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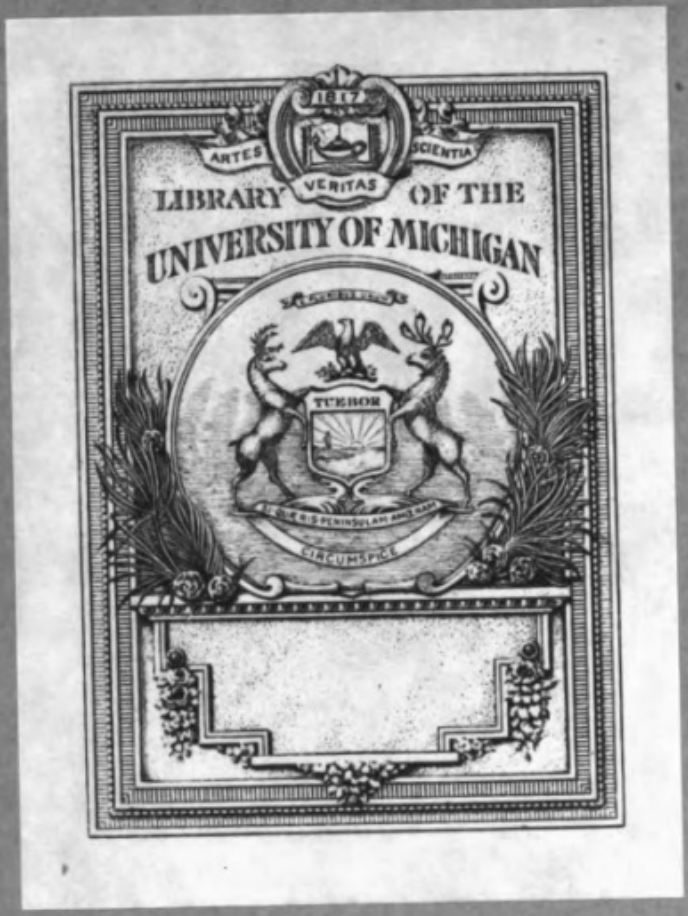

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THE TREATY PORTS

OF

CHINA AND JAPAN.

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THE TREATY PORTS OF

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A

GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM

FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

WITH 29 MAPS AND PLANS.

BY

WM. FRED. MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H.M.'S CONSULAR SERVICE.

N. B. DENNYS, LATE H.M.'S CONSULAR SERVICE.

AND

CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R.M.A.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS.

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1867.

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NOTE RESPECTING ERRATA.

ALTHOUGH several errata occur in the body of the work it has not been deemed necessary to affix a table of them, as they are, in almost every case immaterial as regards the sense of the sentence in which they occur. In the sections on Japan the word "Tycoon" has accidentally been used in some places for "Shogoon" the more proper term. Those best acquainted with the mechanical difficulties attendant on publication in the far East will be most ready to excuse typographical blunders.

Although various changes have occured at Hongkong whilst this work has been passing through the press there is but one which demands special notice, viz: the decrease of the native population. We therefore subjoin the following table which will shew the relative difference of the census taken in December 1865 and that taken at the same time in 1866.

Description of Residents.	1865.	1866.	*Increase in 1866.*	*Decrease in 1866.*
Europeans	2,034	2,113	79	...
Aliens, mixed blood, seamen, &c.	1,795	1,431	...	364
Chinese in European employ	6,836	6,658	...	178
Chinese merchants, tradesmen, and artizans	3,533	3,938	405	...
Chinese in family houses	1,312	1,586	274	...
Chinese brothel keepers	81	134	53	...
Chinese Fortune tellers	5	4	...	1
Chinese Priests	21	27	6	...
Chinese Theatre keepers	3	3	...	...
Chinese on shore not included under any of above heads	80,219	69,532	...	10,687
Boat population, general Vagrants and prