwarded by the Military Finance Department. Also that you are right in supposing that the Deputy Auditors General will have no concern with the Resource Department, except in respect to furnishing the two Annual Statements of Cash Requirements required to be sent with the Budget Estimates, and on the 1st October in each year.

I have &c.,
(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 14th March 1861.

No. 54.

Copy of the foregoing correspondence published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information and for the guidance of all Officers concerned.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 14th March 1861."

By order,

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas it is provided by Act No. XXVI. of 1850, that, whenever any application shall be made to the Government for putting the said Act in force in any Town or Suburb, notice thereof shall be given in the *Government Gazette* of the Presidency or place, and also by Proclamation within such Town or Suburb, setting forth the purposes of the application, and giving reasonable time for all Inhabitants of such Town or Suburb to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the said Act therein, for such purposes, or any of them; and whereas application has been made to the Government that the said Act No. XXVI. of 1850 may be put in force within the Village of PATTUS, for the purpose of making better provision for making, repairing, and cleaning roads, drains, and tanks, and for improving the said Town, and preventing any nuisances arising therein: Notice of the application aforesaid is hereby given, and all Inhabitants of the said Village of PATTUS in the Poona Collectorate, are hereby informed, that such of them as are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in the Village of PATTUS, for the purposes described in the application aforesaid, or any of them, may declare themselves accordingly before DUNCAN DAVIDSON, Esq., the Magistrate of Poona, at any time during the usual office hours, within two months from this date.

By order,

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given, that, on and after the 1st April 1861, a bright Revolving Light will be placed on Perim Island, in the Straits of Babel Mandel. The position of the Light House is a high piece of ground, about 1090 yards South-west of the North-east Bluff Point of the Island. The Light is 241 feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible from a Ship's Deck (say 15 feet above the sea) about 22 miles in clear weather.

The Light revolves once in four minutes.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

WALTER SCOTT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1861.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Captain Currie, 1st Class Deputy Collector, Shikarpoor, is, from the 12th proximo, transferred to the Hyderabad Collectorate, and placed in charge of the Nowshera districts, in succession to Captain Cowpar.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Hyderabad, 20th March 1861.

J. D. INVERARITY,
Commissioner in Sind.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under instructions* from Government, Sealing Wax will not be issued to any Public Office from this Department, in future, as the Governor in Council desires that, instead of that article, Gum should be used for closing letters. Officers requiring Sealing Wax for any particular purpose, or desirous of using it for special reasons, should provide themselves with the article by purchase from the Market.

* These instructions do not apply to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Her Majesty's Envoy at Teheran.

F. HUTCHINSON,
Collector of Bombay, in charge Stationery Department.

Bombay, 11th March 1861.

Notification.

It is hereby notified that, under orders of Government, it has been arranged with the "Bombay Education Society" that, when public Officers require any Printing Work to be executed for them at the Society's Press, they are not to provide Paper for the purpose (except Water-marked Paper for Bills of Exchange, &c.); but that for such works, as well as all other Printing on account of Government, the Society shall use Paper which will be supplied to them from this Department. This arrangement is to have effect from the 1st May 1861, from which date all Officers obtaining Printed Work from the Society's Press, are requested to sign a Receipt, which will be sent to them by the said Society, for the Paper, as well as for the Printed Work supplied, the former being requisite as a Voucher for the expenditure of Paper in the Society's Stationery Account with this Department.

F. HUTCHINSON,

Collector of Bombay, in charge Stationery Department.

Bombay, 20th March 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1861.

No. 134 of 1861.—Surgeon J. Turner is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 135 of 1861.—Lieut. J. H. Bedford, of the Corps of Engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 136 of 1861.—Deputy Assistant Commissary George Grey, Head Overseer of the Gun Carriage Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on private affairs.

No. 137 of 1861.—Brevet Captain J. Graham, of H. M.'s 2nd Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 138 of 1861.—The services of Mr. Henry Eton, Extra Acting Apothecary, attached to the Medical Stores, are placed at the disposal of the Commodore Commander in Chief of the I. N., with the view of his proceeding in H. M.'s Steamer "Assaye" to England, as Dispenser of Medicines, drawing his present allowances. Mr. Eton to be discharged on arrival in England.

No. 139 of 1861.—The leave of absence granted in G. G. O. No. 663, of the 28th November last, to Assistant Apothecary W. J. Wilson, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is extended to 30th June next, to remain at Lucknow, on the same account.

No. 140 of 1861.—The following promotions are made :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
2nd Regt. L. Cavalry.	Jemedar Ahmed Hoosain	Russaidar.....	8th Mar. 1861...	Dwarka Pursaud, promoted.
H. M.'s 7th Regt. N. I.	Jemedar Lukshmun Inakur ..	Subedar	1st Jan. 1861.	Subedars Poorun Sing and Aman Sing, pensioned.
H. M.'s 13th Regt. N. I.	Color Havildar Gunness Tewary	Jemedar	5th Feb. 1861.	Jemedar Gunness Buccus and Rama Dhungur, pensioned.
	Jemedar Shaik Mahomed } Hoosain	Subedar	1st Jan. 1861.	Subedars Sewbuccus Sing, pensioned, and Dullip Sing, deceased.
H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Major Shaik Mahomed	Jemedar	Ditto	Jemedar Synac Sewnac pensioned, and Shaik Mahomed Hoosain promoted.
H. M.'s 28th N. I.	Jemedar Nunwah Sing	Subedar	Ditto	Subedars Nur Sing and Bhowanjee Jadaw, pensioned.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1861.

No. 141 of 1861.—Lieut. C. F. Keays, of H. M.'s 14th Regt. N. I., and Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from the date of departure from Aden, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1861.

No. 142 of 1861.—Lieut. Col. C. F. North, of the Corps of Engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 143 of 1861.—Capt. C. Lucas, of the Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 144 of 1861.—Capt. T. W. W. Pierce, of H. M.'s 10th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 145 of 1861.—Surgeon E. Mahaffy is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 146 of 1861.—The Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the detention in India, after the embarkation of the Regiment, of the Pay Master and the Pay Master Serjeant of H. M.'s 64th Regiment, to settle the Pay Master's accounts.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1861.

No. 147 of 1861.—Captain J. D. Dale, of the 40th Regt. Madras N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 148 of 1861.—The establishment of the Marine Battalion will henceforth be considered to be the same as that of a Native Infantry Regiment, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to take measures for gradual reduction, as the return of Detachments may give opportunity.

No. 149 of 1861.—The following General Orders, by His Excellency the Governor General of India, No. 11A and 16 A, dated respectively the 17th and 24th January 1861, are republished:—

"Camp Jubbulpore, the 17th January 1861.

"No. 11A of 1861.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has much satisfaction in publishing for general information the subjoined letter, dated the 21st of November 1860, from Lieutenant General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commander of the Forces in China, bringing to notice the services during the Campaign in that Country, of the Native Troops of all Arms which proceeded to China from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The Governor General congratulates the Troops on the high testimony which they have earned for themselves from their distinguished Commander, by their exemplary conduct in Camp and Garrison, and by their valor in the Field. And it is an additional source of gratification to the Governor General, and a matter of which the Troops may justly be proud, that their brilliant conduct in the Field excited the admiration not only of their British comrades, but also of the French Troops which served in the same Campaign.

It will be the grateful task of the Governor General to make known to Her Majesty's Government the report of Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant, and to bring particularly to notice the Officers specially mentioned by him."

"To the RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL CANNING, G.C.B. &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD.—Peace having been concluded with this country, and many of the Native Troops serving in the Expeditionary Force, being about to return to India, it becomes my duty to bring to your Excellency's notice the services of the Regiments and Corps of Her Majesty's Indian Army which have been serving during the Campaign.

The 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry under Major Probyn, and Fane's Horse, under Captain Fane, have performed their work most admirably.

On more than one occasion these Regiments have been opposed to, and have successfully charged a vastly superior force of the Enemy's Cavalry, and their conduct in the Field has excited the admiration of the French as well as of the English Troops. It is not only on the Field of Battle that their services have been so important during the recent Campaign, but in performing the numerous other duties required of them of an infinitely more harassing nature: patrols, escorts and reconnaissances, as well as the task of carrying letters almost daily between Tientsin and Peking (a distance of seventy-five miles), for upwards of a month, during which they were frequently fired upon: their services have been of the utmost value to the Expedition.

I beg to recommend Major Probyn and Captain Fane to your Excellency's most favourable notice.

The two Companies of Madras Artillery under Captain Hicks, and the two Companies of Madras Sappers under Captain Shaw Stewart, rendered good and useful services in the operations which preceded and led to the fall of the Tackee Ports. The latter Corps was most energetic in working without relief, at the construction of the Batteries, and have always shown themselves to be cheerful and willing workmen. A Detachment of the former Corps, under Captain McIntyre, was summoned from its station at Chusan to the assistance of Shanghai, and was fortunate enough to reach that city on the day it was attacked by the Rebels and to assist in repelling their attacks.

The Regiment of Loodianah was stationed at Shanghai during the attack of the Rebels on that city, and under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Walsh contributed to their repulse.

The 8th and 15th Regiments of Punjab Infantry have accompanied the Army in all the active operations in the Field, and although, owing to the nature of the operations, they have not come into collision with the Enemy so frequently as they have perhaps wished,—their services have not been of the less value to the Expedition. The 15th Punjab Infantry, however, was particularly forward during the Action of the 18th of September, and on the 21st September a Detachment under Lieutenant Harries distinguished itself by crossing the river and capturing a gun which had opened on our Lines.

The 8th Punjab Infantry has been ably commanded throughout the Campaign by Captain Brownlow. Captain Shebbeare, an excellent Officer, the Commandant of the 15th Punjab Infantry was unfortunately compelled by ill-health to leave just when active operations were commencing; but the Regiment has been efficiently commanded by Lieutenant Randall.

The 11th and 19th Punjab Infantry have been employed in garrisoning the Depôts, &c., while the 3rd and 5th Bombay Native Infantry and the 21st Madras Native Infantry have formed portions of the Garrisons of Hong-Kong and Canton.

I have much pleasure in informing your Excellency that the behaviour of the Indian Troops, both in Camp and in Garrison, has been everything that I could wish; and it has given me much satisfaction that the course of events have enabled me to send a considerable portion of them back to their homes in India before the end of the present year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT, Lieutenant General,
Commander of the Forces.

Head Quarters, Tientsin, the 21st November 1860."

"Camp Ghosalpore, the 24th January 1861.

No. 16A of 1861.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to admit Rensaldar Bahadoor Khan, of the Sind Horse, to the Second Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of "Bahadoor," in consideration of his long, faithful, and valuable services.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General."

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

No. 150 of 1861.—The Ration of Gram is reduced to eight pounds per diem, excepting for Colonial Horses.

No. 151 of 1861.—With reference to Art. 470 Section XXXIII. page 112, of the 3rd Appendix to Jameson's Code, and in supersession of the arrangement thereby sanctioned, the Officer appointed to the Control and Superintendence of the Medical Department at Aden, shall be relieved of his Regimental charge. In lieu thereof, the charge of the European General Hospital at that Station shall devolve on him, in addition to his duties as Medical Superintendent. He will receive a Staff salary of Rupees 560, per mensem.

2. Art. 448, Section XXXIII., page 66, 2nd Supplement, is accordingly cancelled.

M A R I N E D E P A R T M E N T.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1861.

No. 47 of 1861.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has granted extensions of leave, on medical certificate, to the following Officers of the Indian Navy, viz :—

Commander B. Hamilton	} Six Months.
Lieut. W. H. Davies	
„ J. W. Clarkson	
„ C. P. Georges	
Mr. J. R. Brebner (Mate)	
Mr. Lewis Gwyn Lewis (Mate)	
Mr. W. H. Ussher (Captain's Clerk)	

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1861.

No. 48 of 1861.—The services of Mr. Henry Eton, Extra Acting Apothecary, attached to the Medical Stores, are placed at the disposal of the Commodore Commander in Chief of the I. N., with the view of his proceeding in H. M.'s Steamer "Assaye" to England, as Dispenser of Medicines, drawing his present allowances. Mr. Eton to be discharged on arrival in England.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1861.

Captain F. Schneider, Political Superintendent of Sawunt Warea, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1861.

Major R. Wallace, Resident at Baroda, delivered over charge of the Residency to his Officiating Assistant, Lieutenant P. Fenwick, on the 6th instant, and resumed charge on the 18th idem.

Major W. W. Anderson, Superintendent of the Gaikwar Contingent in Kattywar, and Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, received charge of the district of Umrelly on the 15th instant.

Major R. M. Johnstone, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I., Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, received charge of the district of Okamundel on the 8th instant.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

The following Notification is issued in substitution of the Notifications published at page 470 of the *Government Gazette* of the 21st instant :—

Major S. J. K. Whitehill having resigned the Command of the Guzerat Horse, Major J. C. Graves has been appointed to the command of that Corps.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Captain W. B. Gray in the appointment of 2nd in Command of the Kolhapoor Infantry Corps.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1861.

Erratum.—The following Notification to be read for the one of the same date published in the last *Government Gazette* at page 471 :—

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. H. Hebbert to officiate as Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. H. Newton to act as Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Harrison.

Mr. J. Gibbs to act as Registrar of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. A. B. Warden to act as Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1861.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey assumed charge of his appointment of Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur on the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1861.

Captain T. Thatcher received charge of the Office of Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, from Major Agar on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. J. L. Johnson, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, having returned to his duties on the 16th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under date the 27th February last, is cancelled.

Mr. Edward Harrington to act as Second Assistant Registrar of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut during the absence, of Mr. Bhasker Soonderjee on leave.

Mr. H. Newton assumed charge of the appointment of Acting Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut on the 22nd instant.

Commander W. Balfour, Indian Navy, Superintendent of Indus Flotilla, and Mr. J. Howe, Acting Master, Indian Navy, Government Freight Agent at Sukkur, are vested with the powers of a Deputy Magistrate and Kardar respectively.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

Mr. T. A. Compton, Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 4th May next, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. L. ANDERSON, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1861.

Mr. R. B. Worthington, of the Civil Service, has passed the Departmental Examination according to the 2nd Standard.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

Mr. W. Hart assumed charge of the Offices of Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, on the 20th instant.

Mr. H. B. Boswell, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, under Chapter IV. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

Captain J. Jones, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad and Kaira, is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the City of Ahmedabad. vice Captain Boddam.

The duties of Assistant Surgeon H. V. Carter as Acting Assistant Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital were carried on by the late Assistant Surgeon Larken from the 4th to the 19th February, and from that date to the 18th March 1861 by Assistant Surgeon C. Johnson, on general duty, Bombay.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1861.

Lieutenant J. H. Bedford, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Belgaum and Kolapoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 12th April 1861, preparatory to his proceeding to England.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,
WALTER SCOTT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1861.

Assistant Surgeon H. V. Carter, attached to the Grant Medical College, has been granted an extension of leave to the 18th instant.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Rao Saheb" on Mr. Mahiputram Rupram, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira Sub-Division, now on leave to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Assistant Surgeon H. V. Carter, M.D., in the appointments of Assistant Surgeon in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Grant Medical College, and Curator of the Grant College Museum, from the 1st of January 1861.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. L. ANDERSON, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1861.

The Reverend H. Pace is allowed privilege leave for three weeks.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1861.

The Reverend George Cook was permitted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Establishment of Chaplains of the Church of Scotland at this Presidency on the 4th February last.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

The Reverend W. Goodall, Chaplain of Sattara, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the date he may leave his station.

The Reverend D. Goldstein, Chaplain of Sholapore, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, from the date he may leave his station.

The Reverend W. Maule, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, is allowed three months' leave of absence on medical certificate, from the day he left his station.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,

Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY purposes to hold his THIRD VISITATION in the Cathedral Church of ST. THOMAS on Tuesday in EASTER WEEK, April 2nd, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

J. P. BICKERSTETH, M.A.,
Registrar of the Diocese.

25th March, 1861.

Bank of Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK will be CLOSED on *Friday* the 29th and *Saturday* the 30th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 21st March 1861.

Advertisement.

The following Passages are required:—From BOMBAY to the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE for Two (2) Men; from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE for Six (6) Time-expired Native Convicts; from BOMBAY to ANDAMAN ISLANDS for (57) fifty-seven Native Convicts.

By order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,

H. WILLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.

*Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
Bombay, 26th February 1861.*

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the OFFICE of the COMMANDER IN CHIEF, INDIAN NAVY, from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the CONVEYANCE from MANGALORE to CALCUTTA of about Twenty-five Tons of COIR, be the same more or less.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per Ton of Four (4) Candies, or Two thousand Two hundred and Forty (2,240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles, which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order, according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel, or authorised Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed, and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of Lading, or such other documents connected with the Lading of the Articles, as the Principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir, in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The Commander in Chief reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tenders, without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,

H. WILLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.

*Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
Bombay, 5th March 1861.*

Notice.

For SALE, at the OFFICE of the AUDITOR of PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS, Copies of a NEW CODE of REGULATIONS for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, at Rupees 2-4-0 per copy. Terms—Cash.

GORE MUNBEE, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Auditor of P. W. Accounts.

Bombay, 22nd July 1859.

Notice.

For SALE at WASSIND (Fulshir), the following Buildings, lately in the charge of the Commissariat Department:—

- 1 Temporary Barrack.
- 1 Privy.
- 2 Cook-Houses.
- 1 Officer's Quarter.

Persons desirous to purchase can inspect the Buildings, and make a tender for their purchase at the Office of the Acting Executive Engineer, Northern Konkun, any day between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. If not disposed of by private Contract before the 20th April 1861, they will be sold on that day by Public Auction. The ground is not for sale.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 21st March 1861.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Acting Executive Engineer, Northern Konkun, on or before the 1st of May next, for Spreading, Rolling, and Consolidating Metal, and for clearing out the Side Gutters on the following Lines of Roads:—

Road from the Foot of the Thull Ghaut, at Kussara, to Wassind (Fulshir), 29 miles long.

Road from the Foot of the Bhore Ghaut, at Khopoollee (Campoollee), to the Panwell Bunder, 24 miles.

All particulars can be obtained by letters or by personal application at the Executive Engineer's Office at Tanna, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 21st March 1861.

Notice.

To be sold by Public Auction, on *Monday*, the 1st April 1861, at the CUSTOM HOUSE BUNDER, a Quantity of CONDEMNED STORES, comprising BOATS' SAILS, BOATS' AWNING TOPS, YARDS, MASTS, OLD ROPE, OLD IRON, a Quantity of OLD PAPERS, and other Miscellaneous Articles, belonging to the Department of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Also, on the same day, at the APOLLO BUNDER, will be sold one OLD COTTON PADOW and a GIG, under Section XXXIX. of Act XXII. of 1855.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. for all lots above Rs. 10 to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down; the remainder to be paid, and the articles cleared away, on or before the third day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

All lots of Rs. 10 and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.

J. W. BARKER,

Retired Captain I. N., Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Bombay, 19th March 1861.

OPIMUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 26th March 1861.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED.		IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.		EXPORTED BY SEA.		DETAIL OF EXPORTS.	
	Total.	From 5th to 15th Mar. 1861.	Total Imported.	Lost on the Road.	Up to 19th Mar. 1861.	From 20th to 26th Mar. 1861.	From 20th to 26th March 1861.	OF THE SEASON 1859-60.
AT AHMEDABAD.								
For 1859-60 Chests.	4,083	378	43,975	8	43,158	110	Per Steamer "Columbian"	110
" 1860-61 "	701	16,197	15,388	7	9,329	496	Per Steamer "Columbian"	491
							Purchased by Government	2
AT AHMEDABAD.							OF THE SEASON 1860-61.	496
For 1859-60 Chests.	4,083	378	43,975	8	43,158	110	None.	
" 1860-61 "	701	16,197	15,388	7	9,329	496	OF THE SEASON 1860-61.	
							Per Steamer "Columbian"	3
							Total	009
							(Errors excepted)	

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

Bombay, Custom House, 27th March 1861.

F. L. JENKINS,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Woomer Noor Mahomed.	A Broker in Horses and Carriages.	Mahomedan.	In Memon Wada, without the Fort.	8th	March	1861
Sullamon Latib and Jacob Amun.	Lascars	Mahomedans.	In Ghogari Molla, without the Fort.	13th	"	"
Topun Runsord	A General Merchant	Hindoo.	In Collee Street, without the Fort.	14th	"	"
Nathoo Nanjee	A Grain Seller.	Mahomedan.	In Durga Molla, without the Fort.	15th	"	"
Kanknadee Kristnaya Dewapa.	None	Hindoo.	Lately in Chawoolwady, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	"	"	"
Coostna Luckmon and Ragwa Luckmon.	Brickmakers	Hindoos	At Mahim, without the Fort.	16th	"	"
Manuel Almeida	A Ticket Printer in the Office of the G. I. P. Railway Co.	Protestant	At Oomercarry, without the Fort.	18th	"	"
Govind Nema Patell	A dealer in Snuff	Hindoo.	In Market, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Essack Noor Mahomed, Sallay Mahomed, Noor Mahomed, and Joosab Noor Mahomed.	The first is a Dealer in Chunnam, and the second a Dealer in Coals, and the third is unemployed.	Mahomedans.	At Poydowni, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Luxumousing Gungaram.	A Jeweller in Pearls	Hindoo.	In Lowarchawl, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Khemjee Mussoojee.	A Cobbler	Ditto	Lately at Karatalao, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	"	"	"
William Boyd.	None	European.	Lately near Calendavy, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	"	"	"
Cassiba Ramjee and Bunajee Ramjee.	Fruit dealers	Hindoo.	Lately in Vud Gadee, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
William Boyd	1st Monday	April next	11 o'clock.
Cassiba Ramjee and Bunajee Ramjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Khemjee Mussoojee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Kanknadee Kristnaya Dewapa	3rd Monday	Ditto	Ditto.
Essack Noor Mahomed, Sallay Mahomed, Noor Mahomed, and Joosab Noor Mahomed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Govind Nema Patell	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Manuel Almeida	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Cassebaee, Widow, Dhondoo Kooshaba, and Balloo Kooshaba.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Luxumousing Gungaram	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Coostna Luckmon and Ragwa Luckmon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Syed Hoosein bin Syed Mullick	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nathoo Nanjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Opposing Creditors must file their Claims, verified by Affidavit, and pay the usual Fees, at my Office, at least three days before the Hearing. The above-named Insolvents have filed Schedules of their Debts, Estates, and Effects in my Office.

Dividend payable in the undermentioned Insolvent's Estate:—

William Keys Fogerty.... 1st Monday in April next, of 26 per cent.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 19th day of March 1861.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મધે.

જાહેર ખર્ચર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે ને, વિગત સાથે એની હેઠળ ને જુદી જુદી આશામીઓનાં નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજી એવી છે ને વીકેટરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે ને ધારો કરીને દરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં આપમાંનો ઇલાજ અમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમધે રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહોડ	માસ.	વરસ.
ઉમર નુરમહમદ	ધોડા તથા ગાદીઓનો દલાલ.	મહમદીઅં ન	બાહારકોટ મેમલુવાડા મધે.	૮ મે	માર્ચ.	૧૮૬૧.
મુલેમાંનલતીબ તથા બકુમ આમન.	ખલાસીઓ	મહમદીઅં ન	બાહારકોટ ધોધારી મોહાલા-મધે.	૧૩ મે	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
ગ્રામણુ રંણુગ્રાડ	સરવે વસ્તુનો વેહેપારી	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ ધોધારી મોહાલા-મધે.	૧૮ મે	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
નથુ નાંનજી	ચણાનો વેહેપારી	મહમદીઅં ન	બાહારકોટ દરગા મોહાલા-મધે.	૧૫ મે	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
કંકનાડી કુમરુચિ દેવાપા. કંઈ નહીં	કંઈ નહીં	હીંદુ.	ધોડા દાહાડા ઉપર બાહારકોટ એવલ વાડી મધે ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
કુરાણું લખમણ તથા રાધવકડીયા લખમણ.	હીંદુ.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ મેડેમ આગલ.	૧૬ મે	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
મનવલ આલમેડા	ગ્રેટ હંડીઅં ન પેનનથુલારેલવે કંપનીની આશીરામધે ડી-ક્રીટ ધાપનાર.	પ્રેસિડેન્ટ.	બાહારકોટ ઉમરખાડી આગલ.	૧૮ મે	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
ગોવીંદ નાસા પટેલ	તમકીર વેચનાર	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ મારકીટ મધે ..	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
ધસાક નુરમહમદ તથા પેહેલો સુનાનો વેહેપારી અને રાલિ મહમદ નુરમહમદ તથા વજીરાય નુરમહમદ.	ખાલી કોચલાનો વેહેપારી તથા તીની બેકાર છે.	મહમદીઅં ન	બાહારકોટ પાવચોણી આગલ.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
લખમણુરંગી ગંગારામ ..	મોતીનો વેહેપારી	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ લવારચાલી મધે.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
ખીમજી મથુજી	મોચી	હીંદુ.	ધોડા દાહાડા ઉપર બાહારકોટ ખાસ તલાલ આગલ ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
વીલીઅં મ આઈડી	કંઈ નહીં	ધોરીઅં ન.	ધોડા દાહાડા ઉપર બાહારકોટ કાલકાદેવી પારો ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
કાશીપારામજી તથા બનાજી પરાતાકીયા રામજી.	હીંદુ.	હીંદુ.	ધોડા દાહાડા ઉપર બારકોટ વડની ગાદી ઉપર ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની આખરોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, ને ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદારો મચકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા સીજવસ્તુ આ નામદાર કોર્ટના આફિસિઆલ આસાએનીના તાબામાં આવે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાપાઠે કરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાદોડી.	માસ.	કલાક.
વીલીઅમ બાઉડી.....	૧ લો સોમવાર.	આવતો અપરેલ.	૧૧ કલાક.
કાસીબા રમણ તથા બનાજી રામજી.....	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
એમાજી મથુજી.....	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
કેકનાડી કમ્પ્લેક્સ દેવાણા.....	૩ જો સોમવાર.	એલ.	એલ.
હસાક નુરમહમદ તથા રાજી મહમદ નુરમહમદ તથા જુસુબ			
નુરમહમદ.....	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
ગોવિંદ નામા પટેલ.....	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
મનવેલ આલમેડા.....	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
કાસીબાઈ વીધવા તથા ધોડુ કુશાબા તથા બાબુ કુશાબા ..	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
લખમણસિંગ ગંગારામ.....	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
કમ્પ્લેક્સ લખમન તથા રામજી લખમણ.....	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
સંધ્યેદ હુસાન બીન સંધ્યેદ મલીક.....	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
નથુ નાંજી ..	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.

આજ આવતાર જેસુદારોએ યોજામાં યોજા સાંભળવાના તથુ દાદોડા અગાઉ મોગજુનામાંની સાળીત કરેલા પોતાના દાતા અનારી આગીતા દાખત કરાવેલો. તથા સિરફતા પ્રનાયે તેઓએ શી આપી જોડ્યો. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા સાત સિલકવાની કીમે અનારી આગીસમાં દાખત કરાવી છે.

નીચે લખેલા ઇન્ટેરમાં કાલા આપવાને કરાવીઆ છે તેહેની વીગત.

વીલીઅમ કીન જુગરડી, ૧ સોમવાર આવતો અપરેલ.... ૨૧ ટકા.

મુખ્યદનાં કાદમયે. કોર્ટેના કલાકેની આશીસમાં,
તારીખ ૧૬ મી માર્ચ સને ૧૮૬૧.

જન ઉલીએમ આર,
કોર્ટેના કલાકેની સહી.

(A true translation)
J. FLYNN, Chief Translator.

Notice

Is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders, for the supply for one year, of Wax Cloth, Dungaree Cloth, Europe Candles, Europe and Country Sealing Wax, Bengal Twine, Gunny Bags, Dammer, and Coconut Oil, required for use in the Bombay Post Office, will be received on Monday, the 1st April 1861, at 12 o'clock Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees One hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should fail to furnish the required Security to the extent of Rupees Five hundred for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen at any time, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P.M.

Bombay, General Post Office, 23rd February 1861.

T. GARRETT,
Post Master.

Bank of Bombay.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 23rd March 1861.

Liabilities.	Rupees.	Assets.	Rupees.
Proprietors' Capital	52,25,000	Government Securities	22,90,091
Circulation	99,83,592	Loans on Deposit of Government Securities	74,99,598
Deposits	49,93,282	Cash Credits on ditto	24,87,489
Rest	2,64,562	Bills Discounted	30,79,646
		Other Securities	2,79,193
		Cash Balance	48,32,419
Rupees..	2,04,68,436	Rupees..	2,04,68,436

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 23rd March 1861.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR RACE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, tubercular and articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and unknown cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c. ..	..	..	9	..	13	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	27
Brahmun.	..	..	5	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Lingnet and Bhatia ..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
Hindoo of other Caste ..	1	1	33	4	45	4	..	8	15	..	1	..	15	..	..	1	..	127
Hindoo Out-caste ..	..	..	6	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	14
Moosulman ..	..	4	40	1	47	2	..	6	9	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	110
Parsee ..	..	..	8	..	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	18
Jew ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Native-Christian..	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Indo-European ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
European ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Negro-African ..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Other and Unknown Race ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Races....	7	1	115	6	124	12	1	20	29	..	1	..	27	..	3	1	..	340
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Ten Years.	..	77	37	13	132	11	..	25	38	..	2	1	10	..	4	2	..	352

N.B.—This table is an extract from a more extensive yearly Return that is prepared for statistical purposes, and chiefly for the detection of any removable sources of disease, with a view to improving the healthiness of the Island. As the principal object cannot be fully attained unless the true causes of death be recorded, persons of all stations are requested, in each case of death occurring in their circle, to obtain, in writing, from the Medical Attendants the name of the fatal disease, that it may be delivered to the Policeman at the funeral place. Medical Practitioners, particularly, are requested to aid the registration. Blank forms of Death Reports, to keep by them in readiness, are given gratuitously on application at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

It is thought that some withhold their assistance through the notion that reports of the single casualties coming now and then under their observation could but little affect the Returns; but it ought rather to be borne in mind, that the accuracy of the Returns depends on the correct reporting of all single cases, for of such only the aggregate is made up.

R. HAINES, M.D.,

Bombay, 27th March 1861.

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

Bank of Bombay.**DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills	11 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months	13 ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares ..	11 per cent.
On Open Loans on ditto	12 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts	12 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods ..	13 ditto.

Bills payable within one month are discounted under the above rate, and Discount at 3 per cent. under the rate charged, will be refunded on all Bills paid before maturity, for the unexpired portion of the time such Bills may have to run.

The rate of Advance on deposit of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Government Notes is 98 per cent., on 5 per Cent. Government Notes 90 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Government Notes 75 per cent., on Railway Shares three-fourths of the paid-up value of the Shares, and on Goods three-fourths of the approved value.

Loans on Goods, &c.

Advances are granted on the security of Goods not of a perishable nature, deposited in private Godowns situated either in the Fort, or in Grant Buildings, Colaba.

Government Agency.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Securities, Bank Shares, and other Indian Stock Certificates; also the purchase or sale of the same, and realises the Interest and Dividends as they become due; and is also authorised to transact the business hitherto carried on by the Government Agents for the public Creditors of Government and others, and to remit the Interest, Dividends, and Principal by *Bills of Exchange, payable in England* to Constituents, Shareholders, and others, whether resident in Europe or elsewhere.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 17th January 1861.

The Bombay Dock and Land Reclamation Company (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, for permission to commence the construction, forthwith, of a series of Piers, Wharfs, Wet Docks, and Bonded Warehouses, between the Apollo Pier and Arthur Bunder, on the foreshore, and a Canal through the Island of Colaba; also, Wet Docks, Graving Docks, Wharf-Shedding, Houses, Offices, Warehouses, Railway Stations, Railways, Tramways, Roads, Bridges, Sewers, and the Reclamation of Land from the Sea in Backbay, by the "Bombay Dock and Land Reclamation Company (Limited)."

The amended Plan, Section, Estimates, Descriptive Reports, and Dock Rules of the proposed undertaking, together with a Book of Reference thereto, and also a copy of this Notice, have been deposited with the Collector of Land Revenue for the Island of Bombay.

ROBERT FAIRBAIRN,
Promoter & Engineer.

Offices, Seton Lodge, Tardeo,
Bombay, 7th March 1861.

जाहिरखबर.

ह्या वरून दिल्ली जाते एसिजे पालवाचें वंदर व आर-
थरचें वंदर ह्या दोन्ही वंदरांचे मध्ये समोरच्या किनाऱ्यावरतीं
कित्येक वंदरें व धके व ज्यामध्ये गलवतें तरतीं राहतील
अशा गोद्या व ज्या मालाची जकात घेण्यांत येते त्यासाठीं
खतें सरकारांनं लिहून घेतलेंलें अशा मालासाठीं वखारी
आणि या खेरीज कुलाव्याचे टापून केनाल द्वाणजे गलव-
तांस येण्याजाण्यास पाण्याचा खणून केलेला नाला व ज्याम-
ध्ये गलवतें तरतीं राहतील अशा गोद्या व ज्या मध्ये गलव-
तांचे तळ साफ करण्यांत यावे अशा गोद्या व धुक्यांसीं लागत
छपें व घरें व आफिसें व वखारी व रेलवेचीं ठिकाणें व
रेलवे व त्रामवे (द्वाणजे रेलवेचे जसे केलेले रस्ते ज्याव-
रून गाडे भरून मोटीं ओडीं जातील येतील असे रस्ते)
व सडका व पूल व नळ व ताकवेच्या खाडीमधून पाणी
हटवून जमीन सुकी करावी हें सर्व काम मुंबईचा डाक एंड
लॉड रेक्लेमेशन कंपनी लिमिटेड (द्वाणजे गोद्या व
समुद्राचें पाणी हटवून जमीन सुकी करावयाची कंपनी ज्या
मध्ये प्रत्येक भागीदारांचे भागप्रमाणे मात्र त्यांना यावा
लागेल या कंपनीने हें सर्व काम) करण्याचा परंभ तावडतोव
करण्याची रजा मागण्यासाठीं हजरत नामदार गवरनर इन्
कौन्सल साहेबांस अर्ज करण्याचा विचार केला आहे.

जें काम चालविण्याचा विचार केला आहे त्याची जमीन
व पायाचा शुद्ध केलेला नकाशा व रुंदीचा व उंचीचा नका-
शा व सुमारें व तपशीलवार पोटा (अथवा यादी) व गोद्या-
चा कायदा व त्याचे वरोवर त्या विषयी तपशीलवार पुस्तक
व ह्या जाहिरखबरेची नकल हें सर्व मुंबईच्या टापूचे जमी-
नीचे हसीलाचा कलेक्टर साहेबांचे आफिसांत ठेविले आहेत.

ह्या कामाची आफिसें ताडवेवाजवळ सिटन लाज नावा-
च्या वंगल्यामध्ये आहेत.

रावर्ट फेरवरन,

सदहू काम चालविण्यास आशा देणार

मुकाम मुंबई तारीख ७ वी व इंगिजीयर.

माहे मार्च सन १८६१.

जुलैर मय्यर.

जे उपरती आपवाभां म्येजे ने पालवानो अंदर म्ये
आरथरने अंदर म्ये जे अंदरनेनी वयभां शमितना श्रीनारा-
उपर केडलाअंक अंदर म्ये धकाओ म्ये नेभां वाहाओ
तरतां रेहे म्येची गोदीओ म्ये ने मादनी उपर नकात लेवी
छे तेने रात्र अतो रात्रारे लपी लीवेली म्येचा मादने वारते
वपारो तथा म्ये शीवामे कुवागाना रापु मधेची देनाल
म्येथले वाहाओने म्येवागवाना पांछीने गोदी काहाओ
नाओ म्ये नेभां वाहाओ तरतां रेहे म्येची गोदीओ म्ये
नेभां वाहाओना तलीम्येने राक करवामां म्येचे म्येची गोदी-
ओ म्ये धकाओनेलगता धापराओ म्ये धरो म्येने हारीशो
म्येने वपारो म्येने रेलवेना उकाओ म्येने रेलवे म्येने तरामे
(म्येथले रेलवेना नेवा अनानका रराताओ नेथी गाडामां
मोश जोओओ लरीने ते नम्ये म्येचे म्येचा रराताओ)
म्येने राडो म्येने पुओ म्येने नओ म्येने पाकमेनी पाडी-
मांथी पांछीने हारीने नमीन शुश्री करनी म्ये रात्रे धाम
मुंयधना उक म्येड लांड रेक्लेमेशन कंपनी लीमीटेड (म्ये-
ले गोदीओ म्येने हरीम्येनु पांछी हारीने नमीन शुश्री
करवानी कंपनी नेभां अंक म्येक भागीदारांना भाग परमाओ
मातर तेने आपवुं पो म्ये कंपनीम्ये म्ये रात्रे धाम) अन-
वांनी शुश्रवात तापउतोव करवने रत्न मांगवाने रात्र हजरत
नामदार गवरनर इन् कडिनराल राहियने म्येने करवानो
वीयर धारो छे.

जे धाम यकावाने धारवुं छे तेनी नमीन म्येने पाच्याने
शुधारेओ नकाशो म्येने उवाडपोहोलाहना नकाशा म्येने म्य-
उरये म्येने वीगतवार पोटा (अथवा म्येच्यादीओ) म्येने
गोदीओना कायदा म्येने तेनी राथे ते वीशीनी वीगतोनुं
म्येपाणीई म्येने म्ये जुलैरमय्यरनी नकल पावु म्ये रात्रे
मुंयधना रापुनी नमीनना म्येने शुधना क्वेकटर राहियनी
म्येचीशामधे रापी मुद्रा छे.

म्ये धामनी म्येचीशो ताडवेव म्येगल शीटन लाज नाम-
ना वंगलाभां छे.

रायर्ट प्रेरयेरन

उपवुं धाम यकावाने म्येचा आपनारो
मुंयधना मुंयधनी तारीख ७ वी म्येने ई जुनीम्येने.
माहे मार्च सन १८६१.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).

(Paid-up Capital, One Million Sterling; Reserve Fund,
£ 100,000 Sterling.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER OF THE AGRA AND UNITED
SERVICE BANK (LIMITED) is authorised to draw on
the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (AND BRANCHES).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (AND BRANCHES).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (AND BRANCHES).
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, in addition to ordinary Banking busi-
ness, makes Advances on the pledge and deposit of Government
Paper, and grants Loans to Parties with two personal Securities
and Life Insurance.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, Ireland, also
Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe,
at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1 1/2d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 1d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0 1/2d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 1 month's sight	2s. 0 1/4d.
On demand	2s. 0 1/2d.
On Scotland do.	2s. 0 1/2d.
On Ireland do.	2s. 0 1/4d.
Circular Notes	2s. 0 1/4d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be
prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the
day.

The Bank purchases Bills, and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposits re-payable on demand	2 p. ct. per an.
On Home Remittance Deposits payable by Bills on London	4 " "
On Deposits for 3 months certain, and thereafter subject to 1 month's notice of withdrawal	4 " "
On Deposits for 9 months certain, and thereafter subject to 2 months' notice of withdrawal	5 " "
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.	

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The funds of all public bodies connected with the Services, and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the Remittance is to be sent.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enforcement, for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts, for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited), Bombay," and to make all Orders or Remittances payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,

Bombay, 13th February 1861.

Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grants Drafts on London on Demand and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on Demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, the Australian Colonies, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" " 4 " "	2s. 1d. "
" " 3 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 2 " "	2s. 0¼d. "
" " 1 " "	2s. 0¼d. "
" " on demand	2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland on demand	2s. 0½d. "
On Ireland " "	2s. 0¼d. "
Circular Notes	2s. 0¼d. "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	2s. 0¼d. "

No Draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency, on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay is one-quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation takes charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of... ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody... ½ per cent.

Hours of Business... 10 to 4

Saturdays... 10 to 1

Bombay, 20th March 1861.

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Men for Guard from each Company,—how to find the proper proportion.

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Compendium entitled CHARGES and PENALTIES with reference to Mutiny Act and Articles of War, issued by G. O. C. 1001 of 14th September 1860. Rs. 1

Regimental Forms, of the PRESCRIBED PATTERNS, CAREFULLY PREPARED FOR THE VARIOUS CORPS.

"Diaries" of Parades, &c. required by G. O. C. of 13th August 1858.

Leave Certificates for SEPOYS to the Bengal Presidency.

Musters Rolls on best foolscap.

Monthly Returns, for Native Infantry or Cavalry (8 pages), printed on best foolscap.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Overland Mail.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer "OTTAWA," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th April, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee, until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE :—

<i>Via Marseilles.</i>		<i>Via Southampton.</i>	
Weight under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.....	Rs. 0 6 0		Rs. 0 4 0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 0 8 0	"	" 0 8 0
" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	" 0 14 0	"	" 1 0 0
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	"	" 1 0 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	"	" 1 0 0

China Mail.—Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "MADRAS," will be closed on SUNDAY, the 31st March, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 1st April. Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

Scinde Mails.—Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer "SCINDIAN," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

Suez and China, Dates of Departure of Mails during the year 1861 :—

FROM BOMBAY TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND.

27th March.	27th August.
12th April.	12th September.
27th April.	27th September.
12th May.	12th October.
27th May.	27th October.
12th June.	12th November.
27th June.	27th November.
12th July.	12th December.
27th July.	27th December.
12th August.	

FROM BOMBAY TO GALLE AND CHINA.

1st April.	31st August.
16th April.	16th September.
1st May.	1st October.
16th May.	16th October.
31st May.	31st October.
16th June.	16th November.
1st July.	1st December.
16th July.	16th December.
31st July.	31st December.
16th August.	

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the above dates.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st December 1860.

SHIP LETTERS.

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the usual Regulations, by any of the following Ships *N. B.*—The Post Office takes every means in its power to ascertain the exact date on which the Vessels enumerated below will leave the Harbour, but it cannot in any way guarantee their departure on the days mentioned in this List :—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
Ottawa	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company	12th April	Suez	Aden.
Oriens	Ditto ditto ditto	27th ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Madrass	Ditto ditto ditto	1st ditto		[Singapore.
Emen	Ditto ditto ditto	10th ditto	Hongkong	Galle, Penang, and
Pekin	Ditto ditto ditto	1st May	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Scindian	Bombay Steam Navigation Company	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.	Kurrachee.	
Istamboul	Messrs. Forbes & Co.	15th April	London.	

As a general rule, the Packets for sailing Vessels will be closed the evening preceding the date of departure.

PACKETS MADE UP during the last Week at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch by the following Vessels :—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATES OF DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.
Madrass	22nd instant	Hongkong.
Tilly	23rd ditto	Malabar Coast.
Victoria	27th ditto	Surat.

Bombay, General Post Office, 27th March 1861.

T. GARRETT, Post Master.

Great Britain and India, Rule regarding Prepayment of Postage between rescinded.

—The Public are hereby informed that the rule has been rescinded under which the prepayment of Letters between Great Britain and India was compulsory.

After the 1st of March it will be optional with the sender to prepay Letters addressed to Great Britain or to send them unpaid. *Unpaid or insufficiently paid Letters will be forwarded, charged with a fine of four annas in addition to the ordinary Postage.*

Receipt Stamps on Letters.—Instances having occurred of Bill and Receipt Stamps being attached to Letters instead of Postage Stamps, the Public are warned that *Bill and Receipt Stamps* are not received in payment of Postage. A Letter with a Bill and Receipt Stamp only affixed to it will be treated as unpaid.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a **REWARD** of Rupees 500 will be given to any person who will give information leading to the Apprehension and Conviction of the Leaders in the Gang of Robbers by whom numerous Robberies of Bhangy Parcels have been committed on the different Post Lines in the Nagpore Postal Division.

Notice.

In continuation of the Notification published on the 20th of October 1860, the Public are hereby informed that Umbria and the Marches have now been included in Sardinian Territory, and that Letters, Newspapers, &c., for places in Umbria and the Marches will be treated and charged with Postage precisely as Letters addressed to other parts of Sardinia. They should be sent in the Malta Mail from India

The rates of Postage chargeable are given in the following Table :—

On Letters.	Rate of Postage.	On Newspapers.	Rate of Postage.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Weighing less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an oz.	0 5 4	If weighing less than 2 oz.	0 1 4
More than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.	0 8 0	More than 2 oz. but less than 4 oz.	0 2 0
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ $\frac{3}{4}$ „	0 13 4	„ 4 „ „ 6 „	0 3 4
„ $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „ 1 „	1 0 0	„ 6 „ „ 8 „	0 4 0
„ 1 „ „ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ „	1 7 8	„ 8 „ „ 10 „	0 5 4

The principal places in Umbria and the Marches are,—

Umbria.

Assisi. Rieti.
Gubbio. Spoleto.
Orvieto. Terni.
Perugia.

The Marches.

Incona. Macerata.
Ascoli. Pesaro.
Camerino. Sinigallia.
Fermo. Urbino.
Fossombrone.

The following Table of Rates of Postage, to be levied on Letters addressed to places in Italy, is to be substituted for that circulated with the Notice published by the Director General of the Post Office on the 14th July 1860 :—

On Letters.	To Sardinia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna.	To any other State in Italy.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Weighing less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce.	0 5 4	0 13 4
More than $\frac{1}{4}$ and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce	0 8 0	0 14 8
More than $\frac{1}{2}$ and less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce	0 13 4	1 12 0
More than $\frac{3}{4}$ and less than 1 oz.	1 0 0	1 13 4
More than 1 oz. but less than 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 7 8	3 6 8

For Letters exceeding the weight given above, in the case of those addressed to Sardinia, &c. 2 Annas and 4 Pies are to be added for every additional quarter of an ounce, in addition to 5 Annas and 4 Pies for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. In the case of Letters addressed to the States of Italy not under Sardinian Postal rules, i. e. Sicily, Naples, Rome, and the Papal States, 1 Anna and 4 Pies are to be added for every additional quarter of an ounce, and 1 Rupee 8 Annas for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Newspapers addressed to Sardinia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, cannot be prepaid in India to their destination. The India Inland rate of Postage of one Anna for each Paper, not weighing more than six tolas, must be therefore prepaid on all Newspapers not posted in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

Newspapers and printed Papers addressed to the States in Italy, not mentioned in the preceding paragraph, will be liable to the following rates of postage:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
If weighing less than two ounces.....	0	1	4
More than two ounces, but less than 4 ounces	0	2	0
More than four ounces, but less than 6 ounces	0	3	4
More than six ounces, but less than 8 ounces.....	0	4	0
More than eight ounces, but less than 10 ounces	0	5	4

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 30th October 1860.

Changes of Address and Instructions to stop Letters directed to Out-Stations cannot be attended to after the Mail Steamer has been signalled.

The numerous references made to the Post Office on such occasions, and very frequently after the Overland Mails have been brought to the Post Office, preclude the possibility of attending to them correctly, and the above information is given to prevent disappointment.

China.—Letters posted in India, addressed to any place in China except Hongkong can be registered only as far as the Port in India from whence they are despatched.

Letters on the Public Service.—Post Office Officials are authorised to receive and despatch, as on the Public Service, unpaid Covers to the address of the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, superscribed "Sacred Returns for transmission to Government."

Mhyjee, Opening of Post Office.—With reference to Circular Memorandum No. 169, dated the 22nd December 1860, the Post Office at Mhyjee, in Khandeish Division, has been experimentally opened from 28th January 1861 for six months.

Registered Letters.—Prepaid Letters posted in India, addressed to any of the undermentioned places to be forwarded through the United Kingdom, may be registered at any Post Office in India, on payment of a Registration Fee of Eight Annas, in addition to the ordinary Postage due upon the Letter.

COUNTRIES.	Postage upon a letter under half an ounce, sent <i>via</i> Southampton.	Registration Fee.	Total charge on a letter under half an ounce, sent <i>via</i> Southampton.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Antigua	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	Letters sent <i>via</i> Marseilles are liable to a charge of Two Annas per quarter of an ounce in addition to the combined British and Indian Postage chargeable <i>via</i> Southampton.
Bahamas	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Barbadoes	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Berbice	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Demerara	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Dominica	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Grenada	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Honduras	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Jamaica	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Montserrat	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Nevis	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
St. Kitts	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
St. Lucia	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
St. Vincent	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Tartola	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Tobago	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Turks Islands	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Trinidad	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Bermuda	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Canada	0 9 0	0 8 0	1 1 0	
Nova Scotia	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
New Brunswick	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Prince Edward's Island	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Newfoundland	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Sierra Leone	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Gold Coast	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Cape of Good Hope	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Natal	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
St. Helena	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Belgium	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	
The United States	0 9 6	0 8 0	1 1 6	

Letter Box, Malabar Hill.—Notice is hereby given to the Public and to the Residents on the line to Malabar Hill and its vicinity, that a Letter Box, well secured, has been constructed in the new Accelerator No. 1, which will be brought into use from Monday the 25th instant, and which will convey Letter Carriers to the Malabar Hill and its locality three times a day (Sundays excepted), for the reception of letters and papers.

2nd. The contents will be removed from the Box three times a day, on the arrival of the Accelerator at the Post Office, by the Head Assistant in charge of the keys, and the Box cannot under any pretence be opened by any other person.

3rd. The Accelerator will stop at the places and hours noted below, when advantage may be taken to post letters in the Box attached to the Accelerator, which cannot be delayed on any other occasions.

4th. A complete number of Accelerators, with Letter Boxes for use on the Lines to Parell, Sewry, Breach Candy, and Colaba, are now under construction, and will soon be ready for service.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1.—Malabar Point—Government House | } At 9½ A. M.
1 P. M.
4 P. M. |
| 2.—Malabar Hill Chowkey | |
| 3.—Ditto Sea Road | |
| 4.—Cumballa Hill | |
| 5.—Gowalla Tank | |
| 6.—Girgaum Portuguese Church | |
| 7.—Lower Girgaum | |
| 8.—Dhobee Tolao | |

T. GARRETT,
Post Master.

Bombay, Post Office, 23rd March 1861.

Plunder of the Mails.—The Mail despatched from Indore at 6½ P. M., on the 6th December 1860, was PLUNDERED by Highway Robbers on the same night, near the village Bhorasa, about seven miles from Indore.

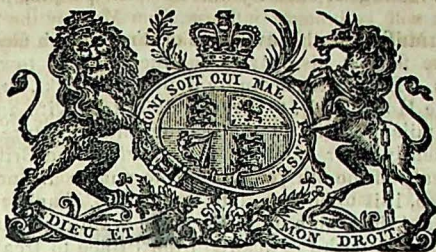
The subjoined is a list of the contents of the Mail.

List of Packets despatched from Indore to Oojein on the 6th December 1860, at 6½ P. M.

From whence despatched.		To what place Addressed.	No. of Packets.	Letters.		Newspapers.		
				Paid and Service.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	
3	Indore	Oojein	1	{ 17	30	..	..	Sorting.
				{ 1	2	..	..	Station.
"	"	Mehidpore.....	1	{ 5	15	..	1	Sorting.
				{ 1	1	..	..	Station.
1	"	Kutchrode.....	1	{ 1	2	..	..	Sorting.
				{ 4				
1	Agra	Oojein	5	..	..	..	..	Unknown at present.
1	Hooshungabad ..							
1	Bombay.....							
1	Goona							
1	Beorah	Mehidpore.....	1	..	..	..	..	
1	Burnuggur.....							
Total..			9					

List of Parcels despatched from Indore to Mehidpore and Oojein on the 6th December 1860, at 6½ P. M.

Stations whence originally despatched.	No. of Parcels.				Address.	Destination.	Weight.
	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Stamped.			
Indore	1	..	..	..	Post Master	Mehidpore.	Tolas. 125
Yewloah	..	..	1	..	Moola Mubah Koja Noorbhoy	Oojein....	450
Bombay and Mhow	3	..	..	..	Mess President	Mehidpore.	27-5-3-1



THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL 1861.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following TREATY OF PEACE, &c., concluded between HER MAJESTY and the EMPEROR OF CHINA, is republished for general information.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. L. ANDERSON,

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1861.

Chief Secretary.

Foreign Office, December 27th, 1860.

Mr. Loch, Private Secretary to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, arrived at the Foreign Office this evening, at 7 o'clock, with despatches from his Lordship, enclosing a Convention putting an end to hostilities with China, signed on the 24th of October last, by his Lordship with the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China.

Foreign Office, December 28th, 1860.

The following despatches and enclosures were received last evening from the Earl of Elgin, Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in China:—

Pekin, October 22nd, 1860.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose the translation of a despatch which I received from Prince Kung on the 15th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

Received October 15th, 1860.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication.

The Prince has been informed of the strict discipline of the British Minister's retinue now in

the city (1); it produces a feeling of security amongst the people, and prevents any doubts or fears on their part.

The Prince is greatly gratified at this evidence of the British Government's sincere desire for friendly relations, and he feels it his duty to conduct himself towards (the British Minister) with corresponding fairness. He has accordingly deputed Hangki, President of the Wu-pi-yuen (Military Department of the Household), to arrange definitely with any British Officer who may be similarly deputed, all details essential to the sealing and signature of the Tien-tsin Convention, and to ascertain sufficiently beforehand the day on which the British Minister will exchange (the ratifications of) the Treaty of the 8th year (1858), to enable all necessary preparations to be made. These may otherwise, it is to be feared, be so hurried, if undertaken only after the Minister has entered the capital, and thus there might be some want of what is due to his Excellency, which would be quite at variance with the desire of the Prince to treat him properly.

A necessary communication addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, &c.

Hien-fung, 10th year, 9th moon, 1st day (14th October 1860).

Translated by

(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
Chinese Secretary.

(1) The text means literally the following men, retinue of the honourable, i. e. your nation. The Prince is anxious to persuade himself that the gate has not been surrendered to the Commanders in Chief.

T. W.

Pekin, October 23rd, 1860.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose herewith translations of two despatches which I received from Prince Kung, one on the 20th and the other on the 21st instant, with a copy of my reply, fixing the 24th instant for the signing of the Convention, and for the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

Received October 21st, 1860.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication.

Upon the 6th instant (19th October), the Prince addressed a communication to the British Minister in reply to His Excellency's answer of the 4th instant, appointing the 10th of this moon (23rd October) as the day on which the Convention must positively be signed, and the [ratifications of the] Treaty of the 8th year (1858) exchanged. His Excellency's despatch, however, did not specify any hour on the 10th instant; and as the French are to sign and seal the Convention and exchange ratifications on the same day, unless an hour be fixed beforehand, the preliminary arrangements may possibly not be completed in time.

The Prince trusts therefore that the British Minister will specify the hour at which the Convention is to be signed, and the exchange of the ratifications effected, that he may direct officers to make the necessary preparations.

A necessary communication addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, at Hien-fung, 10th year, 9th moon, 8th day (21st October 1860).

Received October 22nd, 1860.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication.

On receipt of the British Minister's despatch applying for the sum of 300,000 taels, to compensate [the suffering and losses] of the British officers and soldiers [made prisoners], the Prince wrote to say that he assented entirely, and he has this day sent officers to hand over that sum, in security of a good understanding between the two nations.

He trusts that the British Minister will have it duly taken over, and will write a reply acknowledging the receipt of this money, which reply can be handed to the officer sent with it, that he may bring it to the Prince, in token of good faith.

A necessary communication addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, &c.

Hien-fung, 10th year, 9th moon, 9th day (22nd October 1860).

Translated by

(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
Chinese Secretary.

Earl of Elgin to Prince Kung.

The undersigned Earl of Elgin, &c. has the honour to acknowledge the Prince of Kung's two despatches of the 21st and the 22nd instant, and begs in reply to inform His Imperial Highness that, as soon as the silver forwarded yesterday shall have been duly examined by the British and Chinese officers now about to commence inspection of it, the undersigned will enclose His Highness the receipt he requests.

The undersigned has further the honour to acquaint His Imperial Highness that he proposes signing the Convention, at the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, to-morrow, at two o'clock, and immediately after its signature exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of 1858.

British Embassy, Peking, October 25th, 1860.

MY LORD,—General Ignatieff, the Representative of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia in this country, has had the great kindness to allow us to bury, in the Russian cemetery, our countrymen who fell victims to the barbarity of the Chinese. Nothing could be more considerate than the manner in which this service was rendered to us. I enclose herewith the copy of a letter which I addressed to his Excellency on the subject, and I beg to assure your Lordship that I have not stated in that letter, as strongly as I feel it, my sense of the obligation under which I lie to General Ignatieff, for the course which he has followed ever since we have been brought together in the discharge of our official duties.

I enclose the copy of His Excellency's reply.

I have, &c.

The Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

British Embassy, Peking, October 17th, 1860.

MONSIEUR LE GENERAL,—Permit me to convey to your Excellency my very sincere thanks for the great favour which you have done to me, and to my countrymen, by permitting the British subjects, who have been barbarously murdered by the Chinese authorities, to find a last resting-place in the Russian cemetery.

Your Secretary gave, I doubt not, a just expression to the sentiment which dictated this most considerate act, on your Excellency's part, when he said to me after the funeral, "to-day we look on this cemetery, not as Russian, or Greek, but Christian."

I cannot address your Excellency on this subject without availing myself of the opportunity to acknowledge the gratification and advantage I have derived from my intercourse with your Excellency ever since our official relations have brought us together. Without departing from the attitude which the instructions of your Government prescribed, you have throughout shown a legitimate sympathy in the success of the endeavours which we have been making to cause a semi-barbarous Government to respect the obligations of good faith in its dealings with other nations. For my own part, I have always derived benefit from your Excellency's opinion and knowledge on the subjects on which I have had the good fortune to converse with you.

I have, &c.

His Excellency General Ignatieff.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Peking, le 4^e Octobre, 1860.

MILORD,—J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir l'aimable lettre de votre Excellence du 5-17 Octobre.

En donnant à vos malheureux compatriotes, qui sont morts d'une manière si horrible entre les mains cruelles des Chinois, la triste hospitalité sur le cimetière de notre Mission, je n'ai fait que mon devoir de Chrétien et de représentant d'une nation amie. Je n'ai suivi dans cette occasion, comme dans toutes les autres, que l'esprit des instructions de mon Gouvernement, qui dans un cas comme celui-là ne voudrait jamais suivre une autre ligne de conduite.

Il va sans dire, Milord, et je n'ai certainement pas besoin des vous certifier expressément que les tombes des quatre Anglais qui gisent bien loin de leur patrie dans notre cimetière de Pékin seront religieusement gardées par notre mission ecclésiastique avec les mêmes soins que celle ci attache à la conservation des siennes.

Quant à ce que votre lettre contient de personnel sur les rapports qui ont existés entre nous, je remercie votre Excellence pour tout ce qu'elle a bien voulu me dire d'obligeant et de flatteur.

Je me félicite d'avoir entretenu avec votre Excellence les relations les plus franches, et je ne puis à cette occasion que répéter ce que déjà j'ai eu l'honneur de vous dire : que toujours je serai enchanté d'être d'accord avec votre Excellence et d'avoir pu profiter de vos lumières et de votre expérience, dans les conversations intimes sur des sujets qui intéressent au plus haut point nos deux pays.

J'ai, &c.,

A Son Excellence Le Comte d'Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signé) N. IGNATIEFF.

Camp before Peking, October 25th, 1860.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I addressed to Vice-Admiral Hope, in forwarding to him a copy of my note to Prince Kung of the 17th instant.

I enclose likewise a copy of Admiral Hope's reply.

I have, &c.

The Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Before Peking, October 19th, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, for your Excellency's information, the copy of a communication which I addressed to the Prince of Kung on the 17th instant, and in which, as you will observe, I have taken the liberty of referring to your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KILCARDINE.

"Coromandel," at Tien-tsin, October 23rd, 1860.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and beg to assure your Excellency that whatever measures you may find it necessary to adopt will meet my best support.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Elgin, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. HOPE.

Camp before Peking, October 25th, 1860.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter to Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant, in which I requested an escort to accompany me on the occasion of the signature of the Convention of Peking, and of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, together with a copy of Sir Hope Grant's reply.

I have, &c.

The Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Camp before Peking, October 22nd, 1860.

SIR,—I hope that arrangements will be sufficiently advanced this evening to enable me to sign the Convention to-morrow.

The signature will take place at the Board of Ceremonies at about 2 P.M.

I think it advisable that I should be accompanied on this occasion by an escort of not less than 500 men, and I beg to know whether you will be prepared to furnish it.

I have, &c.

Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Head Quarters, October 23rd, 1860.

MY LORD,—In reply to your Excellency's letter of this date, I have the honour to state that an escort of 500 men, as requested by your Lordship, will be ready to attend you into Peking to-morrow. The escort will be composed of 100 cavalry and 400 infantry.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Elgin, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT.

British Embassy, Peking, 25th October 1860.

MY LORD,—Prince Kung's communication to me, of which the translation was forwarded in my despatch to your Lordship of the 13th instant, and of which I furnish a duplicate translation herewith, was by no means a satisfactory document. Although we were receiving, day by day, fresh evidence of the barbarous treatment which our fellow-countrymen, who had been illegally arrested, had experienced at the hands of the Chinese authorities, and although I had constantly stated in my letters to him, that I could not entertain proposals for the establishment of peace until they should have been restored, he makes in it no allusion to them at all; on the contrary, he refers somewhat flippantly to peace as already existing, complains of the advance of the army to the Palace of Yuen-Ming-Yuen, and endeavours to make conditions respecting the cession of the gate of the city, with the manifest intention of giving to that act the appearance of an arrangement entered into for mutual convenience, rather than of an absolute surrender. To have accepted such a communication as satisfactory, and as the basis on which an agreement for the final settlement of our differences with China might be built, would have been, in my judgment, to compromise the most important objects for which this costly expedition was undertaken. The people of China would have been ere long informed that we had been baffled by the defences of Peking. In the more secret councils of the Imperial Court it would have been argued that the arrest of the prisoners had been a successful measure, as it had, in some degree at least, paralyzed our movements, and gratified the resentment of the Emperor, without entailing any specific penalty. Low as is the standard of morals which now obtains in China on such points, we should, in my opinion, have still further lowered it, if we had not treated the act in question as a high crime calling for severe retribution.

Such being the convictions at which I had arrived after a full and anxious consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and of the obligations which those circumstances imposed upon me, I had to determine how I could best give effect to them; but here I found myself beset with difficulties of no common magnitude.

Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant, as your Lordship will perceive from my correspondence with him, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, held the opinion that his army must commence its march towards Tien-tsin on or before the 1st of November; and further, that any attack on Peking, or the public buildings contained therein, unless preceded by some fresh provocation on the part of the Chinese, would be inconsistent with the conditions on which he had accepted the surrender of the Anting Gate of the city. Baron Gros was, on the other hand, most desirous that we should take no step which might prevent us from obtaining the signature of the Convention, and the ratification of the Treaties of 1858. On this point I entirely agreed with His Excellency; but I confess that I attached more importance to the impression which we might leave behind us on our departure from this place, than to any formal stipulations by which the Chinese authorities might bind themselves. It was necessary therefore to discover some act of retribution and punishment sufficiently severe to produce the required effect, and yet capable of such rapid execution, that it would be possible, after it had been accomplished, to complete, before the 1st of November, the Treaties of peace, and such further measures as might be immediately necessary to put them into operation. This had to be done without attacking Peking, or anything within Peking, and in such a manner as to make the blow fall on the Emperor, who was clearly responsible for the crimes committed, without, however, so terrifying his brother, whom he had left behind him to represent him, as to drive him from the field.

The destruction of the Yuen-Ming-Yuen Palace, coupled with the exaction, as a step preliminary to negotiations, and in name of compensation to the sufferers, of such a sum of money as could be raised on the spot by the Government, seemed to me to be the only combination which fulfilled all these conditions. I had also at one time resolved to require that a monument should be erected at the expense of the Chinese Government, stating the circumstances of the arrest and murder of the British subjects illegally captured, who had died from the effects of their ill-treatment in prison, and the penalty which had been inflicted for the deed; but this proposal I finally abandoned for reasons which I have explained elsewhere.

As the destruction of Yuen-Ming-Yuen is, however, an act to which exception may, with great apparent reason, be taken, it is my duty, before closing this despatch, to say a few words respecting the only modes of inflicting a specific punishment for the crime in question, which, limited as were my means of action for the reasons above stated, I could have adopted as substitutes for that measure.

I might, perhaps, have demanded a large sum of money,—not as compensation for the sufferers, but as a penalty inflicted on the Chinese Government. But, independently of the objection in principle to making a high crime of this nature a mere money question, I hold on this point the opinion which is, I believe, entertained by all persons, without exception, who have investigated the subject, that, in the present disorganised state of the Chinese Government, to obtain large pecuniary indemnities from it, is simply impossible, and that all that can be done practically in the matter is to appropriate such a portion of the Customs' revenue as will still leave to it a sufficient interest in that revenue to induce it to allow the natives to continue to trade with foreigners. It is calculated that it will be necessary to take 40 per cent. of the gross Customs' revenue of China for about four years in order to procure payment of the indemnities already claimed by Baron Gros and me, under instructions from your Lordship and the French Government.

Embarrassing questions respecting the occupation of Chinese territory are involved in this arrangement, and I do not think that it would be advisable to bind the Chinese Government by engagements which would cause the term of liquidation of these indemnities to be indefinitely extended.

Or, I might have required that the persons guilty of cruelty to our countrymen, or of the violation of a flag of truce, should be surrendered. But if I had made this demand in general terms, some miserable subordinates would probably have been given up, whom it would have been difficult to pardon and impossible to punish. And if I had specified Sing-ko-liun-sin, of whose guilt, in violating a flag of truce, evidence sufficient to ensure his condemnation by a court-martial could be furnished, I should have made a demand which, it may be confidently affirmed, the Chinese Government would not have conceded, and mine could not have enforced. I must add that, throwing the responsibility for the acts of Government in this way on individuals, resembles too closely the Chinese mode of conducting war to approve itself altogether to my judgment. Having therefore, to the best of my judgment, examined the question in all its bearings, I came to the conclusion that the destruction of Yuen-Ming-Yuen was the least objectionable of the several courses open to me, unless I could have reconciled it to my sense of duty to suffer the crime which had been committed to pass practically unavenged. I had reason, moreover, to believe that it was an act which was calculated to produce a greater effect in China, and on the Emperor, than persons who look on from a distance may suppose.

It was the Emperor's favourite residence, and its destruction could not fail to be a blow to his pride as well as to his feelings. To this place, as appears from the depositions of the Sikh troopers, copies of which were enclosed in my despatch to your Lordship of October 13th, he brought our hapless countrymen, in order that they might undergo their severest tortures within its precincts. Here have been found the horses and accoutrements of the troopers seized,—the decorations torn from the breast of a gallant French officer, and other effects belonging to the

prisoners. As almost all the valuables had already been taken from the place, the army would go there, not to pillage, but to mark, by a solemn act of retribution, the horror and indignation with which we were inspired by the perpetration of a great crime. The punishment was one which would fall, not on the people, who may be comparatively innocent, but exclusively on the Emperor, whose direct personal responsibility for the crime committed is established, not only by the treatment of the prisoners at Yuen-Ming-Yuen, but also by the edict enclosed in my despatch of the 22nd October, in which he offers a pecuniary reward for the heads of the foreigners, adding, that he is ready to expend all his treasure in these wages of assassination.

I have now submitted as full a statement as it is in my power to furnish, of the motives which determined the tenor of the despatch which I addressed to Prince Kung, in replying to his communication to me of the 12th instant. I conclude by enclosing a copy of it, and a translation of the rejoinder which it called forth.

I have, &c.

The Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Received 12th October 1860.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication.

The Prince having repeatedly written to say that he had deputed officers to treat the British Secretary, Mr. Parkes, with all honour, and that as soon as they and he had satisfactorily settled together all questions relating to the sealing and signature of the Convention, (the rest of) the British subjects to be returned (as well),—conduct towards the British Government which was not illiberal,—how comes it that the British troops have carried their outrages into the garden palace of the Emperor, and have fired His Majesty's audience halls and dwellings? Is it reasonable, that the nation of the British Minister, being one acquainted with the obligations of man to man, with discipline long established in its army, while its troops have wantonly fired and plundered the garden palace, the commanders of the two armies and the British Minister should affect ignorance of this? The British Minister should, by rights, state plainly in his reply what steps are to be taken with regard to these proceedings (1); this day, however, to his surprise, the Prince has received a despatch from His Excellency General Grant, the British Commander in Chief, to the effect that he is about to take possession of the Anting Gate, and to preface this by the erection of a battery, and that, in the event of a refusal, he will assault the city on the 29th instant (13th October).

That the soldiers the British Minister might bring with him, when he came to the capital to exchange the Treaties, should be distributed without the walls, and that his escort should accompany him into the city, were indeed considerations inserted in the Convention, and to which of course effect will be given, as (the Convention) has been *in toto* assented to both by the former Commissioners and the Prince. The British Minister having also stated, in a despatch which the Prince has received, that there should be no alteration whatever in the Treaty, this too can be at once exchanged; that a good understanding may be established to endure for ever. But the words of the Convention had reference to the British Minister's entrance into the capital for the purpose of exchanging the Treaties; the city gates have ever been under the surveillance of high officers, specially charged to see them opened and closed; if they be thrown open at this moment before (peace be concluded) and the duty of inspection and search recklessly neglected, the disorderly of the place will probably seize the opportunity to commit all sorts of irregularities. It is indispensable, therefore, that proper precautions should be taken. The letter received from the British Government (Sir Hope Grant's despatch) says that the Anting Gate will be occupied by a body of troops, and the two nations being now at peace, this is an arrangement which of course can be made, but the reply to this despatch should specify certain regulations for the occupation of this gate; and when the British Minister's reply to this effect shall have been received, a day can be named for the signature of the Convention and the exchange of the Treaties, in order that, before that day, all necessary arrangements may be duly considered, to the establishment of a good understanding.

The British officers (still detained) were seized by the late Commissioners, a certain number were missing after the fight, or [have died] of their wounds or of sickness. The Prince gave orders to the officers whose business it was to find out where they were, to make them comfortable, and to put them under medical treatment, and he now returns them as his former despatch promised that he would return them, keeping his word, without any abatement or modification.

The Prince's correspondence during the last few days has been all carried on with the British Minister, and he thinks it proper to continue to address himself to His Excellency, although he has received the despatch from His Excellency the British General, as the good understanding has been restored.

He therefore writes this despatch, a necessary communication, addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, &c. &c.

Hien-Fung, 10th year, 8th moon, 28th day (12th October, 1860).

Translated by

(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
Chinese Secretary.

(1) What punishment inflicted on the troops, what reparation made for losses, &c.—T. W.

The undersigned has the honour to acknowledge receipt of a despatch from His Serene Highness the Prince Kung, under date the 12th instant.

As that despatch was, in its principal part, a reply to a communication which had been addressed to Prince Kung by the Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's force, he transmitted a copy of it as soon as it reached him to His Excellency, in order that he might take such notice of it as might seem to him to be fitting.

It is unnecessary, therefore, for the undersigned to refer to those parts of the despatch in question which refers to the attack on Yuen-Ming-Yuen, and other military acts consequent on the advance of the British and French troops to the neighbourhood of Peking; he will only observe on this head, that this advance took place because the Chinese Government refused to accept the terms of peace offered to it by the Undersigned, firstly at Tientsin, and again at Tung-Chaw, and because, in the latter case, that refusal was accompanied by an act of barbarous treachery, for which it would be difficult in the annals of the world to find a parallel.

The Commander in Chief has informed the undersigned that he took no notice whatsoever of that portion of the despatch of the Prince, in which His Highness requires that a letter should be written to him, specifying the regulations under which the gate shall be held when surrendered to the allies.

The gate has nevertheless been surrendered unconditionally; this is well: had the Prince adhered to the demand implied in that clause of his despatch, the city of Peking would have been assaulted and taken.

The undersigned has further to inform His Serene Highness, that the letter of the Commander in chief, stating the terms on which the city of Peking would be spared, was written before he knew the treatment to which the British and French subjects, seized in violation of a flag of truce on the 18th ultimo, had been subjected, and when all the evidence which he possessed on this point was contained in the despatch of the Prince to the undersigned, in which despatches the Prince repeatedly averred that the prisoners in question had suffered no mortal injury, were comfortably lodged, and treated with all proper attention.

Information since received establishes the fact that at the time when these words were written, several subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, not taken in fight, but seized and bound while relying on the security that should have been afforded them by a flag of truce, and offering no resistance, had already died from the effects of the barbarous cruelty to which they and their companions had been subjected as prisoners. This flagrant misrepresentation of the facts of the case, for which the Prince is himself responsible, would fully justify the Commander in Chief in setting at nought the conditions under which the gate of the city was surrendered into his hands, but he is still desirous to spare, if possible, the lives of the common people.

The undersigned now proceeds to advert to those portions of the despatch of His Serene Highness which concern him more immediately, and especially to that clause which speaks of peace as already established between Great Britain and China.

The undersigned begs to remind His Serene Highness, that, in the first communication which he had the honour to address to him, he informed him that suspension of hostilities and negotiation of peace would be impossible, until the officers and subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, still missing, had returned: to that declaration he has constantly adhered.

How has this condition, which the undersigned has throughout declared to be indispensable to the resumption of negotiations for the establishment of peace, been fulfilled by Prince Kung and the Government which he represents?

Of the total number of 26 British subjects seized in defiance of honour and of the law of nations, 13 only have been restored alive, all of whom carry on their persons evidence, more or less distinctly marked, of the indignities and ill-treatment from which they have suffered, and 13 have been barbarously murdered under circumstances on which the undersigned will not dwell, lest his indignation should find vent in words which are not suitable to a communication of this nature.

Until this foul deed shall have been expiated, peace between Great Britain and the existing dynasty of China is impossible.

The following, therefore, are the conditions, the immediate acceptance of which will alone avert from it the doom impending on it.

What remains of the palace of Yuen-Ming-Yuen, which appears to be the place at which several of the British captives were subjected to the grossest indignities, will be immediately levelled with the ground; this condition requires no assent on the part of His Highness, because it will be at once carried into effect by the Commander in Chief.

A sum of 300,000 taels must be paid down at once to the officers appointed by the undersigned to receive it, which sum will be appropriated, at the discretion of Her Majesty's Government, to those who have suffered, and to the families of the murdered men.

The immediate signature of the Convention drawn up at Tien-tsin, which will remain as it is, with the single change that it shall be competent for the armies of England and France to remain at Tien-tsin until the whole indemnities spoken of in the said Convention are paid, if the Governments of England and France see fit to adopt this course.

The demolition of Yuen-Ming-Yuen will take place immediately.

Unless before 10 A.M. on the 20th, the Prince informs the undersigned in writing, that the sum demanded as compensation for the British subjects who have been maltreated or murdered, will be ready for payment on the 22nd, and that he will be prepared to sign the Convention and to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin on the 23rd, the undersigned will again

call on the Commander in Chief to seize the Imperial Palace in Peking, and to take such other measures to compel the Chinese Government to accede to the demands of that of Great Britain as may seem to him to be fitting. It is proper, however, that he should inform the Prince, that should the contumacy of the Chinese force him to adopt this course, he will address himself to the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces, as well as to the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces. He begs to remind the Prince that the Customs revenue of Canton is being collected for the profit of the Supreme Government of China, although that city is in the military occupation of the Allies.

That it is the military force of the Allies which has for some time past prevented Shanghai from falling into the hands of the rebels, and that the junks carrying rice and tribute to Peking have been allowed to pass and repass unmolested, although the fleets of the Allies command both the seas and rivers.

If peace be not at once concluded, this state of things will cease, and the undersigned will concert measures with Her Majesty's Naval Commander in Chief, with the view of obtaining from these and other sources, indemnification for the expense which Her Majesty's Government is compelled to incur by the bad faith of that of China.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Received 20th October, 7 A.M.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication in reply.

Upon the 4th of the 9th moon (17th October) the Prince received the British Minister's reply of the 3rd, and he now, in evidence of his desire for friendly relations, makes answer plainly and clearly that we positively agree to everything [therein demanded].

The despatch under acknowledgment states that, of 26 persons seized, but 13 have been sent back, and that to compensate these and [the families] of the 13 who are dead for what they have suffered, the British Minister requires 300,000 taels.

Feeling that his Excellency's requisition for the sum to be so appropriated is prompted by the best intentions on his part, the Prince at once approves of its payment.

As regards the barbarous treatment of the officers and men of the [French and British] nations, the Prince has assented to the payment of the compensation money, that in the amends it makes (or the comfort it will afford) there might be proof (of the re-establishment) of friendly relations.

The day on which His Excellency the British Ambassador will exchange the ratifications can be satisfactorily arranged between whatever officers may be deputed (for this purpose) on either side.

A necessary reply, addressed to His Excellency, the Earl of Elgin.

Hien-Fung, 10th year, 9th moon, 6th day (19th October 1860).

Translated by

(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
Chinese Secretary.

Before Peking, October 15th, 1860.

SIR,—As it is important that I should not, at the present conjuncture, make any demands on the Chinese Government, in the enforcement of which I shall not be supported by your Excellency, I beg to know whether I have rightly interpreted your Excellency's views on the following points:

- 1st. That it is your determination to return to Tien-tsin before the winter sets in.
- 2ndly. That, in order to effect this object, it is necessary that you should commence your movement towards that place not later than the first week in November.
- 3rdly. That you consider that good faith requires you to abstain from any attack on Peking, or on the public buildings contained therein, unless the Chinese give fresh cause of provocation.
- 4thly. But that you are prepared to take measures at once for the complete demolition of the palaces of Haitien and Yuen-Ming-Yuen.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

His Excellency Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

Head Quarters, Peking, October 15th, 1860.

MY LORD,—In reply to your Excellency's letter of this date, I have the honour to state as follows:—

- 1st. That, in consultation with General de Montauban, I have determined that it will not be advisable to keep the army here during the winter.

2ndly. That, in order to make the necessary arrangements for wintering at Tien-tsin, the allied forces must march towards that place about the 1st November.

3rdly. That, after the engagements under which the Anting Gate has been surrendered, viz., that the city should not be injured, it would be not only contrary to good faith to attack the city or public buildings, excepting it should become a military necessity, from the Chinese giving fresh cause of provocation, but would also tend to destroy the reputation which we now possess, both in Europe and in the East, for adhering strictly to our word; and, in the present state of our relations with China, I consider it still more important that we should give rise to no possible misconstruction on this point.

4thly. That I am prepared to ensure the destruction of the palaces of Haitien and Yuen-Ming-Yuen, should your Lordship consider this step to be advisable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, &c., &c., &c.

British Embassy, Peking, 26th October 1860.

MY LORD,—In my despatch of the 23rd instant, I enclosed the copy of a letter from myself to the Prince of Kung, fixing the 24th instant for the signature of the Convention of Peking, and for the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

I have now the honour to report that, on the day appointed, I went to the Hall of Ceremonies, which is near the southern wall of the Tartar city, accompanied by Sir Hope Grant and several officers of rank, and attended by an escort, furnished by order of the Commander in Chief. I found the Prince of Kung already there, surrounded by a large number of Mandarins of distinction.

After the exhibition of our respective full powers, we proceeded to the signature of the Convention, which does not materially differ from the draft transmitted to your Lordship from Tien-tsin in my despatch of the 8th of September. Two Articles have, however, been added to those contained in that draft; the one legalizing emigration, and the other ceding to Her Majesty that portion of the township of Cowloon which is included in the lease granted to Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., C.B., on behalf of the British Government by the Governor General of the Two Kwang.

The signature of the Convention was followed by the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin; and, as the Chinese form of ratification is different from ours, I thought it proper to require that the Prince of Kung should certify on the face of the document, under his signature and seal, that the form adopted was binding on the Emperor.

A Minute, recording the proceedings which had taken place in connection with the exchange of the ratification, was then drawn up in duplicate, and signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries; of which duplicates, one was delivered to the Prince of Kung, and the other to me.

I enclose herewith the Convention of Peking, duly signed and sealed by myself and the Prince of Kung; the Treaty of Tien-tsin ratified by the Emperor of China; and the Minute certifying the act of ratification, signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries; and I have committed these important documents to the care of Mr. Loch, my private secretary, in order that he may in person deliver them to your Lordship.

I commend Mr. Loch to your Lordship's favorable consideration. He was illegally seized and cast into prison by the Chinese authorities on the 18th ultimo, while engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and his conduct, under very trying circumstances, was in the highest degree creditable to him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell.

British Embassy, Peking, 26th October 1860.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a translation of the Imperial Decree, conferring full powers on Prince Kung, and of the certificate affixed to the ratified Treaty, and signed and sealed by him, declaring the apposition of the Emperor's Seal to the Treaty to be a full and valid act of Imperial Ratification.

Before consenting to be satisfied with ratification in this form, I inquired what Baron Gros's views on the subject were; and I ascertained that he would be glad to have the certificate which I proposed to demand, but that he was quite willing to accept the Seal as a valid act of ratification, even without any such certificate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell, &c., &c., &c.

Translation of the Decree produced by the Prince of Kung at the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, before signing the Convention of the 24th October 1860.

On the 7th day of the 8th moon of the 10th year of the reign of Hien Fung (21st September 1860), the Chief Secretariat had the honour to receive the following Imperial Decree.

"We command Yih Su, Imperial Prince of Kung, to be Imperial Commissioner Plenipotentiary, with power to do whatever may be necessary to the exchanging of Treaties and the making of peace between the two nations."

Respect this!

Translated by

(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
Chinese Secretary.

NOTE.—The term *tsinen-kinen*, translated Plenipotentiary, is of foreign manufacture, and employed here, as on former occasions, out of deference to our prejudices. The Plenipotentiary power, according to Chinese notions and usages, is really conferred by the words *pien i hing sz*, to do the things which the occasion may demand as essential.

T. F. W.

Translation of the Certificate appended to the Treaty of Tien-tsin by the Prince of Kung, 24th October 1860.

"The Prince of Kung, Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the Ta Tsing Dynasty, hereby executes a certificate.

"Be it known that the impression of the *Hwang Ti chi Pau* (the fifth of the twenty-five seals of the Empire), which has been reverently affixed to the foregoing Treaty, the same being the Treaty of Peace concluded at Tien-tsin, in the year *wu wu* (1859), is an attestation of the full assent of His Majesty the Emperor of China to, and his promise to abide by, all the Articles therein, and renders unnecessary any separate authorization by the Imperial signature.

"This Certificate is accordingly appended to this Treaty, to serve as a record for evermore.

"Executed at Peking on the 11th day of the 9th moon, in the 10th year of the reign Hien Fung." (24th October 1860.)

(True translation)

THOMAS WADE,

HARRY L. PARKES,

Joint Chinese Secretaries.

British Embassy, Peking, 26th October 1860.

MY LORD,—When I addressed to your Lordship my despatch of the 13th instant, of the total number of twenty-six British subjects seized by the Chinese authorities on the 18th ult., while under the protection of a flag of truce, eleven only, namely, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and eight Sikh troopers had been returned. Since that date two Sikh troopers have been restored to us alive, though suffering severely from the effects of ill-treatment; and twelve corpses have been given up, among which have been recognized the remains of Lieutenant Anderson, Mr. de Norman, and Mr. Bowlby.

Of the regrets inspired by the sad fate of Lieutenant Anderson, and Mr. de Norman, I have already written. Mr. Bowlby was the correspondent of "The Times." He made the passage from England in the same steamer as myself, and I became acquainted with him during the voyage. I deplore his loss, not only because he was a highly accomplished and well-informed gentleman, but also because from the conscientious and liberal spirit in which he addressed himself to the investigation of singularly complicated problems presented by the moral, social, political, and commercial condition of China, I had conceived the hope that he would be the means of diffusing sound information on many points on which it is most important for the national interests that the British public should be correctly informed. The other corpses sent in are those of eight Sikh troopers, and of one English dragoon.

Of the British subjects captured, therefore, Captain Brabazon, of the Royal Artillery, is alone unaccounted for. The silence of the Chinese Authorities, who always plead ignorance of his fate when questioned on the subject, and rumours which reach us from various quarters, lead us to fear that he must have met a violent death. It is reported that, together with a French gentleman (a priest acting as interpreter to General de Montauban), he was beheaded after the action of the 21st ultimo, by direction of a Chinese General who was wounded on that occasion, and who in his exasperation is said to have ordered that these two prisoners, who chanced to be in his power, should be executed. I am inclined to credit this report, although I have no positive evidence of its accuracy. Captain Brabazon was an officer of much promise, and held the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of Artillery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell, &c., &c., &c.

Dans Pékin, le 26 Octobre 1860.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer ci-jointes à votre Excellence une copie certifiée de la Convention de paix qui j'ai signée le 25 de ce mois avec le Prince Kung, et une copie aussi du procès-verbal qui constate que l'échange des ratifications du Traité de Tien-tsin a eu lieu dans la même séance entre les Hauts Commissaires respectifs de France et de Chine.

J'ai envoyé une copie de ces deux documents à M. le Général-en-chef des Forces Françaises en Chine, et je lui ai demandé au nom du Gouvernement de l'Empereur, de vouloir bien faire cesser tout acte d'hostilité contre la Chine, qui n'aurait pas, cela va sans dire, un caractère essentiellement défensif.

La paix étant heureusement rétablie entre la France et la Chine, il ne reste plus qu'à exécuter loyalement les engagements qui tiennent depuis le 25 de ce mois, les deux Parties Contractantes signataires du Traité de Tien-tsin et de la Convention de Pékin.

Je compte retourner dans peu de jours à Tien-tsin avec les forces Françaises qui se trouvent devant Pékin, et là, Milord, je pense que nous aurons encore à nous concerter sur les mesures à prendre pour faciliter dans l'avenir les relations politiques et commerciales si heureusement rétablies par les actes de Pékin.

Je n'ai pas besoin de vous dire, Milord, combien je suis heureux du concours si cordial et si éclairé que votre Excellence a bien voulu me donner pendant la seconde mission que j'ai eu à remplir avec elle, comme pendant la première, et votre Excellence aura remarqué, je l'espère, que j'ai toujours cherché à marcher avec elle, autant que possible, et à lui rendre autant qu'il a dépendu de moi le secours moral qu'elle a bien voulu me donner, et que j'ai été heureux en remplissant un devoir de faire connaître au Gouvernement de l'Empereur.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé) BAN. GROS.

A son Excellence, l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre, &c., &c., &c.

Pekin, October 30, 1860.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from the French Ambassador, covering the copy of a Convention signed by His Excellency on behalf of France, and by His Imperial Highness Prince Kung on behalf of China, on the 25th instant; also the copy of a minute similarly signed, and certifying that the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty between France and China, concluded at Tien-tsin in 1858, took place on the same day.

I enclose, moreover, the copy of a letter from myself to Baron Gros, in which I have transmitted to His Excellency copies of the corresponding documents signed by myself and the Chinese Plenipotentiary on the 24th instant.

I have, &c.

The Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Pekin, October 30, 1860.

M. LE BARON,—I have received your Excellency's despatch of the 26th, enclosing copies of the Convention signed by your Excellency and the Chinese Plenipotentiary on the 25th instant, and of a minute recording the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, and I have the honour herewith to enclose copies of corresponding documents executed by myself and the Chinese Plenipotentiary on the 24th instant.

I believe with your Excellency therefore, on this as on a former occasion, the perfect cordiality and confidence which have subsisted between your Excellency and myself have been very conducive to the furtherance of the objects which we were instructed by our respective Governments to endeavour to attain, and for my own part I have a most grateful sense of the consideration and kindness which I have experienced from your Excellency in the discharge of the duties imposed upon me.

It will give me great pleasure to confer with your Excellency, either here or at Tien-tsin, on the subjects referred to in your letter which still require consideration.

In the present disorganized state of the Empire, it is difficult to speak confidently of the future of China; but I venture to think that, whatever be the issue of the civil contest now raging here, the British and French Treaties of 1858, supplemented and confirmed by the Conventions of 1860, which open up this vast country to Christianity and commerce, will be henceforward the basis on which its relations with Christendom will rest.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

His Excellency Baron Gros, &c., &c., &c.

Camp before Pekin, October 21, 1860.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose herewith the translation of a draft note in the vermilion pencil (and therefore purporting to be the Emperor's autograph) found with several other

papers at the palace of Yuen-Ming-Yuen. It relates to the question of the presentation of the American Minister, Mr. Ward, to the Emperor, when he visited Peking last year. It is important, inasmuch as it contains a distinct assertion on the Emperor's part to the effect that Mr. Ward's offer to pay to him the same marks of respect as to his own President, was absurd, because it implied the placing of China on an equal rank with the barbarian nations. The Emperor's affectation of superiority is not in itself of much consequence to other sovereigns, but it has an unfavourable bearing as regards the validity of the treaty rights which they obtain from him on behalf of their subjects, because it imparts to them in some sort the character of concessions made of pure grace by a Suzerain to vassals, and enjoyed therefore under some not very definable conditions of fealty.

I have, &c.

To the Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(Translation.)

Draft of an Imperial Rescript in Vermilion, that is, in autograph, found in the Palace of Yuen-Ming-Yuen, on the 7th October 1860:—

"We have this day perused the reply of the American barbarians to the communication of Kweiliang and his colleagues.

"[It shows that] in the matter of their presentation at Court, nothing more can be done to bring them to reason (1). Besides, these barbarians, by their averment that their respect for His Majesty the Emperor is the same as that they feel for their pih-li-si-tien-teh (President), just place China on a par with the barbarians of the South and East (2), an arrogation of greatness which is simply ridiculous. The proposition of yesterday, that they should have an interview with the Princes, need not either be entertained."

(1) *Lit.* There cannot be any more good means for bringing them round (to the right way). Argument is exhausted, so let the question of an audience drop.

(2) The Miran, ancient barbarians of the South, the I of the East.

Pekin, October 30, 1860.

MR LORDB,—I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's perusal a very interesting and detailed narrative by Mr. Parkes of the occurrences which took place while he was detained as a prisoner by the Chinese authorities.

Painful as is the process by which this experience is acquired, such an incident as the capture of Mr. Parkes affords us an insight into the working of the Chinese system which we should never otherwise probably have obtained.

Mr. Parkes' consistent refusal to purchase his own safety, by making any pledges, or even by addressing to me any representations, which might have embarrassed me in the discharge of my duty, is a rare example of courage and devotion to the public interest, and the course which he followed in this respect, by leaving my hands free, enabled me to work out the policy which was best calculated to secure his own release, as well as the attainment of the national objects entrusted to my care.

I am, &c.

To the Lord John Russell, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

British Head Quarters, Peking, October 20, 1860.

MR LORD,—I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the following statement of the circumstances which attended my capture and subsequent imprisonment:—

I left Ho-se-woo at 4 A.M. on the morning of Monday, the 17th September, accompanied by Mr. Loch, Private Secretary to your Excellency; Mr. De Norman, First Attaché to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation; Colonel Walker, Deputy Quartermaster General; Mr. Thompson, Deputy Commissary General; and Mr. T. W. Bowlby. The escort consisted of five men of the King's Dragoon Guards, and twenty sowars of Fane's Horse, under Lieutenant Anderson.

Shortly after passing Matow, we were met by a Colonel and three other Chinese officers, who had been sent out, as they stated, by the Imperial Commissioners to escort us into Tung-chow. On approaching Chang-kea-wan, I pointed out to Colonel Walker the point, five *le* south of the place, proposed by the Imperial Commissioners and agreed to by your Excellency as the advanced position of our army; and as we rode over a part of the ground we could see no indications of there being any Chinese force in that vicinity. After passing Chang-kea-wan however, we observed bodies of Tartar Horse between that place and Tung-chow, and were informed by their Commander, Tih-hingah (the Lieutenant General commanding at Sin-ho when that place was taken on the 12th August,) who rode forward to meet us in a most friendly and courteous manner, that these were some of the troops which had lately held the country between Tung-chow and Ho-se-woo, and had just been called in by order of the Imperial Commissioners. He congratulated us, with much apparent warmth, on "the conclusion of peace;" and, in a soldierly way, made the voluntary observation: "Let us forget that we have been enemies, and henceforward know each other as friends."

Writing after the event, I now see a serious significance in the removal of several small bridges, placed across the small canal or streamlet that runs past Chang-kea-wan, at a point which I afterwards knew, by sad experience, to be the spot whence Sang-ko-lin-sin directed, in person, the movements of the following day. I had observed these bridges on the occasion of my previous visit to Tung-chow, but, in the absence of any other cause for suspicion, we naturally did not now attach an important meaning to the circumstance of their removal.

On reaching Tung-chow, at about 10-30 A.M., we went at once to the Temple pointed out by the Chinese officers as the place selected both for our own accommodation and for the meeting with the Imperial Commissioners. All our personal wants were readily supplied, and at about 1 o'clock I was admitted to an interview with the Commissioners: Tasi, Prince of I, and Muh-yin, who were assisted on this occasion by Hang-ki, late Assistant Commissioner at Tien-tsin, and well known to me when he formerly occupied the position of Superintendent of Customs at Canton.

Having delivered to the Commissioners, who received me courteously, your Excellency's despatch of the 16th of September, they raised discussion on three points, namely: the escort, the immediate withdrawal of the forces, and the presentation of Her Majesty's autograph letter to the Emperor. They objected to the escort being taken by your Excellency beyond Tung-chow; urged that the forces should commence to retire the moment the Convention was signed; and called the delivery of the letter a new demand which they had then heard of for the first time. To these objections I replied that it had already been settled at Tien-tsin that your Excellency should take the escort to Peking; that it could not be expected that the forces would retire before your Excellency had concluded all matters connected with the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of 1858; and also that this was not the first time that the delivery of the Queen's letter had been mentioned, your Excellency having already been in written communication on this subject with the Commissioners at Tien-tsin.

As the discussion proceeded, the Commissioners withdrew their objections to the first two points, but continued to oppose the presentation of the letter by your Excellency in person with great earnestness. It could be received, they said, in a manner which denoted, in their opinion, high respect, and an autograph reply could be returned; but the whole ceremonial should be conducted by a Prince or Imperial Commissioner appointed for the purpose, and there could be no occasion for your Excellency to have an audience with the Emperor on this account. I explained the object of the letter, that it was a mark of the respect and friendship entertained by the Queen for the Emperor, but that the honour due to the former would not allow of the letter being presented in any other way than by Her own Ambassador; and that seeing that your Excellency had come from a great distance for the purpose of establishing friendly relations with the Chinese Government, it would be unfortunate if the latter were to prove themselves still opposed to closer intimacy, and unwilling to reciprocate the cordiality and good feeling shown by Her Majesty. Finding, however, that these arguments had little weight with the Commissioners, I tried to avoid the question, which, I said, might be considered by themselves and your Excellency on another occasion, and endeavoured to draw their attention to the other business I had on hand; but as they insisted on recurring to it, I distinctly declined further discussion, on the ground that I was not authorized to speak on the subject, but that I would not fail to report all that they had urged to your Excellency.

The meeting was interrupted at 4 o'clock by the arrival of the French Secretary of Embassy, who was then received by the Commissioners according to appointment. I was at one time invited both by the French officers and the Commissioners to assist at that interview, and at about 6 o'clock I was once more left alone with the Commissioners, who again brought up the question of audience, and unreasonably insisted that I should decide this without any previous reference to your Excellency. Having at last satisfied them, as I thought, that this was impossible, I prevailed on them to proceed with the consideration of other matters. The terms of the Proclamation, in which your Excellency proposed that the Imperial Commissioners should make known to the people the circumstances under which the Allies desisted from further hostilities were discussed, and they accepted, apparently with complete approval, the draft supplied me by Mr. Wade. I begged therefore that it should be put in the hands of the type-cutters that night, and while they gave, or affected to give, directions to that effect, their Secretaries arranged with me certain particulars as to the form of the document. The Commissioners next named the officers who were to accompany Colonel Walker and myself at daylight the next morning to mark out the position of the British camp at the five *le* point south of Chang-kea-wan; other officers were also appointed to act with me in forming a dépôt of supplies at the latter town; and the same persons were directed to furnish the carts required by Mr. Loch for the transport of your Excellency's baggage to Tung-chow. I parted from the Commissioners at about 8 P.M., and such was their tone during the latter part of the interview that I had no reason to suppose that the gratification they expressed, when I congratulated them on the conclusion of the Preliminaries of Peace, was wholly insincere; and I was subsequently engaged with Hang-ki until a late hour in the evening in arranging the details necessary to give effect to the measures they had agreed to.

At daybreak the next morning, Tuesday the 18th September, the Chinese officer appointed to act with Colonel Walker and myself in marking out the position of the camp was in attendance, and we rode out together to Chang-kea-wan. As we passed the latter place, and reached the five *le* point, we were surprised to find that the ground on both sides of the road was occupied by considerable bodies of Infantry and Cavalry; that the long embankment which formed, as I

had understood, the leading mark of the five *le* point was lined with matchlock-men, while Cavalry were thrown out in skirmishing order far beyond it; that guns were being rapidly brought into position, we ourselves having unintentionally entered a masked battery of twelve guns, upon the construction of which men were still engaged; and, in short, that a very considerable force was in active movement all around us. It was in vain that I asked to be directed to some commanding officer who could give an explanation of this movement: the officers to whom I spoke returned only vague answers, such as that their General might be ten or twenty *le* off, or that they did not know where he was.

Having my suspicions fully awakened by what I saw, I determined to hasten back to Tung-chow (distant about five miles) for the purpose, first, of learning if the Imperial Commissioners would avert a collision by directing the withdrawal of the force, and, then, of bringing away the remainder of my party (twenty of whom remained in the town) if they refused to do so. I at the same time requested Mr. Loch to ride on and report to General Grant the state of affairs, together with my intention of returning with further information as soon as possible; while Colonel Walker, with the small portion of the escort we had brought out, remained on our encamping ground, making such observations as he thought proper.

On my way to Tung-chow I met Hang-ki, who told me that he was going, by direction of the Imperial Commissioners, to see your Excellency, an instruction which, if given, he did not carry out, and he expressed surprise at the movement of force then going on, which he said he did not understand. I also met the Secretary of the French Embassy and two other parties of French officers, and advised them to lose no time in returning to their own head quarters.

On arriving at Tung-chow I sent after the gentlemen of my own party who were out in the town, and then proceeded in quest of the Commissioners. As no one in the Temple would tell me where they were staying, I went to the Chief Magistrate of the city, who, after some hesitation, guided me to them in a temple nearly three miles distance from the one in which we had been put up. They did not appear until after some delay, and I at once observed a marked change both in their manner and in that of the crowd of officers around them. I informed them in a guardedly respectful tone of what I had that morning seen, and asked them whether they were aware that a large force of Chinese troops had occupied the very ground which they themselves had named as the situation of the allied camp. The following conversation then ensued:—

Commissioners.—We are not military authorities, and have no control over the troops.

Mr. Parkes.—But your Excellencies, as Imperial Commissioners, have certainly power to instruct your Generals to desist from hostilities, and a collision is now imminent between the force I speak of and the allied column which must shortly reach the same spot. Will you, therefore, direct the immediate withdrawal of the Chinese troops?

Commissioners.—We can only direct our troops to retire when peace shall have been determined on.

Mr. Parkes.—I thought that peace had been determined on both by yourselves as well as by the Allies. Have not all the preliminaries been discussed and concluded at our several interviews?

Commissioners.—We do not think so. You have left one very essential point unsettled—that of the audience.

Mr. Parkes.—I informed your Excellencies that I had no instructions on that point; but at the same time assured you that it could be settled at another time, and the very fact of my not being authorized to discuss it proved that it was not a question upon which peace or war depended.

Commissioners.—We take a different view, and hold that there can be no peace until this point is finally arranged. Until peace is settled our troops cannot retire.

Mr. Parkes.—I am sorry to hear your Excellencies speak in this tone. You should at least have stated as much to me yesterday. I can only return and report what you now say to Lord Elgin.

Commissioners.—You can do much more if you like. You can settle the point at once yourself; but you will not do this.

Mr. Parkes.—I can only repeat that I have no power to do anything of the kind, and all that I can now do is to return to Lord Elgin.

While this conversation was going on, I was repeatedly interrupted by the mandarins standing around the Commissioners, who thought it right to attempt to drown my voice by repeating in a loud tone, with various additions of their own, the remarks of their superiors, and the Commissioners made no attempt to check this rudeness. I made brief notes of the replies of the latter in my pocketbook, explaining to them that I did so to enable me to report accurately to your Lordship all that they had said; and then, taking a respectful leave of them, I lost no time in returning to my party.

I found them all collected, and that they had been waiting for me about twenty minutes. Mr. Loch, accompanied by Major Brabazon, had come in from General Grant to say that we must lose no time in returning, and we gave our best heed to the injunction.

We had just passed Chang-ke-wan, and were hoping to be clear, in ten minutes, of the Chinese lines, when a fire of Chinese artillery opened along their front, and showed that the engagement had begun. As soon as we were observed, a number of Tartar Horse moved into the road to intercept us, and halting the party, I informed an officer who we were, and asked him to allow us to pass on. He desired us not to proceed until orders arrived from a superior

officer close at hand, upon which I suggested that time might be saved if I visited that officer myself. He assented, and I therefore rode towards the spot, accompanied by Mr. Loch and one sowar, carrying a white flag. The remainder of the party, namely, Major Brabazon, Lieutenant Anderson, Messrs. De Norman and Bowlby, one dragoon, and, I believe, eighteen sowars, remained in the road, and were also provided with a white flag.

On passing a field of tall cane, which hid us from our party, we suddenly came upon a body of Infantry, who were with difficulty prevented from firing upon us, and we were directed to a mounted mandarin, evidently one of rank, and wearing a red button, who was standing on the opposite side of the canal referred to in the early part of this report and near to the spot where one of the bridges had been removed. The crowd of soldiers called on us to dismount and cross the canal in a boat. I tried to avoid this, but as the mandarin referred to would not speak to me unless I did so, and seeing that we were surrounded by rude and excited soldiers, who clearly looked upon us as their prisoners, I advised Mr. Loch and the sowar to comply. By this time another mandarin had ridden up to the former one, and hearing, as he approached, the cry raised of "the Prince! the Prince!" I inquired from an officer what Prince it was. He told me Prince Sang (Sang-ko-lin-sin), and I therefore hoped that the use which this personage had himself made in the late hostilities of flags of truce would induce him to respect the one under which we were now acting. We therefore dismounted, in order to cross to him, and directly we did so the soldiers fell upon us, tore off several of the things we had on, dragged us across the canal, and hurled us prostrate on the ground before the Prince.

The moment the Prince gave me an opportunity of speaking to him, which he did by asking me my name, I at once clearly informed him who I was, and of the whole character of my mission to Tung-chow, adding that I was returning to my Ambassador when I was stopped by his troops.

I was proceeding with a remonstrance against the treatment I was receiving, when the Prince interrupted me by saying, "Why did you not agree, yesterday, to settle the audience question?"

"Because I was not empowered to do so," I replied.

The Prince then continued in a very forbidding tone, "Listen! You can talk reason; you have gained two victories to our one. Twice you have dared to take the Peiho forts; why does not that content you? And now you presume to give out" (the Prince here alluded to the proclamation of the Commander in Chief) "that you will attack any force that stops your march on Tung-chow. I am now doing that. You say that you do not direct these military movements, but I know your name and that you instigate all the evil that your people commit. You have also used bold language in the presence of the Prince of I, and it is time that foreigners should be taught respect for Chinese nobles and Ministers."

I endeavoured to explain the mistakes of the Prince; told him distinctly what my functions were; that I had come to Tung-chow by express agreement with the Imperial Commissioners, and solely in the interest of peace, and I again begged him to show the same respect to an English flag of truce that we had always paid to those so repeatedly sent in by the Chinese.

The Prince, however, simply laughed at all this, and going towards a house that was close by, directed the soldiers to bring me after him.

On arriving at the house, I was again thrown on my knees before him, and the Prince asked me if I would write for him.

Having asked what it was that he wished me to write, he said, "Write to your people, and tell them to stop the attack."

"It would be useless for me to do so," I replied, "as I cannot control or influence military movements in any way. I will not deceive your Highness by leading you to suppose that anything I might write would have such an effect."

"I see you continue obstinate," he said, "and that you will be of no use to me."

I then heard him give directions to take Mr. Loch, the sowar, and myself to the Prince of I, but to conduct the escort into Chang-kea-wan. While the necessary preparations were being made, two high officers in his suite, wearing red buttons, took me aside into a tent, and told me to sit down and talk with them. "Follow our advice," they said, "and don't think of denying that you can do this or that, or you will get into trouble."

I again explained to them who I was, and how far my powers extended, but they replied that they did not believe me.

Having expressed surprise at the engagement then going on, and inquired how it had commenced, they observed, "It does not matter how it commenced; perhaps you began it, perhaps we did: but you have at last gone too far, and will now get your deserts."

"But we have not gone too far," I replied. "It has been agreed between our Ambassadors and your Commissioners that we are to occupy ground up to five *le* south of Chang-kea-wan."

"Oh, we are not particular to a few *le*," said the officers. "It would have been quite the same if you had come within five, ten, or twenty *le* of our army. You have gone too far, we tell you."

The cannonading now became heavier, and the two officers had to follow Prince Sang, who rode away to the front. Mr. Loch, the sowar, and myself, were ordered to get into an open cart of the roughest description, and two French soldiers, whom we had not before seen, were put in with us. A few moments before, I had observed a French officer, whom I knew to be the Commissariat Intendant, being led up to the house; he had evidently been ill-used, but I could not see to what extent, nor had I any opportunity of speaking with him.

We were conveyed to Tung-chow, seeing nothing of our escort on the way, and were taken through the city to the temple in the western suburb, where I had seen the Commissioners in the morning. They had left, and our guard (consisting of fifty horsemen) followed the Pekin-road, inquiring for the Commissioners as they went along, and enjoying the sufferings which the severe shocks occasioned us when the cart was driven along the dilapidated stone causeway at a rapid pace. After retracing their steps in more than one direction they at last took us into an encampment and threw us on our knees before a mandarin, who they told us was the General and Minister of State, Juy-lin. To avoid another painful and useless examination I feigned faintness, and in reply to his inquiries called out for water. He then directed that we should be taken into the air, but we were so pressed upon by a disorderly mob of soldiers that we had to be removed into a house, where we were searched by a military officer of the rank of Tajin, and everything that we had in our possession was taken from us. Again we were removed to a temple, and a mandarin on the suite of the Prince of I, named Tsing Tajin, who had behaved with marked rudeness to me at the morning's interview, came in and directed that we should be brought before him for examination. He asked us our names and who we were, and then insisted upon my telling him where I had obtained a paper that had been found in my pocket in which prominent mention happened to be made of several Princes and other important personages who are believed to be among the leading advocates of the war policy. Fearing to criminate the native writer of the memorandum (which was nothing but a list of names), I replied that I had obtained it in a Canton yamun. He declared this to be false, demanded why I presumed to make inquiries about Chinese Princes, and said that force should be used to make me divulge from whom I received the information.

At this moment he was suddenly called away: we heard a stir outside the house, and a number of soldiers with drawn swords rushed in, dragged us all out, and bound our wrists tightly behind us. They were much excited, and called out that death was only our desert, as our soldiers had been killing their people. After a short delay, during which Mr. Loch and myself took, as we thought, a final leave of each other, we were seized by the soldiers and run out of the house at a swift pace, exactly in the way in which I have observed the Chinese conduct their prisoners to execution. Again we came together under some trees, and all five of us were put once more into a cart. All was confusion around us; the camp we had previously observed was being struck, and I could see that some advance on the part of the allied force was evidently causing a retreat on that of the Chinese. Soon we found ourselves again on the Pekin-road, and suffering much more than before from the jolting of the cart, as we could not now use our hands or arms to ward off the shocks. The cart being too heavily laden to proceed at the desired pace, another one was called, and the Sikh and one of the Frenchmen were transferred to it. We passed numerous bodies of Infantry in position along the road, and were met by a considerable force of Cavalry going in the direction of Tung-chow. The road was so much blocked up by men and vehicles retreating while others were advancing, that we were often obliged to halt. The Prince of I, Muh-yin, his fellow Commissioner, and Hang-ki, passed us in large sedan chairs, but would not deign to notice us. We could see that we were in the charge of Tsing Tajin, the officer already described as being on the suite of the Prince of I, and our first solicitations for relief from pain and thirst afforded him so much cruel gratification that we made no second appeal to his humanity. Fortunately one of the four soldiers in the cart with us was less relentless, and gave us a little water. It was about half-past 2 o'clock when we were put into the cart, and the sun was setting as we reached the Chaou-yang, or eastern gate of the city. The streets were crowded with people, and our captors made the best use they could of us, to give their return the character of a triumph. We continued to be driven through street after street, passing through the eastern and southern, and into the western quarter of the city, until we entered, at about 8 p.m., a large court, and I saw with a shudder that we were in the hands of the Board of Punishments.

After we had been kept waiting in a dense crowd for half-an-hour longer, I was taken from the cart, and carried before a tribunal composed of examiners of small rank, who made me kneel, and after treating me in a very tyrannical manner, and questioning me on a few unimportant points they loaded me with chains, and gave me over to a number of ruffianly-looking jailors. These men conducted me through several long courts, and, happening to halt for some purpose, I knew by the clank of chains that another prisoner was approaching. It proved to be Mr. Loch, but they would not allow us to converse, and hastily sent us away in different directions. At last we stood before a building, which I could see was a common prison, and as the massive door opened and closed on me, I found myself in a throng of seventy or eighty wild-looking prisoners, most of them offensive in the extreme, as is usual in Chinese jails, from disease and dirt, and who were naturally anxious to gaze on the new-comer.

I was again carefully examined and searched by the jailors, who also saw that my chains were properly secured, and bound my arms with fresh cords, not so tightly, however, as to prevent circulation, or to occasion serious inconvenience. At the same time, however, they removed, to my intense relief, the cords from my wrists, which being very tightly tied, had caused my hands to swell to twice their proper size, and were now giving me great pain. They then laid me on the raised boarding on which the prisoners sleep, and made me fast by another large chain to a beam overhead. The chains consisted of one long and heavy one stretching from the neck to the feet, to which the hands were fastened by two cross chains and hand-cuffs, and the feet in a similar manner.

Being exhausted with fatigue and want of food, which I had not tasted for upwards of twenty-four hours, I fell asleep, but was soon made sensible of my position by being called up, and

again carried before the same Board of Inquisitors. It was then about midnight; but the hour did not prevent the collection of a large crowd, composed, however, in this instance of police-runners, jailors, lictors, and the other numerous myrmidons of Chinese law. The mandarins, as I was placed kneeling in my chains before them, warned me that they would force the truth from me if I did not give it willingly, and, in proof of their earnestness, they ordered four torturers to seize me, even before they began to put their questions, by the ears, and the hair of the head and face. They first asked me if I were a Chinese. I told them they had only to look at my face and hair to see that I was not. Their next questions related to my age, length of residence in China, how and where I had been employed, &c. They then proceeded as follows:—

Inquisitors.—State the name of your headman.

Answer.—Which one do you mean—the Ambassador, General, or Admiral?

Inquisitors (angrily).—You have no such functionaries. Don't presume to use such titles.

Here the torturers suited their action to the tone of the Mandarins, by pulling simultaneously at my hair, ears, &c.

Inquisitors.—Now give the name of your headman.

Answer.—Which one?

Inquisitors.—The head of your soldiers.

Answer (in English).—Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant.

Inquisitors.—What?

Answer (in English).—Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant.

Inquisitors.—Say something that we can understand.

Answer.—I am obliged to use the English terms as you will not let me give you these in Chinese.

They attempted to write down, in Chinese sounds, "Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant," but not succeeding, they asked the name of another headman.

Answer (in English).—Ambassador Extraordinary the Earl of Elgin.

Finding it equally impossible to write this down in Chinese, or to get on with the examination, they told me I might revert to Chinese names and titles, and I then gave them those of the Ambassador and the Commanders in Chief.

Inquisitors.—How many soldiers have you?

Answer.—Not less than 20,000 fighting men.

Inquisitors.—That is false. [Torturers clutched me as before.] Repeat how many.

Answer.—Not less than 20,000 fighting men, in which I do not include followers, &c. I have stated that once to you, and have no other answer to give.

Here I was again threatened, both by Mandarins and torturers, but deeming it dangerous to swerve from any statement I had once made, I adhered to that which I had already given them, and it was taken down.

Inquisitors.—How many soldiers have the French?

Answer.—I am less acquainted with their force, but they cannot have less than 10,000 fighting men.

Inquisitors.—You are lying again.

The same question was repeated and enforced by the torturers; I returned the same answer, and it was noted down. I then explained that being myself a civilian I could not be expected to be familiar with military matters, or to know all the particulars of so large an army as the present combined force.

Inquisitors.—So large an army do you call it. What are 30,000 men? They are mere nothing.

They then proceeded to examine me in the same strain as to the number of our cavalry and artillery, ships, steamers, horses, Chinese coolies, &c., and in particular, of the range of our field and siege guns, which I gave them at three miles and upwards, together with other particulars of their destructive properties. Hearing that the horses of the force came from India, they questioned me as to the resources of that country, and were much displeased with my statement that it was within twenty days sail of China, and had an army of upwards of 30,000 men, and a population of more than 100,000,000. They also equally disapproved of my estimate of the population of Great Britain, which I stated at about 30,000,000. But the remark which probably gave them most displeasure, and caused me some pain at the hands of the torturers, was the use, on my part, of a term for Her Majesty denoting equality of rank with the Emperor. They had inquired after our "Prince," to which I had replied, by stating that we had many Princes, both in England and India, but that they were all under one Sovereign, as in the case of the Empire of China.

"What do you mean by using such language," they said; "you have yourself shown that you have been long in China, that you can speak our language and read our books, and you must know, therefore, that there is but one Emperor, who rules over all lands. It is your duty to communicate your superior knowledge on this subject to your countrymen, instead of encouraging them in their extravagant ideas."

They then insisted that I had often been in Pekin; that I had confederates here, and that they would force me to reveal their names. I firmly denied all this, and told them that I knew but three persons in Pekin.

Inquisitors.—Name them.

Answer.—The two Imperial Commissioners—Prince of I and Muh-yin—and the Assistant Commissioner Heng-ki.

I made this reply in the hope of disarming their suspicions, which I could see were very strong on this point; and the idea that through our Chinese coolies, or in some other way, we

had set treason at work within the walls of the capital, was one which evidently gave them considerable apprehension. They were also particular in demanding information as to the number and names of our Interpreters. I complied by giving them the Christian names and surnames of several of these gentlemen in full, knowing, as the event proved, that they would be unable to take down intelligibly the long English words, and they soon relinquished the inquiry. They made pointed inquiries, however, after Mr. Lay, and when I told them that he was now engaged by the invitation of the Chinese authorities in managing their foreign revenue, which had nearly doubled since the collection of it had been placed in his hands, they reproved me for using such language, and called out that Lay was nothing else than a native (Chinese) traitor.

Towards the close of the examination, throughout which I was compelled to remain kneeling on the stone floor, I obtained their permission to make a statement on my own account. I then told them why I and the other gentlemen of my party had come to Tung-chow; that we were all employed in the cause of peace, and not of war; but, although acting under a flag of truce, and admitted to interviews with the Imperial Commissioners, we had been seized and were now being treated, not even as prisoners of war, but as common felons, and as offenders against Chinese law. I was urging that this great, and, to me, unaccountable mistake, should not be persisted in, when they interrupted me by saying: "That is your account, but we have another story. Besides if, as you state, you are a civilian, and have nothing to do with soldiers or their movements, why are you always seen with the advance?" To this I answered, that we always kept an Interpreter in the front to be ready to receive overtures or communications from the Chinese authorities, and to look after the interests of the people. The examination ended, I was ordered back to prison.

I have thus given a full recital, my Lord, of the occurrences of the 18th September, the day on which we were seized; but I shall endeavour to avoid similar detail in the account I have now to add of our subsequent twenty days of imprisonment. On the 19th and 20th a great number of Mandarins visited the prison, and those whose official position entitled them to make the demand, ordered me to be brought out, that they might have the satisfaction of seeing me kneeling before them. Among these were the highest authorities of the Board of Punishments, including, as I now know, the President himself, who abused me in a very bitter tone, laughed at my statement, and appeared as ignorant of foreigners, and as much prejudiced against them, as his subordinates who had conducted the examination above described. Several Censors and Vice-Presidents of the other five Boards of Government were also pointed out to me by the jailors as being among the visitors. Whenever brought out before Mandarins of rank, I lost no opportunity of protesting against my treatment, and of pointing out that in wronging me they were injuring themselves, as it was impossible that peace could be made if they seized and imprisoned the instruments of negotiation.

But it was only from the prisoners that I obtained sympathy or a hearing. Many of these unfortunate men were glad, when so permitted, to come round me to listen to my story, or any description that I would give them of foreign countries and usages. Instead of following the example set them by their authorities, and treating me with abuse or ridicule, they were seldom disrespectful, addressed me by my title, and often avoided putting me to inconvenience when it was in their power to do so. Most of them were men of the lowest class and the gravest order of offenders, as murderers, burglars, &c. Those who had no means of their own were reduced by prison filth and prison diet to a shocking state of emaciation and disease, but those who could afford to fee the jailors, and purchase such things as they wanted, lived in comparative fulness and comfort.

They explained to me that their prison system cost the Government nothing more than the pay of the jailors, and the supply of two bowls of boiled millet per day to each prisoner. All other expenses, such as water, lighting, fuel, tea, salt, vegetables for the prisoners, and good meals for the jailors, &c., are defrayed by some one among the prisoners who voluntarily undertakes the charge in redemption of a certain portion of his term of imprisonment.

The mandarins of the Board having ordered that I should be supplied with food that I could eat, my maintenance, which cost, as I was told, 1s. a-day, was carried to the charge of the man who held this position, but instead of taking a dislike to me on account of the increased expense which I occasioned him, he was one of the foremost in showing me kindness or consideration. My meals consisted of two meals a-day of boiled rice, or a kind of maccaroni seasoned with a very sparing allowance of meat or vegetables; also cakes or the bread of the country, and a little tea and tobacco.

In the prison roll which was hung up on the wall, I found myself returned as "a rebel," and that I was one of five out of a total of seventy-three who were ordered to wear the heaviest chains.

As I grew more intimate with the inmates of the prison, I cautiously endeavoured to obtain information from or through them of the movements of the allies, or the intention of the Chinese authorities; but the jailors were always on the watch to prevent communication between me and the prisoners on these subjects, nor would they allow themselves to be drawn into conversation respecting them. Two of these men remained always beside me, both by day and night, and although they occasionally answered my inquiries respecting Mr. Loch and my fellow-prisoners, they defeated every endeavour I made to get a message or note conveyed to them.

On the 22nd September I was removed from the common prison to a separate ward about eight feet square, on the opposite side of the court, the four jailors appointed to watch me crossing at the same time, and putting up in the same little room. This was scarcely done when I received a visit from the Inspector of the prison, who, instead of making me kneel before him, as he had done on

previous visits, desired me to be seated, and introduced another mandarin of small rank as his relief. The latter said he had come merely to pay me a friendly and a private visit, and to suggest in an equally private way whether I could not do something by writing a note of some kind, or in any way that I might suggest, to bring about a settlement of the present differences between our respective nations. I said that when two nations at war wanted to come to a friendly understanding, the first thing to be done was for one or the other to make overtures for peace; negotiations, either by writing or conference, would follow, and if these were carried out to the satisfaction of both parties, peace would ensue. The difficulty in the present case was, that the Chinese had made prisoners of the very persons—although essentially non-combatants—who were required to conduct these conferences. Here I gave them a recital of my own story, but after hearing this they simply came back to their first proposal that I should suggest some mode of arrangement, and said they would shortly repeat their visit to hear what had occurred to me. They would give me no information as to the occurrences of the last five days.

Shortly after they had gone, the head jailor asked me if I knew a Mandarin named Hang-ki. He would like to see you, he said, but cannot come into the prison on account of the stench, and I do not see how you can be allowed to go out to him. I told the jailor to act as he pleased, and a few minutes afterwards Hang-ki entered. I have by me the following note of our conversation, which I succeeded in making shortly after he had left me:—

Note.—Hang-ki assumes a look of pity for my condition, though apparently without thinking that it is undeserved. He asks how matters are to be arranged, and I inquire for news. Skirmishes, he says, occasionally occur between San-ko-lin-sin and our troops, who have not yet passed Chang-kea-wan. The Prince of I and Muh-yin have been recalled to Peking, and the Prince of Kung, a younger brother of the Emperor—a very able and amiable man—appointed in their place. Perhaps Kweiliang will be his colleague. How can negotiations be set on foot?

I say that they have increased their difficulties by their wrongful treatment of me and my party, by their violation of a flag of truce, and the rights of an envoy, and I also complain of the deceit practised in my case.

Hang-ki at first professes surprise at hostilities of the 18th. Had he known that these were going to occur, he would not have gone to see Lord Elgin. Came back because he thought Lord Elgin would not see him, and because he found Lord Elgin a long way off—(Correcting himself)—Came back because the Baron de Meritens had told him that it was useless trying to see Lord Elgin before I had returned. The Prince of I had told him that I had been taken prisoner, because it was war and not peace, and because I had admitted to him—Hang-ki—on the evening of the 17th of September, that we knew of the arrest several days previously, by our military, of the Prefect of Tien-tsin.

I reminded Hang-ki of all the business we had transacted together the same evening as showing that the Prince of I had quite given me to believe that he considered hostilities at an end. Certain officers had been appointed to settle with me the position to be taken up by our force; other officers had been appointed to furnish supplies; a proclamation making known the cessation of hostilities had been agreed to, and was being printed under his (Hang-ki's) superintendence; and yet the Chinese attack our troops the next morning when proceeding to take up the ground agreed on, and seize me when engaged in the transaction of the above business. Either the Prince of I had grossly deceived me, or Sang-ko-lin-sin had acted independently of the Prince. In a word, the Prince had either played false, or he had no powers over his own people. How could business be transacted with such Commissioners?

Hang-ki evades explanations, and suggests that I should write a letter, but to whom or to what purpose, he does not seem to know. They want a letter, he says, that will bring about a settlement of affairs. I tell him that such a letter should come from them. He still presses me to write, but I decline to do so, as apart from the vagueness of the requisition, I can see that he has some concealed object in view. He leaves me and says he will shortly pay me another visit.

The 23rd and 24th passed without my seeing Hang-ki, and as an interview with any officer was a relief to the monotony of my imprisonment, and afforded me a chance of gaining some information, I requested the jailor, on the 25th, to inform Hang-ki that I should be glad of another visit from him. The jailor returned and told me that the message could not be forwarded unless I wrote the usual red card in my own handwriting. I complied on being furnished with writing materials, and I find that the card I then sent is the one forwarded to your Lordship in Prince Kung's despatch of the 27th September in proof of my being well in health and comfortably put up! On the 26th Hang-ki came to the prison, and I quote from a note made at the time the following summary of our conversation:—

At about 2 P. M., 26th September, received a visit from Hang-ki, attended by two Prison Inspectors, Gan and Choa Laou-yays. I first spoke about being put in the same prison with Loch; a small request and easily granted if they wished to show us any humanity.

Hang-ki followed with a long speech. Grand Councils had been held, he said, on the subject of foreign relations. It was considered that the hostilities of the Allies are very different on this to all previous occasions, as by advancing on Peking they are attacking the Emperor himself, and not, as heretofore, the Emperor's Viceroy. The Emperor is therefore on his defence, and must fight for his Throne and Dynasty. He has therefore determined to retire to the Hunting Palace at Jehol, in Tartary, and to call in the aid of the forty-eight Mongol Princes, each of whom can furnish, probably, 20,000 men. But, supposing that all is lost—that is, Peking taken—and the Imperial forces retreat, fighting, beyond the frontier, the dismemberment of the Empire will follow, and *all trade* will be at an end. Is this the course that must be

adopted or not? The majority of Princes and Ministers are for it. The Prince of Ching, Prince of I, Sang-ko-lin-sin, and others, say that peace cannot be made with the Allies, because they always make negotiations an opportunity for putting in fresh demands; also that commercial relations are far more costly than profitable to China, for, although some 4,000,000 of taels are received from foreigners annually as duties, the claims for indemnities—first, 21,000,000 dollars in 1842, then 6,000,000 taels in 1858, and now 10,000,000 taels more—almost equal the amount that has reached the Imperial Treasury from the same source during the above period. The personages just named, together with a large majority of their advisers, urge war. The Prince of Kung—the brother of the Emperor—who has now the direction of the foreign question, would be glad to see some other course, but, unless I point one out, no alternative presents itself. If I will not do this, and affairs continue to go wrong, I shall make myself a mark for the public fury, which cannot be restrained at a moment of extremity.

I reply that the conclusion of peace is a very simple matter, and might be managed at any moment. All that is necessary is, that both parties should sincerely wish for it. There can be no doubt as to the desire of Great Britain to be at peace with China. What has Lord Elgin come all this great distance for, but to make peace? But any peace that we conclude must secure to us our rights and national honour. The refusal of China to admit the principle of equality in her relations with foreign countries is the source of all the foreign troubles that have come upon her. Had it not been for those unreasonable pretensions, to which foreign Powers will no longer submit, she would not have seen foreign armies within her borders, and would have saved the large sums paid as indemnities. I cannot understand the singular distinction which he draws between former wars and the present one, or why the Emperor should still persist in fighting. But if Pekin be taken, and His Majesty should fly, I do not see how he is to take his population of the eighteen provinces of China with him, and it is population that makes trade. But to the question of peace, why do they not make peace—or why do they break it as fast as they make it? Can it be that they really have no sincere wish for peace? At Tung-chow the other day they made peace on one day, and then fought us the next. They certainly cannot say that the English had any share in causing war to break out again on the 18th of September, or I should not have been in their hands. Is this double dealing the result of bad faith or of divisions in their Councils and Government? I again go into the story of the 18th, but Hang-ki, whose manner on this occasion is abrupt and unfriendly, stops me by saying that it is useless to refer again to that affair. The question is what can now be done? Have I, or have I not, anything to suggest?

I point out that being in ignorance of all that has occurred since the 18th, I am not the best person to apply to for suggestions. Hang-ki is careful not to supply information, but admits that a correspondence is going on between the Prince of Kung and Lord Elgin. He seems to say that nothing conclusive is yet arrived at or immediately expected. I again observe that differences can only be settled by negotiation, and negotiation to be effectual should not be confined to correspondence, but should be conducted by conferences, either between the Plenipotentiaries themselves or their deputies. But after what has occurred to you, Hang-ki said, your deputy, Mr. Wade, will not come to see us. You certainly cannot expect, I said, that any one of our officers should again place himself in your power, and it is for you, who have violated a flag of truce, to come forward now and send deputies to our side. But will you guarantee their safety? he asked. Yes, I replied, if you send Mr. Loch and myself with them. Hang-ki answered this remark with a smile of derision. That will not do, he said; we want you to guarantee that your people will make peace without any more fighting. You have a better guarantee for peace, I said, in your own sincerity than any that I can give. If you really wish for peace, you have only to send out your deputies to open negotiations, and convince the Ambassadors by your proceedings that you regret all past acts of bad faith.

It is of no use, said Hang-ki, for me to return to the Prince of Kung with a set speech of this kind. Business presses, and I doubt whether I shall be able to see you again. Have you nothing else to say? Do you still refuse to suggest a plan? Here the Prison Inspector, Gan-Laou-yay, interposed the remark that I ought to write a letter. Yes, said Hang-ki, write to your Ambassador or to Mr. Wade, engaging that the mandarin who takes the letter shall be well treated, and that there shall be a cessation of hostilities.

I replied that it was quite out of my power to say anything about the discontinuance of hostilities, and that were I to make such a proposal it would be wholly useless, as it would have no effect upon the proceedings of the English Ambassador. I have suggested a plan, I added, namely, that you should send out your Deputies and return Mr. Loch and myself with them, in which case we would be answerable for their safety, and they could make any representations or overtures that you might desire. I cannot undertake to do more. As to your menace, I know that I am in danger as long as I am in your hands, because it is no uncommon thing for the Chinese to deal cruelly with their prisoners, or even to take their lives. But while I should prepare for the worst, I know also that my fate will be determined, not by your will, but by that of God. On the other hand, it is for you to bear in mind that, although you would do the allied force but little injury by killing the few prisoners who have fallen into your hands, you would by such an act bring down upon yourselves a terrible vengeance. I also reminded Hang-ki of the different treatment which he received when detained as a prisoner by the Allies at Canton in 1858: and I again begged that, in view of whatever might happen to us, Mr. Loch and myself might at least have the satisfaction of being put into the same prison.

Hang-ki replied that his imprisonment and mine were not parallel cases; that he could not say whether Mr. Loch and myself could be allowed to be together, and that he felt he was returning to the Prince of Kung without having anything to tell him. You will be in no danger, however, he added, during the next two or three days.

Two days afterwards, the 28th of September, Hang-ki again appeared, being accompanied on this occasion by a mandarin, named Sung, whom he introduced as an officer attached to the Prince of Kung. The Prince, Hang-ki said, had heard of the private visits which he had paid me on the 22nd and 26th, and had sent for him, in order that he might hear Hang-ki's own account of all that had passed between us. The Prince wholly disapproved of the manner in which I was treated; and, attributing this injustice to Sang-kô-lin-sin and the Prince of I, declared his intention of following a very different policy to that of the latter. Having now the direction of foreign affairs, said the Prince, I shall take my own course, however open it may be to attack, and however people may say that I am encouraging the extravagant pretensions of foreigners by treating them well. I shall adhere strictly to courtesy and justice in my treatment of foreigners, and if they do not meet me in the same way, they place themselves in the wrong; while whatever may happen, I shall at least have the consciousness of having acted rightly. Therefore go to Mr. Parkes, and tell him that he shall be removed to good quarters, and that he shall not have to complain of his treatment now that he is in my hands. Let there be no delay, no not even to write orders, but take the officer Sung with you in proof that you are acting by my direction.

Hang-ki followed up this speech with a longer one of his own, the tenour of which was, that I should mark my appreciation of the Prince's goodness by persuading the Allies to observe the same high principles as those which actuated the Prince.

I replied that I had no difficulty in assuring the Prince that justice and courtesy would continue to mark, as hitherto, the action of my own nation. It was the absence of those principles on the part of Chinese officials, as shown in their discourteous and unjust treatment of foreign Governments, by refusing to hold intercourse with them on terms of equality, that had been the cause of the present troubles. With justice and courtesy on the side of the Chinese, I had no doubt that an accommodation could be arrived at.

"Listen!" said Hang-ki to the three mandarins who were with him, "he declares that his nation will act according to justice. Take off his chains!"

This having been done, Hang-ki again resumed the conversation. He told me that affairs remained in a doubtful state; that correspondence between the Prince of Kung and Lord Elgin continued; but that it was still impossible to say whether the result would be war or peace. He thought, however, that in the course of the negotiations an opportunity would be afforded me of rendering the Prince some assistance in return for his kindness to me.

I thanked the Prince for his good intentions; but pointed out that, so long as I remained a prisoner, I could be of very little use in promoting the settlement of differences; and I begged, therefore, that he would form no high expectations of my assistance, as, in the event of matters going contrary to their wishes, they might visit their dissatisfaction upon me.

Hang-ki assured me that I need not apprehend danger in my own case, except in the event of a great emergency—say the assault of the city, when the foreigners would be killing Chinese, and it was only natural that the latter should take revenge. This led me to remark upon the more humane practices of Western nations in regard to their treatment of non-combatants, and those protected by a flag of truce, &c.; but Hang-ki met my observations by stating that the customs of all nations could not be expected to be the same on these points.

Hang-ki having told me that I should probably be taken out of prison to-morrow, I stated that I hoped Mr. Loch would have the benefit of this arrangement, as, if not, I could not avail myself of it. We had been sent away together under the same flag of truce; had been seized and imprisoned together, and it would not now do to take one of us out of prison and leave the other in.

Hang-ki replied that I was raising a difficulty which he could not meet without further instructions from the Prince of Kung.

He then took leave of me, but returned in a quarter of an hour to say that he did not see how he could bring up the subject of the removal of Mr. Loch to the Prince, unless I gave him a note stating that the latter had been exceedingly kind to me, and was also very able and intelligent. I said that it was quite impossible for me to express any opinion as to the Prince's character and attainments, as I had never seen the Prince, nor had I ever heard anything of his Highness besides what Hang-ki himself had told me. Neither could I conscientiously declare that he had treated me with extraordinary kindness, seeing that I was still detained in the common prison into which I had been at first thrown, and that I had only that moment been released from my chains, although this privilege was enjoyed by nine-tenths of the felons who were my companions. It was not favour, but justice, that I sought at the hands of the Prince. To be detained as a prisoner at all was in itself an injustice; but if so detained, I ought not to be treated as a criminal and an offender against Chinese law, but as an officer and a prisoner of war. I was certain, I added, that the justice and courtesy of the Prince, of which Hang-ki had said so much, would induce him to relieve Mr. Loch and myself from our present ignominious position, if the matter were properly represented to him.

Hang-ki urged that, if I furnished him with a paper to the effect requested, he could do more than if he went to the Prince empty-handed. Not willing to lose the advantage which this demand gave me, I again replied that I could write nothing of the kind as long as I remained in prison, and that I would not leave the prison unless I was accompanied by Mr. Loch; but that as soon as we were taken out of prison, and were treated properly, I should be ready to note the act in writing, and also to state, if he wished it, that I had been told that the Prince was an able and intelligent man.

Hang-ki then left me, and returned in the afternoon of the following day (September 29), with an order for the removal of Mr. Loch and myself from the prison of the Board of Punishments to a temple, where quarters had been prepared for us. I need not here dwell upon the satisfaction we both felt as we met each other again in one of the outer courts of the Board. Having been put into separate vehicles we were conveyed, in the charge of Hang-ki and a strong escort, to the temple spoken of. Here we were placed in a room about 20 feet by 10, which was entered by another room of the same dimensions, in which eight of the jailors of the Board were stationed. These rooms looked into an open court about 40 feet square, in which we were allowed to take exercise; but a strong party of soldiers guarded the outer entrance into this court, and we soon became aware that military were put up in and about all parts of

the building. Hang-ki explained the presence of the jailors, by saying that they had been brought here to act as our servants. With a degree of consideration for our comfort, not usually shown by Mandarins, he had supplied us not only with such essentials as good food, beds, &c., but also with the luxuries of writing materials, soap, and towels, &c. He left it to ourselves to order our meals whenever we chose, and these, I may mention, were abundant and good during the time of our stay in the Kaowmeau temple. As soon as he had seen us located in our new quarters, I gave him, according to my promise, the following note:—

"The Chinese authorities are now treating Mr. Loch and myself well, and we are informed that this is done by direction of the Prince of Kung. We are also told by them that his Highness is a man of decision and great intelligence, and I trust that, under these circumstances, hostilities may be temporarily suspended to give opportunity for negotiation."

September 30.—One of Hang-ki's head servants delivered, in the name of the Prince of Kung, a large present of fruit and confectionery. Hang-ki followed himself at 2 p.m., and talked at considerable length without having any apparent object. He maintained that the invasion of a country and a march upon the capital was altogether contrary to justice and reason, and that was what we were now doing.

I held that the justice or injustice of invasion depended upon circumstances; if one Power were wronged by another Power and could not obtain redress by fair means, force was the only resource left. We knew from history that China had been invaded above two hundred years ago by the Manchoo Tartars, who, when once they had taken possession of the country, never quitted it, but founded the present dynasty, and yet I presumed that he, as a Manchoo, was quite prepared to defend that course.

He then argued that, if we captured Peking, we should have to contend against the Viceroy of all the provinces, who would, of course, march upon us.

I said I thought not, as many of these Viceroyes were already unable to hold their own against rebels and banditti. Instead, however, of wasting time in arguing upon the degree of mischief that would ensue upon the capture of Peking, I advised Hang-ki to avoid that contingency altogether, by effecting a timely settlement of affairs, instead of continuing to indulge in delays which, under present circumstances, must prove particularly dangerous.

Hang-ki went over a good deal of old ground, and defended hesitation on their part, on the ground that we put difficulties in their way which they could not get over. Among these he enumerated bringing up a large escort to Peking; the demand for indemnities; the presentation of the Queen's letter, &c.

As Hang-ki insisted in keeping me in the dark as to the movements both of the Ambassadors and the Allied forces, I could not give a more practical form to my suggestions. I had gathered from a conversation with one of Hang-ki's servants previous to the arrival of his master, that our army had advanced to and continued to halt at Pa-le-chaou, and when I assumed this as the fact, Hang-ki's equivocations convinced me of its truth. I advised him therefore not to lose what appeared to me their last chance of negotiation; as one more march would bring our army under the walls of Peking. Hang-ki having again put forward the old plea that their fears for the safety of their deputies prevented the despatch of these officers to our camp, Mr. Loch volunteered to escort them out and to return with them again. Hang-ki said he would submit this proposal to the Prince of Kung.

October 1.—Hang-ki called at 11 a.m., and was accompanied by Lau, formerly Taoutai at Shanghai, and a high literary mandarin. Lau had been sent by the Prince of I to Ho-se-woo with despatches for the Ambassadors at the same time that Mr. Wade and myself had visited the prince at Tung-chow. In a half serious tone I compared the different treatment in the two cases. On the 16th September I had carefully escorted Lau past our lines, and on the 18th I had been seized and brutally treated by the Chinese in theirs. Hang-ki came forward in defence. The seizure of myself and party was almost a necessity, he said, arising out of the exigency of the moment: hostilities had been resumed, I was in their hands at the time, and it is contrary to all reason, he added, to put a sword into the hand of your enemy at the very time when you are going to give him combat. True I had at one time to complain of ill-treatment, but that had been corrected, and I was now well taken care of. They all blamed Sang-ko-lin-sin and the Prince of I for fighting at Chang-kea-wan instead of concluding peace: but, although they admitted that my detention was an act of treachery, they would not see in my present detention a continuation of the injustice. The Prince of Kung does not approve, Hang-ki said, of Mr. Loch going out with the deputies; but we wish you to write a note to Lord Elgin proposing that your army should retire for ten or twenty *le*, and that deputies from both sides should then meet upon some neutral ground. I pointed out that such proposals should be made by them to your Lordship direct, and not through me, and that I could not lower myself in the eyes of my own people by proposing that our troops should fall back previous to negotiation. I consented, however, to note the proposal they made as to a meeting on neutral ground, and accordingly wrote your Lordship the annexed letter. Mr. Loch and myself also prepared private notes to be used in the event of Prince Kung allowing these to be forwarded with the former.

The 2nd of October passed without a visit, but on the 3rd Hang-ki and Lau called in the afternoon. The Prince of Kung, they said, had kept back all the letters we had written on the 1st. Again, they seemed disposed to limit their conversation to general subjects, and to deplore the existence of present differences without making any real effort to settle them. They stated that Lord Elgin had started a different proposition to theirs, namely, that deputies should meet "before the armies," instead of at "a neutral spot." I pointed out that this was a distinction without a difference. They then showed me a paper purporting to be an extract from one of your Lordship's despatches, on the subject of the presentation of the Queen's letter, and wanted me to declare to them whether this meant that your Lordship had no intention of insisting upon an audience with the Emperor. They also produced another extract, and desired me to inform them whether that meant that your Lordship demanded nothing more than the execution of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. I declined to give an opinion as to the meaning of any isolated passages in your Lordship's communications, unless they showed me the original letters; these they always declined to produce. They then delivered the following note, which had been sent by Mr. Wade, in reply to the paper I had written on the day we were removed from prison, and which, I now learned, had been forwarded by them to the English camp:—

"MY DEAR PARKES,—We were glad to hear from you at last. I have written you a note in Chinese, and take my chance with this in English. Ever since the Prince Kung has begun to write, Lord Elgin has been writing to say, that if they send an officer to get the Treaty ready for signature, and send out the prisoners at the same time, peace will be made. He adds no conditions to those he insisted on before, and if the Chinese had had any sense they would have made peace a week ago. As it is, they have delayed so long that we have been obliged to move on the force; and if they do not make peace now, we shall be obliged to attack Pekin. Our shell will easily destroy the city, and if any harm befall you all, it will be burned from one end to the other. Every one here wishes you well; if the other fellows want anything, try to get the Mandarins to inform us."

The Chinese version of the above note, which had been forwarded open, had of course, informed them of its contents. It gave us the information we had so long been wishing for, and enabled me to point out to Hang-ki and Lau that it was useless for them to ask me any longer for suggestions, as it was quite clear they had only one course to pursue. Again I urged on them the great risk to which they exposed their Government and city by indulging in further delay; but they did not appear much concerned, and said that they had heard, through the French, that there was to be no more fighting. I then wrote the following acknowledgment of Mr. Wade's note, in English and Chinese, and begged them to deliver it:—

"MY DEAR WADE,—We have received the clothes and your note of the 2nd, acknowledging mine of the 29th September. I see that subsequent notes (one public and two private) of 1st October have not been delivered to you. I find that such arguments as I have been able to use to the Chinese authorities are in complete accord with your own, and my only hope is that Prince Kung is a man of sufficient intelligence and weight in the Councils of his Government as to induce the latter to follow, without further hesitation, the course marked out by Lord Elgin."

In one respect Mr. Wade's note gave us considerable concern, as it seemed to infer that several other persons were in the hands of the Chinese besides the Sikh and the two Frenchmen who were sent to Pekin with us; but though we often tried to learn from Hang-ki and the other Mandarins the fate of the other gentlemen and men from whom we were separated on the day of our seizure, they always insisted that they knew nothing about any other prisoners, and had only accidentally heard three or four foreigners were detained in Sang-ko-lin-sin's camp. Having imagined from casual remarks let fall from time to time by Chinese about us, that Mr. Loch and myself, with the Sikh and the two Frenchmen, were the only prisoners in Pekin, we had hitherto hoped that the larger portion of our original party, numbering no less than twenty-three persons, had escaped capture.

October 4th.—Lau called to say that all our notes had been sent to the English camp with another despatch from the Prince of Kung to your Lordship, upon the answer to which, peace or war depended. He would not, however, tell us the tenor of the Prince's despatch.

October 5th.—Hang-ki and Lau called in the afternoon. As usual, their conversation was at first desultory, and they pretended to want to discuss with me certain provisions of the Treaty of 1858 and the Convention of Tien-tsin. To our enquiries as to whether they had any letters for us, they at first produced only one newspaper and a packet of medicine, but on my insisting that they must have received something more, they delivered us Mr. Wade's note of October 4, informing us, in very decided language, that your Lordship had determined not to open negotiations with the Chinese authorities until the prisoners seized under the flag of truce had been given up; further, that as the Chinese had not complied with this demand, although often repeated, hostilities would at once be resumed. As reference to this letter may be convenient in this place, I beg to annex a copy. I read it over to Hang-ki twice, and the uneasiness which he and Lau had, till then, been trying to conceal, became now more apparent. They again endeavoured to lead me into a long discussion as to the rightfulness of our proceedings, but I had only the one reply to give them—"You have to choose between the destruction of your capital or the unconditional surrender of your prisoners." They could not agree, they said, to that mode of proceeding, and things must, therefore, take their course. Twice they went away, and twice they returned to ask if I could not point out some other mode of meeting the difficulty. In reply I simply quoted from Mr. Wade's letter. "But if you are released," they said, "before the Convention is signed, and peace concluded, you will want to retaliate upon us in some way for what you have undergone." Mr. Loch and myself very distinctly assured them that we had no wish or intention of the kind, and that they had it yet in their power to atone for the wrong committed, by immediately releasing all their prisoners. They then urged that the Prince of Kung wanted to see me before we were returned. They could not say when, perhaps in two or three days' time. I warned them against incurring any delay on this account, adding, that although it would be gratifying to me to see His Highness, such an interview could not have any influence upon your Lordship's actions. I then wrote and gave them in English and Chinese the following reply to Mr. Wade:

"MY DEAR WADE,—We have received your letters of the 4th, and I read the contents of yours to Hang-ki (who brought it to me), in order that he might see that the only way of adjusting difficulties is the one which you point out. The Chinese, if they are sincere in their wish for peace, have the means in their own hands of bringing about a settlement at any moment, and if the destruction of Pekin or any great calamity ensue, it is the consequence of their own conduct."

October 6th.—Hang-ki called at noon. He had been up the whole night, he said, with the Prince of Kung, discussing the provisions of the Treaty of 1858 and the proposed Convention. The Prince of Kung had determined to accept both, and to give up the prisoners in three days' time, on the condition that both the Allied and the Chinese forces should fall back a few miles, and thus place some distance between each other. The Prince now wanted me to write to your Lordship to this effect; and he also wished explanations from me on several points in both Treaty and Convention, particularly in respect to the Resident Minister, the payment of indemnities, and the evacuation of the places held by the Allied troops. I again pointed out how useless it was for me to continue to write notes to your Lordship, and repeated my objections to being made the medium of proposing that our troops should fall back from any position they now held before or near Pekin. It was equally useless for me, I also said, to discuss the

Treaty or Convention; but, in order to gratify the Prince, I gave such explanations on some points as I felt at liberty to make, while on others I merely referred him to your Lordship. I then wrote a note in Chinese to Mr. Wade, stating that I had been informed by the Chinese authorities that they intended to send back the whole of the prisoners on the 8th instant; that their troops had already been directed to fall back; and that I trusted there would no longer be occasion for ours to advance. I also gave Hang-ki, at his particular request, a note, stating, "If Mr. Loch, myself, and all the other prisoners, are sent back in a proper manner, the English Government will take no revenge." As far as I understand the present position of affairs, the British Government do not intend to make fresh demands upon the Chinese if the latter agree, without any exception, to the provisions of the Treaty of 1858, and the proposed Convention."

October 7th.—At daybreak this morning we heard the sound of a cannonade, which lasted for a few minutes and then ceased. It seemed to come from no considerable distance, and, as the information conveyed to us, both publicly and secretly, from our friends in camp, had warned us that an attack might take place at any time, we thought that this critical moment had now arrived. At a quarter to eight Hang-ki came to learn from us the meaning of the firing. He could no longer conceal from us that our army was before Peking, and admitted that Yuen-Ming-Yuen—the emperor's summer palace—had been taken by the Allied troops yesterday afternoon. The Prince of Kung, who had been staying there all along had managed to escape; but he, Hang-ki, had been nearly taken, as he was going out to the palace, yesterday afternoon. Returning to the city, in the evening, he found all the gates closed and the walls manned, and his only means of getting into the city was by being hauled up in a basket. He feared that my note, stating that we should be sent out on the 8th, and the official letter from Prince Kung covering it, could not have reached the English camp.

I told him that, during the whole time of our confinement, both in the prison and in the temple, we had never ceased to warn them against the danger of delay, and all that we had foretold seemed now to be coming to pass. Their only chance of escape lay in the immediate surrender of their prisoners.

How is that to be done, said Hang-ki, in the face of firing? and how can I now get the authority of Prince Kung for your surrender? Your immediate departure would also interfere with the interview he intended to give you to-day.

The interview, we replied, was of little importance, and danger to the city, in case of delay, was imminent. We advised him, therefore, to arrange for our being sent away at once, regardless of whether we had to go out in the face of fire or not, as we were very willing to risk that danger.

He left us, promising to return shortly, and we counted the minutes, until these became hours, and the day began to wear away. We did not again hear the sound of attack, but detected, now and then, some stir, as of the movement of troops, in our vicinity, and could observe looks of concern on the faces of our guards and jailors. We sent to Hang-ki's house, to enquire about his movements, but all we could learn from his servants was, that, after leaving us he had been lowered over the city wall, and had gone, as they supposed, in quest of Prince Kung. It was impossible to tell when he would return.

We anxiously looked for the next morning, and felt some relief when no cannonade was heard as daylight broke. By sending to Hang-ki's house, we learned that he had returned home at 3 A. M., and would be with us shortly. He came at nine, and the glimpse obtained of his countenance, before he had put on the look he wished to assume, showed considerable dejection and anxiety. He explained to us why he had not returned yesterday. "I left you full of concern," he said, "as I knew that the city and your lives were both in danger. Had the city been assaulted, the first cry raised by the soldiers would have been, 'Away with the foreign prisoners!' When I enquired for Prince Kung, I found that he was too far off for me to hope to reach him. I therefore despatched a note proposing that you should be given up at once, on condition that the foreign troops should retire from Yuen-Ming-Yuen, which they had begun to plunder. At the same time I received an invitation from Mr. Wade to meet him outside the Tihshing-gate at four o'clock in the afternoon. I went, and we had a long discussion. He demanded not only the immediate surrender of the prisoners, but also one of the city gates, and he handed me this letter, in which you see he states the same in writing. It is quite impossible to comply with such a demand, and what therefore can be done under such circumstances?"

I read the note, which ran in the names of the Allied Commanders in Chief demanding the liberation of all the prisoners who had been seized, and the delivery into their hands of one of the gates of the city, as a precaution against further acts of perfidy on the part of the Chinese. I could only tell Hang-ki that this step was rendered necessary by their previous acts of bad faith, and that the Allies could no longer put any trust in them. It was useless to hope that the Allied Generals would alter their determination when they had once taken it, nor did I see any course open to the Chinese except compliance.

At this moment the prospect before us seemed darker than ever, but Hang-ki after some hesitation relieved us from our suspense by remarking that he had agreed with Mr. Wade that we should be given up to-day as already promised, and that we should be sent out at four o'clock in the afternoon. Unable to rely upon the assurance of any Mandarin, we anxiously awaited the hour named, and could see that considerable uneasiness was evinced by Hang-ki, who visited us several times in the course of the morning. At one time he whispered to me, "I am particularly anxious to get you away for reasons that I will tell you of at a future time, and I will not wait for the hour named to send you off." He was not willing to give us some information respecting the other prisoners. Upwards of twenty had been taken he said, but with a view to their safe custody, they had been divided into small parties and sent away to different district cities in the interior. It would take some days to get them all back, and he had heard that four or five of them had sickened and died. Those in Peking numbered eight in all, inclusive of Mr. Loch and myself; and we were all to be sent out together.

At last, at two o'clock, he told us that all the prisoners had been assembled, and that we could take our departure. We were placed in covered carts, without being allowed to see each other, and were escorted by a large party of soldiers and Mandarins through streets which wore a deserted appearance to the Se-che, or north-western gate of the city. We soon saw, with thankful hearts, as those great portals opened, and then immediately closed behind us, that we were already free men, for our guard, not daring

to follow us out of the city, had left to ourselves the pleasant task of finding our own way to the Africa Camp.

I must not close this report without endeavouring to express my gratitude to your Lordship for the firm and uncompromising manner in which you insisted, from the first, upon our surrender, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, has mainly contributed to our liberation. Nor should I omit to acknowledge the great debt I also owe to my fellow-prisoner, Mr. Loch, for the warm support I invariably received from him whenever a moment of trial or of danger presented itself.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Enclosure 1.

Mr. Parkes to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., &c., &c.

Pekin, October 1, 1860.

The Chinese Authorities have requested the Undersigned to state to your Lordship, that it is the wish of their Government to open negotiations with the Allies; and that looking to what has passed, and the distrust which it is feared exists now on both sides, they desire that some neutral spot between the positions at present held by the respective armies, may be selected for this purpose, where deputies on the part of the Chinese and the Allies may meet, and arrange, it is hoped, the preliminaries of a permanent peace. They consider that while these negotiations between the deputies are being carried on, and in order to afford the necessary facilities for these negotiations, hostilities should be entirely suspended on both sides.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Enclosure No. 2.

Mr. Wade to Mr. Parkes.

MY DEAR PARKES,

October 4, 1860.

We received this morning letters from Loch and yourself. Lord Elgin has read your note stating that the Chinese authorities are willing to send a deputy to meet one from us at some neutral spot, to arrange the preliminaries of peace. Lord Elgin has proposed this over and over again, but he has also insisted upon your being given up at the same time as the deputy comes forward. He fully commends your efforts to bring about an arrangement, and he is greatly struck by your magnanimity in making no allusion to your own release. He is, however, quite clear on this point, you and others have been seized under a flag of truce. This was not only a violence done to you, but an offence to our national honour, and it is impossible for him to commence negotiations with any Chinese officer, so long as you are detained by the Chinese Government. No Chinese deputy, therefore, will do any good, unless, when he comes, he brings you all with him. On the other hand, if the Chinese Government continues to detain you, hostilities will certainly continue; and if, in the course of hostilities, any damage befall any of you, Pekin will be destroyed. Our heavy guns are up, and we can burn Pekin from one end to the other without the loss of a man. If Pekin falls, of course there is an end of this dynasty. The news from the south is bad. The rebels have occupied all the country from Soochow to Hangchow, and if they attack Hangchow, they are certain to take it.

Ever yours, &c.,

(Signed) T. WADE.

French Head Quarters, near North Gate, Pekin, October 26, 1860.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 10th instant a letter was sent to the authorities in Pekin, by the two Commanders-in-Chief, in which they demanded that the North Gate, opposite to where the French army is encamped, should be given up to be occupied by a force of 200 French and English soldiers. In the event of refusal the walls to be breached, and the city entered by force. Whereas, if the authorities agreed to the demand, the troops would be prevented from entering the city, and no pillaging would be allowed.

Up to 12 o'clock P.M. on Saturday, the 13th instant, was given for reply.

The Commander-in-Chief immediately ordered batteries to be erected and armed, within a short distance of the city walls, in case of refusal.

On Friday evening an answer was received from the city authorities, in which they agreed to give up the gate in question, but it does not appear that the Chinese Government had anything to say in the matter. Arrangements having been made early on Saturday, the 13th instant, a force of 200 French and English took peaceable possession of the gate at 12 P.M. on that day.

In the meantime, intelligence of the death of several of the prisoners arrived, some of them having died, I grieve to say, under the savage ill-treatment they had experienced.

The bodies of Mr. de Norman, Lieut. Anderson, Mr. Bowlby (correspondent of the *Times*) one English soldier, and 12 Sikhs have been sent in, also those of Colonel Grandchamp, M. Ader, Intendant Dubut, and 3 French soldiers. All are now accounted for, 13 Sikhs having returned alive, excepting Captain Brabazon, R. A., Abbé Deluc, and a French soldier, but there is every reason to suppose they were murdered after the failure of the treacherous affair of the 18th of September.

The interment of the English bodies received took place in the Russian cemetery, outside of the north wall, on the morning of the 17th of October, nearly all the officers of the French army off duty attending.

It is General de Montauban's intention to have the bodies of the French officers and soldiers interred within the precincts of the French Catholic chapel inside the city walls.

On the 15th instant the Commanders-in-Chief met, and agreed that they could not stop in the neighbourhood of Peking after the 1st of November.

On the 16th instant, Sir Hope Grant sent an English force to Yuen-Ming-Yuen, and burnt all the numerous buildings in the place.

On the 17th instant letters were sent by the English and French Plenipotentiaries respectively to Prince Kung, the Imperial Commissioner, in which they demanded that the Treaty should be immediately agreed to, and further that 300,000 taels should be paid to the English, and 200,000 taels to the French, these sums to be devoted as a sort of indemnity to the families of the deceased prisoners for the loss occasioned by their deaths, and to the survivors for the sufferings they had endured; also that an acceptance of these demands should be sent by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, otherwise the city should be entered by the two forces, and the Imperial palace of Peking be burnt to the ground.

Prince Kung sent a letter respectively to the Plenipotentiaries, early on the morning of the 20th instant, to say that he accepted unconditionally all the terms, and that the money for the indemnity for the indignities offered to, and murder of, the prisoners, was ready to be paid. This money was delivered over to the English and French on the 22nd instant.

On the morning of the 24th instant, His Excellency Baron Gros proceeded, with an escort of 500 men, to take up his residence in the city of Peking.

At two o'clock p.m. on the same day, His Excellency the Earl of Elgin entered the city in State, and, having met Prince Kung in a yamun fitted up for the occasion, the English Treaty was signed.

At eleven o'clock a.m. on the 25th instant, His Excellency Baron Gros entered Peking in State, and after the same formalities had been observed as on the 24th, the French Treaty was signed.

Nothing which needs remark took place at the latter ceremony. Prince Kung, I am informed by persons present on both occasions, appeared rather more at ease, or perhaps less alarmed than he did on the previous day.

The weather has changed very much during the last fortnight, the mornings and evenings being excessively cold, the thermometer showing occasionally as low as freezing point.

The health of the troops still continues wonderfully good:

It is General de Montauban's present intention, should nothing occur to prevent him, to leave Peking about the end of the month, and proceed to Tien-tsin, where he will remain sufficient time to arrange the location of 2000 men, under General Collinot, then take his departure for Shanghai; which place he intends to make his head-quarters, with the rest of his force, excepting the detachments at Chusan and Chefoo, until he receives further instructions from the Minister of War.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ST. GEORGE FOLEY, Colonel,
Commissioner at French Head Quarters.

The Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND COMMERCE, BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Signed in the English and Chinese Languages, at Tien-tsin, June 26, 1858.

[Ratifications exchanged at Peking, October 24, 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 the East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner Force, Superintendent-General of the administration of Criminal Law; and Hwashana, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the Office for the regulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and Visitor of the Office of Interpretation;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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'.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed, that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movements of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he, and the persons of his suite, may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall, moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence, to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select; and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ, for their transmission, special couriers, who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and, generally, he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic Mission of Great Britain in China shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE VII.

Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

Consuls and Vice-Consuls in charge shall rank with Intendants of Circuits; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these officers, and communicate with them, either personally or in writing, on a footing of equality, as the interests of the public service may require.

ARTICLE 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 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 law, be persecuted or interfered with.

ARTICLE 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 merchandise. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offence against the law, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but he must not be subjected to any ill usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passport need be applied for by persons going on excursions from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 li, and for a period not exceeding five days.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships, for the due restraint of whom regulations will be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities.

To Nanking, and other cities disturbed by persons in arms against the Government, no pass shall be given, until they shall have been recaptured.

ARTICLE X.

British merchant-ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River (Yang-tsz). 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 Chin-kiang, 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.

ARTICLE XI.

In addition to the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nanking, it is agreed that British subjects may frequent the cities and ports of New-Chwang, Tang Chow, Tai-Wan (Formosa), Chau-Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-Chow (Hainan).

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels and merchandize.

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, or leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries.

ARTICLE 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 exactions on either side.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment, by British subjects, of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE XV.

All questions in regards to right, whether of property or persons, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

ARTICLE XVI.

Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by the 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.

ARTICLE 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 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE XIX.

If any British merchant-vessel, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by robbers or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates, and to recover the stolen property, that it may be handed over to the Consul for restoration to the owner.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Should natives of China who may repair to Hongkong to trade incur debts there, the recovery of such debts must be arranged for by the English Courts of Justice on the spot; but should the Chinese debtor abscond, and be known to have property, real or personal, within the Chinese territory, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on application by, and in concert with the British Consul, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE XXV.

Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Whereas the Tariff fixed by Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking, and which was estimated so as to impose on imports and exports a duty at about the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, has been found, by reason of the fall in value of various articles of merchandize, therein enumerated, to impose a duty upon these considerably in excess of the rate originally assumed as above to be a fair rate, it is agreed that the said Tariff shall be revised, and that, as soon as the Treaty shall have been signed, application shall be made to the Emperor of China to depute a high officer of the Board of Revenue to meet, at Shanghai, officers to be deputed on behalf of the British Government, to consider its revision together, so that the Tariff, as revised, may come into operation immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXVII.

It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a further revision of the Tariff, and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of ten years.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Whereas it was agreed in Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking, that British imports, having paid the tariff duties, should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a transit duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain percentage on tariff value; and whereas no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of each 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 the trade; it is agreed that, within four months from the signing of this Treaty, at all ports now open to British trade, and within a similar period at all ports that may hereafter be opened, the authority appointed to superintend the collection of duties shall be obliged, upon application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment and upon imports between the Consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British subject, desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be leviable on export 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 effect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE XXX.

The master of any British merchant-vessel may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of his vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk, in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage dues. But tonnage dues shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

ARTICLE 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 six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or light-houses, and the distribution of buoys and light-ships, as occasion may demand.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Duties shall be paid to the bankers, authorised 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

Within twenty-four hours after arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., shall be lodged in the hands of the Consul, who will, within a further period of twenty-four hours, report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, her register tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty taels for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, he will subject himself to a fine of five hundred taels; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Customs' officers, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring this penalty.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE XL.

No trans-shipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so trans-shipped.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE XLII.

With respect to articles subject, according to the Tariff, to an *ad valorem* duty, if the British merchants cannot agree with a Chinese officer in fixing 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.

ARTICLE 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 article such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared; and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and upon this principal shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods in 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.

ARTICLE XLIV.

Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate of their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this Treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE XLV.

British merchants who may have imported merchandize into any of the open ports and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods, as entered in the Custom-house books, correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged. He shall then make a memorandum on the port-clearance of the goods and of the amount of duties paid, and deliver the same to the merchant; and shall also certify the facts to the officers of Customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country, shall be entitled, on complying with the same conditions as in the case of re-exportation to another port in China, to a drawback certificate, which shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Foreign grain brought into any port of China in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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 coasts thereof. Any vessel violating this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

If any British merchant-vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods, whatever their value or nature, shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted and paid.

ARTICLE XLIX.

All penalties enforced, or confiscations made under this Treaty, shall belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Government of China.

ARTICLE 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 their 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.

ARTICLE LI.

It is agreed that henceforward the character "I" 夷 (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.

ARTICLE LII.

British ships-of-war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE LIV.

The British Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

ARTICLE LV.

In evidence of Her desire for the continuance of a friendly understanding, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain consents to include in a Separate Article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the Articles of this Treaty, the conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred, and losses sustained in the matter of the Canton question.

ARTICLE LVI.

The Ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking, within a year from this day of signature.

In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Tien-tsin, this Twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; corresponding with the Chinese date the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. (L.S.)

Signature
of First Chinese
Plenipotentiary.

Seal
of the Chinese
Plenipotentiaries.

Signature
of Second Chinese
Plenipotentiary.

AGREEMENT made in pursuance of Article XXVI. of the Treaty.

Signed November 28th, 1858.

Whereas it was provided by the Treaty of Tien-tsin 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 Britannic Majesty the Queen, on the one part; and to Kweiliang, Hwashana, Ho Kweitsing, Mingshen, and Twau Ching-Shih, High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor on the other part, these high officers have agreed and determined upon the revised Tariff hereto appended, the rate of transit dues therewith declared, together with other Rules and Regulations for the better explanation of the Treaty aforesaid; and do hereby agree that the said Tariff and Rules—the latter being in ten Articles thereto appended—shall be equally binding on the Governments and subjects of both countries with the Treaty itself.

In witness whereof, they hereto affix their seals and signatures.

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 the market value.

RULE 2.—Duty-free Goods.

Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuit, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionary, foreign clothing, jewellery, plated ware, perfumery, soap of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, candles (foreign), tobacco (foreign), cigars (foreign), wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ships' stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, druggeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, and glass and crystal ware.

The above pay no 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 two and a half 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 pecul 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 equal 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 :—

1. Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per pecul import duty. The importer will sell it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subjects are authorized to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII. of the same Treaty, by which the transit dues are regulated; the transit-dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit; nor, in future revisions of the Tariff, is the same rule of revisions to be applied to opium as to other goods.

2. *Copper Cash.*—The export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited; but it shall be lawful for British subjects to ship it at one of the open ports of China to another, on compliance with the following Regulation :—The shipper shall give notice of the amount of cash he desires to ship, and the port of its destination, and shall bind himself, either by a bond with two sufficient sureties, or by depositing such other security as may be deemed by the Customs satisfactory, to return, within six months from the date of clearance, to the collector at the port of shipment, the certificate issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon of the receipt of the cash at the port of destination, by the collector at that port, who shall thereto affix his seal; or failing the production of the certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to the cash shipped. Cash will pay no duty inwards or outwards; but a freight or part freight of cash, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel carrying it liable to pay tonnage dues.

3. The export of rice and all other grain whatsoever, native or foreign, no matter where grown or whence imported, to any foreign port, is prohibited; but these commodities may be carried by British merchants from one of the open ports of China to another, under the same conditions, in respect of security, as cash, on payment at the port of shipment of the duty specified in the Tariff.

No import duty will be leviable upon rice or grain; but a freight or part freight of rice or grain, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel importing it liable to tonnage dues.

4. *Pulse.*—The export of pulse and bean-cake from Tung-chau and Niuchwang, under the British flag, is prohibited. From any other of the open ports they may be shipped, on payment of the tariff duty, either to other ports of China or to foreign countries.

5. Saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, and spelter, being munitions of war, shall not be imported by British subjects, save at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorised 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-tze-kiang, or into any port other than those open on the seaboard, nor to accompany them into the interior on behalf of Chinese. They must be sold at the ports only, and except at the ports they will be regarded as Chinese property.

Infractions of the conditions, as above set forth, under which trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, saltpetre, brimstone, sulphur, and spelter, may be henceforward carried on, will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

RULE 6.—*Liability of Vessels entering Port.*

To the prevention of misunderstanding, it is agreed that the term of twenty-four hours, within which British vessels must be reported to the Consul under Article XXXVII. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, 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 port shall be defined by the Customs, with all consideration for the convenience of trade, compatible with due protection of the revenue; also the limits of the anchorages within which lading and discharging is permitted by the Customs; and the same shall be notified to the Consuls for public information.

RULE 7.—*Transit Dues.*

It is agreed that Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin shall be interpreted to declare the amount 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 two and a half 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, and *viséd*. No further duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination.

In the case of Exports.—Produce purchased by a British subject in the interior, will be inspected

and taken account of at the first barrier it passes on its way to the port of shipment. A memorandum, showing the amount of the produce, and the port at which it is to be shipped, will be deposited there by the person in charge of the produce; he will then receive a certificate, which must be exhibited and *viséd* at every barrier on his way to the port of shipment. On the arrival of the produce at the barrier nearest the port, notice must be given to the Customs at the port, and the transit dues due thereon being paid, it will be passed. On exportation the produce will pay the tariff duty.

Any attempt to pass goods inwards or outwards, otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down, will render them liable to confiscation.

Unauthorized 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 Tien-tsin, 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 Tien-tsin shall not be interpreted as authorizing British subjects to enter the capital city of Peking for purposes of trade.

RULE 9.—Abolition of the Melting 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 measure it shall find requisite to prevent smuggling up the Yang-tze-kiang, when that river shall be opened to trade.

Done at Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, this Eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day of the tenth moon of the eighth year of the reign of Hien-fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signatures and Seal
of the
Five Chinese
High Commissioners
and
Plenipotentiaries.

TARIFF.

TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty.			
		T.	M.	C.	C.
Agar-agar	Per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
Asafoetida	"	0	6	5	0
Bees'-wax, yellow	"	1	0	0	0
Betel-nut	"	0	1	5	0
" husk	"	0	0	7	5
Bicho-de-mar, black	"	1	5	0	0
" white	"	0	3	5	0
Birds' nests, 1st quality	Per catty	0	5	5	0
" 2nd	"	0	4	5	0
" 3rd, or uncleaned	"	0	1	5	0
Buttons, brass	Per gross	0	0	5	5
Camphor, baroos, clean	Per catty	1	3	0	0
" " refuse	"	0	7	2	0
Canvas and cotton duck, not exceeding 50 yds. long	Per piece	0	4	0	0
Cardamoms, superior	Per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
" inferior, or grains of Paradise	"	0	5	0	0
Cinnamon	"	1	5	0	0
Clocks	5 per cent.	<i>ad valorem.</i>			
Cloves	Per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
" mother	"	0	1	8	0
Coal, foreign	Per ton	0	0	5	0
Cochineal	Per 100 catties	5	0	0	0
Coral	Per catty	0	1	0	0
Cordage, Manilla	Per 100 catties	0	3	5	0
Cornelians	Per 100 stones	0	3	0	0
" beads	Per 100 catties	7	0	0	0
Cotton, raw	"	0	3	5	0
Cotton piece-goods—Grey, white, plain, and twilled, exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long	Per piece	0	0	8	0
" " exceeding 34 in. wide, and exceeding 40 yds. long	Per every 10 yds.	0	0	2	0
" " Drills and jeans, not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long	Per piece	0	1	0	0
" " not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long	"	0	0	7	5
" " T-cloths, not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 48 yds. long	"	0	0	8	0
" " not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long	"	0	0	4	0
" Dyed, figured and plain, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long	"	0	1	5	0
" Fancy, white brocades and white spotted shirtings, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long	"	0	1	0	0
" Printed, chintzes and furnitures, not exceeding 31 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long	"	0	0	7	0
" Cambrics, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long	"	0	0	7	0
" " not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long	"	0	0	3	5
" Muslins, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long	"	0	0	7	5
" " not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long	"	0	0	3	5
" Damasks, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long	"	0	2	0	0
" Dimities or quiltings, not exceeding 40 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long	"	0	0	6	5
" Gingham, not exceeding 28 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long	"	0	0	3	5
" Handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 yd. square	Per dozen	0	0	2	5
" Fustians, not exceeding 35 yds. long	Per piece	0	2	0	0
" Velvetens, not exceeding 34 yds. long	"	0	1	5	0
" Thread	Per 100 catties	0	7	2	0
" Yarn	"	0	7	0	0
Cow bezzar, Indian	Per catty	1	5	0	0
Cutch	Per 100 catties	0	1	8	0

Tariff on Imports (cont.)

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty.
		T. M. C. C.
Elephants' teeth, whole	Per 100 catties	4 0 0 0
" broken	"	3 0 0 0
Feathers, kingfishers', peacocks'	Per 100	0 4 0 0
Fish maws	Per 100 catties	1 0 0 0
Fish skins	"	0 2 0 0
Flints	"	0 0 3 0
Gambier	"	0 1 5 0
Gamboge	"	1 0 0 0
Ginseng, American, crude	"	6 0 0 0
" clarified	"	8 0 0 0
Glass, window	Per box of 100 sq. ft.	0 1 5 0
Glue	Per 100 catties	0 1 5 0
Gold thread, real	Per catty	1 6 0 0
" imitation	"	0 0 3 0
Gum Benjamin	Per 100 catties	0 6 0 0
" oil of	"	0 6 0 0
" dragon's blood	"	0 4 5 0
" myrrh	"	0 4 5 0
" olibanum	"	0 4 5 0
Hides, Buffalo and Cow	"	0 5 0 0
" Rhinoceros	"	0 4 2 0
Horns, Buffalo	"	0 2 5 0
" Deer	"	0 2 5 0
" Rhinoceros	"	2 0 0 0
Indigo, liquid	"	0 1 8 0
Isinglass	"	0 6 5 0
Lacquered-ware	"	1 0 0 0
Leather	"	0 4 2 0
Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch, not exceeding 50 yds. long	Per piece	0 5 0 0
" coarse, as linen and cotton, or silk and linen mixtures, not exceeding 50 yds. long	"	0 2 0 0
Lucraban seed	Per 100 catties	0 0 3 5
Mace	"	1 0 0 0
Mangrove bark	"	0 0 3 0
Metals.—Copper, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, nails	"	1 5 0 0
" unmanufactured, as in slabs	"	1 0 0 0
" yellow metal, sheathing, and nails	"	0 9 0 0
" Japan	"	0 6 0 0
" Iron, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, bars, hoops	"	0 1 2 5
" unmanufactured, as in pigs	"	0 0 7 5
" kettle	"	0 0 1 0
" wire	"	0 2 5 0
" Lead, in pigs	"	0 2 5 0
" in sheets	"	0 5 5 0
" Quicksilver	"	2 0 0 0
" Spelter (saleable only under regulation appended)	"	0 2 5 0
" Steel	"	0 2 5 0
" Tin	"	1 2 5 0
" Tin plates	"	0 4 0 0
Mother-o'-pearl shell	"	0 2 0 0
Musical boxes	5 per cent.	<i>ad valorem.</i>
Mussels, dried	Per 100 catties	0 2 0 0
Nutmegs	"	2 5 0 0
Olives, unpickled, salted, or pickled	"	0 1 8 0
Opium	"	30 0 0 0
Pepper, black	"	0 3 6 0
" white	"	0 5 0 0
Prawns, dried	"	0 3 6 0
Putchuck	"	0 6 0 0
Rattans	"	0 1 5 0
Rose maloes	"	1 0 0 0
Salt fish	"	0 1 8 0
Saltpetre (saleable only under regulation appended)	"	0 5 0 0
Sandal-wood	"	0 4 0 0
Sapan-wood	"	0 1 0 0
Seahorse teeth	"	2 0 0 0
Sharks' fins, black	"	0 5 0 0
" white	"	1 5 0 0
Sharks' skins	Per 100	2 0 0 0
Silver thread, real	Per catty	1 3 0 0
" imitation	"	0 0 3 0
Sinews, Buffalo and Deer	Per 100 catties	0 5 5 0

Tariff on Imports (cont.)

Articles.					Quantities.	Duty.
						T. M. C. C.
Skins, Fox, large	..	..	..	..	Each.	0 1 5 0
" " small	..	..	..	..	"	0 0 7 5
" Marten	..	..	..	..	"	0 1 5 0
" Sea-otter	..	..	..	..	"	1 5 0 0
" Tiger and leopard..	..	..	..	..	"	0 1 5 0
" Beaver	..	..	..	..	Per 100	5 0 0 0
" Doe, hare, and rabbit	..	..	..	..	"	0 5 0 0
" Squirrel	..	..	..	..	"	0 5 0 0
" Land-otter	..	..	..	..	"	2 0 0 0
" Raccoon	..	..	..	..	"	2 0 0 0
Smalts	..	..	..	..	Per 100 catties.	1 5 0 0
Snuff, foreign	..	..	..	..	"	7 2 0 0
Sticklac	..	..	..	..	"	0 3 0 0
Stockfish	..	..	..	..	"	0 5 0 0
Sulphur and brimstone (saleable only under regulation appended)	..	..	..	..	"	0 2 0 0
Telescopes, spy and opera glasses, looking-glasses, and mirrors	..	..	..	..	5 per cent.	<i>ad valorem.</i>
Tigers' bones..	..	..	..	..	Per 100 catties.	1 5 5 0
Timber.—Masts and spars, hard-wood, not exceeding 40 feet..	..	..	..	..	Each.	4 0 0 0
" " " " " 60 feet..	..	..	..	..	"	6 0 0 0
" " " " " exceeding 60 feet..	..	..	..	..	"	10 0 0 0
" " " soft-wood, not exceeding 40 feet..	..	..	..	..	"	2 0 0 0
" " " " " 60 feet..	..	..	..	..	"	4 5 0 0
" " " " " exceeding 60 feet..	..	..	..	..	"	6 5 0 0
" Beams, hard-wood, not exceeding 26 feet long, and under 12 inches square..	..	..	..	..	"	0 1 5 0
" Planks, " not exceeding 24 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 3 inches thick..	..	..	..	..	Per 100	3 5 0 0
" " " not exceeding 16 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 3 inches thick..	..	..	..	..	"	2 0 0 0
" " Soft-wood	..	..	..	..	Per 1,000 square ft.	0 7 0 0
" " Teak	..	..	..	..	Per cubic foot	0 0 3 5
Tinder	..	..	..	..	Per 100 catties	0 3 5 0
Tortoiseshell..	..	..	..	..	Per catty	0 2 5 0
" " broken	..	..	..	..	"	0 0 7 2
Umbrellas	..	..	..	..	Each	0 0 3 5
Velvets, not exceeding 34 yards long	..	..	..	..	Per piece	0 1 8 0
Watches	..	..	..	..	Per pair	1 0 0 0
" émaillés à perles	..	..	..	..	"	4 5 0 0
Wax, Japan	..	..	..	..	Per 100 catties	0 6 5 0
Woods, Camagon	..	..	..	..	"	0 0 3 0
" ebony	..	..	..	..	"	0 1 5 0
" Garroo	..	..	..	..	"	2 0 0 0
" fragrant	..	..	..	..	"	0 4 5 0
" Kranjee, 35 feet long, 1 foot 8 inches wide, and 1 foot thick	..	..	..	..	Each	0 8 0 0
" Laka	..	..	..	..	Per 100 catties	0 1 4 5
" red.	..	..	..	..	"	0 1 1 5
Woollen manufactures, viz.: blankets.	..	..	..	..	Per pair	0 2 0 0
" broadcloth and Spanish stripes, habit and medium cloth, 51 in. @ 64 in. wide.	..	..	..	..	Per chang	0 1 2 0
" long ells, 31 in. wide	..	..	..	..	"	0 0 4 5
" camlets, English, 31 in wide	..	..	..	..	"	0 0 5 0
" " Dutch, 33 in. wide.	..	..	..	..	"	0 1 0 0
" " imitation and bombazettes	..	..	..	..	"	0 0 3 5
" cassimeres, flannel and narrow cloth	..	..	..	..	"	0 0 4 0
" lastings, 31 in. wide	..	..	..	..	"	0 0 5 0
" " imitation and Orleans, 34 in. wide	..	..	..	..	"	0 0 3 5
" bunting, not exceeding 24 in. wide, 40 yds. long	..	..	..	..	Per piece	0 2 0 0
" and cotton mixtures, viz.: lustres, plain and brocaded, not exceeding 51 yds. long	..	..	..	..	"	0 2 0 0
" inferior Spanish stripes	..	..	..	..	Per chang	0 1 0 0
" yarn	..	..	..	..	Per 100 catties	3 0 0 0

TARIFF ON EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty.			
		T.	M.	C.	C.
Alum	Per 100 catties	0	0	4	5
„ green, or copperas	„	0	1	0	0
Aniseed, star	„	0	5	0	0
„ broken	„	0	2	5	0
„ oil	„	5	0	0	0
Apricot seeds, or almonds	„	0	4	5	0
Arsenic	„	0	4	5	0
Artificial flowers	„	1	5	0	0
Bamboo ware	„	0	7	5	0
Bangles, or glass armlets	„	0	5	0	0
Beans and peas (except from New-chang and Tang-chow)	„	0	0	6	0
Bean cake (except from New-chang and Tang-chow)	„	0	0	3	5
Bone and horn ware	„	1	5	0	0
Brass buttons	„	3	0	0	0
„ foil	„	1	5	0	0
„ ware	„	1	0	0	0
„ wire	„	1	1	5	0
Camphor	„	0	7	5	0
Canes	Per 1000	0	5	0	0
Cantharides	Per 100 catties	2	0	0	0
Capoor cutcherry	„	0	3	0	0
Carpets and druggets	Per 100	3	5	0	0
Cassia lignea	Per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
„ buds	„	0	8	0	0
„ twigs	„	0	1	5	0
„ oil	„	9	0	0	0
Castor oil	„	0	2	0	0
Chestnuts	„	0	1	0	0
China root	„	0	1	3	0
Chinaware, fine	„	0	9	0	0
„ coarse	„	0	4	5	0
Cinnabar	„	0	7	5	0
Clothing, cotton	„	1	5	0	0
„ silk	„	10	0	0	0
Coal	„	0	0	4	0
Coir	„	0	1	0	0
Copper ore	„	0	5	0	0
„ sheathing, old	„	0	5	0	0
Copper and pewter ware	„	1	1	5	0
Corals, false	„	0	3	5	0
Cotton, raw	„	0	3	5	0
„ rags	„	0	0	4	5
Cow, Bezoar	Per catty	0	3	6	0
Crackers, fireworks	Per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
Cubebs	„	1	5	0	0
Curiosities, antiques	5 per cent	<i>ad valorem.</i>			
Dates, black	Per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
„ red	„	0	0	9	0
Dye, green	Per catty	0	8	0	0
Eggs, preserved	Per 1000	0	3	5	0
Fans, feather	Per 100	0	7	5	0
„ paper	„	0	0	4	5
„ palm-leaf, trimmed	Per 1000	0	3	6	0
„ „ untrimmed	„	0	2	0	0
Felt cuttings	Per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
„ caps	Per 100	1	2	5	0
Fungus, or agaric	Per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
Galangal	„	0	1	0	0
Garlic	„	0	0	3	5
Ginseng, native	5 per cent	<i>ad valorem.</i>			
„ Corean or Japan, 1st quality	Per catty	0	5	0	0
„ „ 2nd quality	„	0	3	5	0
Glass beads	Per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
„ or vitrified ware	„	0	5	0	0
Grass cloth, fine	„	2	5	0	0
„ coarse	„	0	7	5	0
Ground-nuts	„	0	1	0	0
„ cake	„	0	0	3	0
Gypsum, ground, or plaster of Paris	„	0	0	3	0

Tariff on Exports (cont.)

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty.
		T. M. C. C.
Hair, camels'	Per 100 catties	1 0 0 0
" goats	"	0 1 8 0
Hams	"	0 5 5 0
Hartall, or orpiment	"	0 3 5 0
Hemp	"	0 3 5 0
Honey	"	0 9 0 0
Horns, deer's, young	Per pair	0 9 0 0
" old	Per 100 catties	1 3 5 0
Indian ink	"	4 0 0 0
Indigo, dry	"	1 0 0 0
Ivory ware	Per catty	0 1 5 0
Joss-sticks	Per 100 catties	0 2 0 0
Kittysols, or paper umbrellas	Per 100	0 5 0 0
Lacquered ware	Per 100 catties	1 0 0 0
Lamp-wicks	"	0 6 0 0
Lead, red (minium)	"	0 3 5 0
" white (ceruse)	"	0 3 5 0
" yellow (massicot)	"	0 3 5 0
Leather articles, as pouches, purses	"	1 5 0 0
" green	"	1 8 0 0
Liches	"	0 2 0 0
Lilly flowers, dried	"	0 2 7 0
" seeds, or lotus nuts	"	0 5 0 0
Liquorice	"	0 1 3 5
Lung-ngau	"	0 2 5 0
" without the stone	"	0 3 5 0
Manure cakes, or poudrette	"	0 0 9 0
Marble slabs	"	0 2 0 0
Mats of all kinds	Per 100	0 2 0 0
Matting	Per roll of 40 yds.	0 2 0 0
Melon seeds	Per 100 catties	0 1 0 0
Mother-o'-pearl ware	Per catty	0 1 0 0
Mushrooms	Per 100 catties	1 5 0 0
Musk	Per catty	0 9 0 0
Nankeen and native cotton cloths	Per 100 catties	1 5 0 0
Nutgalls	"	0 5 0 0
Oil, as bean, tea, wood, cotton, and hemp seed	"	0 3 0 0
Oiled paper	"	0 4 5 0
Olive seed	"	0 3 0 0
Oyster-shell, sea-shells	"	0 0 9 0
Paint (green)	"	0 4 5 0
Palampore, or cotton bed-quilts	Per 100	2 7 5 0
Paper, 1st quality	Per 100 catties	0 7 0 0
" 2nd quality	"	0 4 0 0
Pearls, false	"	2 0 0 0
Peel, orange	"	0 3 0 0
Peel, Pumelo, 1st quality	"	0 4 5 0
" " 2nd "	"	0 1 5 0
Peppermint leaf	"	0 1 0 0
" oil	"	3 5 0 0
Pictures and paintings	Each	0 1 0 0
" on pith or rice-paper	Per 100	0 1 0 0
Pottery, earthenware	Per 100 catties	0 0 5 0
Preserves, comfits, and sweetmeats	"	0 5 0 0
Rattans, split	"	0 2 5 0
Rattan-ware	"	0 3 0 0
Rhubarb	"	1 2 5 0
Rice or paddy, wheat, millet, and other grains	"	0 1 0 0
Rugs, of hair or skin	Each	0 0 9 0
Samshoo	Per 100 catties	0 1 5 0
Sandalwood ware	Per catty	0 1 0 0
Seaweed	Per 100 catties	0 1 5 0
Sesamum seed	"	0 1 3 5
Shoes and boots, leather or satin	Per 100 pairs	3 0 0 0
" straw	"	0 1 8 0
Silk, raw and thrown	Per 100 catties	10 0 0 0
" Yellow, from Szechuen	"	7 0 0 0
" Reeled, from Dupions	"	5 0 0 0
" Wild raw	"	2 5 0 0
" Refuse	"	1 0 0 0
" Cocoons	"	3 0 0 0

Tariff on Exports (cont.)

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty.			
		T.	M.	C.	C.
Silk, Floss, Canton	Per 100 catties	4	3	0	0
„ „ from other provinces	„	10	0	0	0
„ Ribbons and thread	„	10	0	0	0
„ Piece-goods : pongees, shawls, scarves, crape, satin, gauze, velvet, and embroidered goods	„	12	0	0	0
„ „ Szechuen and Shantung	„	4	5	0	0
„ Tassels	„	10	0	0	0
„ Caps	Per 100	0	9	0	0
„ and cotton mixtures	Per 100 catties	5	5	0	0
Silver and gold-ware	„	10	0	0	0
Snuff	„	0	8	0	0
Soy	„	0	4	0	0
Straw, braid	„	0	7	0	0
Sugar, brown	„	0	1	2	0
„ white	„	0	2	0	0
„ candy	„	0	2	5	0
Tallow, animal	„	0	2	0	0
„ vegetable	„	0	3	0	0
Tea	„	2	5	0	0
Tin foil	„	1	2	5	0
Tobacco, prepared	„	0	4	5	0
„ leaf	„	0	1	5	0
Tortoiseshell ware	Per catty	0	2	0	0
Trunks, leather	Per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
Turmeric	„	0	1	0	0
Twine, hemp, Canton	„	0	1	5	0
„ „ Soochow	„	0	5	0	0
Turnips, salted	„	0	1	8	0
Varnish, or crude lacquer	„	0	5	0	0
Vermicelli	„	0	1	8	0
Vermillion	„	2	5	0	0
Wax, white or insect	„	1	5	0	0
Wood, piles, poles, and joists	Each	0	0	3	0
„ ware	Per 100 catties	1	1	5	0
Wool	„	0	3	5	0

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signatures and Seal
of the
Five Chinese
High Commissioners
and
Plenipotentiaries.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Signed, in the English and Chinese Languages, at Peking, October 24, 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:—

ARTICLE 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 Tien-tsin 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.

ARTICLE 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 Kweichang 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.

ARTICLE 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 Tien-tsin on or before the thirtieth day of November, the sum of five hundred thousand taels; at Canton, and on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site at Shamen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from customs there collected. The first of the said payments being due on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that these moneys shall be paid into the hands of an Officer whom Her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese Officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British mercantile community at Canton, for losses sustained by them, and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

ARTICLE 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 Tien-tsin 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.

ARTICLE 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 choosing to take service in the 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 vessel at any of 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.

ARTICLE VI.

With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hong-Kong, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and to Her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of Her Britannic Majesty's colony of Hong-Kong, 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 the said Commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British Government.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that as soon as this Convention shall have been signed, the ratifications of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial decree, respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated as provided for by Article VIII. of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking, shall commence its march towards the city of Tien-tsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shang-tung, and the city of Canton, at each or all of which places it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to retain a force until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article III., shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature of the Chinese Plenipotentiary.
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War-Office, December 28, 1860.

Major the Honorable A. Anson arrived yesterday evening with a despatch, addressed to Mr. Secretary Herbert by Lieutenant General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in China, of which the following is a copy :—

No. 56.

SIR,

Head Quarters, before Peking, October 22, 1860.

In my despatch, No. 46, of the 20th September, I had the honour to report the illegal capture, by the Chinese, on the 18th of that month, of several officers and soldiers who had accompanied Mr. Parkes to Tungchau, when he went there to meet the Chinese Commissioners.

I have since reported the return of Messrs. Parkes and Loch, and of one Sikh soldier, on the 8th October, and of eight more Sikhs on the 12th October.

I have now to report that, on the 14th instant, two more Sikhs were brought back, the Chinese declaring that they were the last survivors of those who had been taken prisoners.

To prove their assertion, they brought out to us the bodies of Lieutenant R. B. Anderson, of Fane's Horse; Private John Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards; Mr. de Norman, of Her Majesty's Legation; Mr. Bowlby, Times' Correspondent in China; and eight Sikhs.

This accounts for all of those who are missing, except Captain Brabazon, Royal Artillery, and of him I cannot at present obtain any tidings, but I fear that there can be no doubt but that he is dead.

It appears from the statements of the surviving Sikhs, that after Messrs. Parkes and Loch had quitted the party, on the 18th September, to speak to Sangolinsin, as detailed in my despatch of the 9th instant, the Chinese crowded round them in great numbers to disarm them.

The position in which they found themselves precluded any attempt to cut their way out with any chance of success, upon which Lieutenant Anderson very properly determined to trust to the protection of the flag of truce, and ordered the sowars to make no resistance. They were accordingly disarmed and taken to the rear, being permitted to retain their horses. They halted for the night at a joss house between Tungchau and Peking; and the following morning Captain Brabazon and the Abbe Duluc (a French Missionary who spoke Chinese) were taken out and sent back, ostensibly for the purpose of communicating with the Allied Commanders. The remainder of the party, being again mounted on their own horses, were taken through Peking to Yuen-Ming-Yuen, where they arrived soon after midday. Up to this time they had been very well treated, but about an hour after their halt at the palace they were called out one by one, thrown on their faces, and their hands and feet tied together behind their backs. In this state they were left, without food or drink, for three days. On the 22nd September, the Chinese, probably

fearing, after our victory of the previous day, that we should advance and recapture their prisoners, took them out, and, dividing them into four parties, placed them in carts, with their hands still bound, and drove them off to four small hill fortresses, varying from twenty to forty miles from Pekin.

I beg to append a statement showing how these parties were divided, and which of the prisoners died in captivity.

Of the cause of their death there can be no doubt; the survivors of each party tell the same sad tale, of how they remained with their hands tightly bound with cords until mortification ensued, and they died. The whole party would have doubtless shared the same fate, had not their cords been cut on the ninth day or thereabouts.

Messrs. Parkes, Loch, and their Sikh orderly, more fortunate than their companions, were confined in the common prison of Pekin, and laid in irons for several days, a far more merciful treatment than that vouchsafed to the rest of the party.

I cannot conclude this report without adverting to the loss Her Majesty's service has sustained in Captain Brabazon, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Anderson, of Fane's Horse. The former, an officer of much professional ability, had proved himself to be an excellent officer in the field also, by his energy and intelligence whilst serving through the present campaign as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of Artillery.

The latter was Adjutant of his regiment, and had earned for himself both here and in India, the reputation of being one of the best Irregular Cavalry officers in Her Majesty's Indian army. Nor can I omit mention of Private Phipps, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who when last surviving European of his party, encouraged the Sikhs in every way he could, until his decease on the 14th day of his captivity, thus well sustaining the reputation of a British soldier, under the most trying circumstances.

By the kind permission of the Russian Minister General Ignatieff, the bodies of the Englishmen have been interred in the Russian cemetery here. They were buried on the 17th instant, with military honours, in presence of General de Montauban and many officers of the French army, of the officers of the Russian Mission, and of the majority of the officers of the English army and Embassy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT, Lieutenant General,
Commander of the Forces.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, &c., &c., &c.

1st Party taken to Hill Fort.

Lieutenant R. B. Anderson, Fane's Horse, died on the 9th day of captivity, 27th September; Mr. De Norman, Attaché of Her Majesty's Legation, died on 17th day of captivity, 5th October; 1 Duffadar, Fane's Horse, returned to camp 12th October 1860; 4 sowars, Fane's Horse, 1 died, 3 returned 12th October. Bodies of those who died brought in on 14th October 1860.

2nd Party taken to Hill Fort.

1 French officer, died; 2 French soldiers, 1 died, 1 returned 12th October; 5 sowars, Fane's Horse, 1 died, 4 returned 12th October 1860. Bodies of those who died brought in on 14th October 1860.

3rd Party taken to Hill Fort.

1 French officer, died; Mr. Bowlby, died on 7th day of captivity, 25th September; Private J. Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards, died on 14th day of captivity, 2nd October; 1 sowar, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, died on 9th day of captivity, 27th September; 1 Duffadar, Fane's Horse, died 16th day of captivity, 4th October 1860; 2 sowars, Fane's Horse, returned to camp 14th October 1860. Bodies of those who died brought in on 16th October 1860.

4th Party taken to Hill Fort.

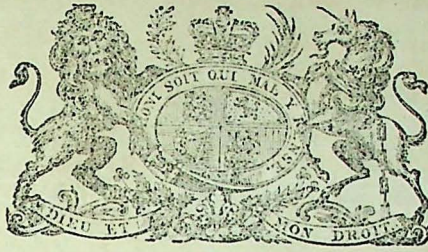
1 French officer, 2 French soldiers, 4 sowars, Fane's Horse. Died in captivity; bodies brought in on the 17th October 1860.

Pekin Party.

Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, 1 sowar, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, 1 French officer, 4 French soldiers. Brought back to camp on 8th October.

Missing.

Captain Brabazon, Abbé Duluc (French Missionary). Believed to have been beheaded in the Tartar camp during the battle of Palichiau, on 21st September 1860.



THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL 1861.

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Under instructions received by Telegram from the Government of India, His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL hereby notifies that on and from the 1st October next the Pass Duty on Malwa Opium will be Rupees SEVEN HUNDRED per Chest. It is guaranteed that this rate will not be increased for one year.

By order,

A. D. ROBERTSON,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1861.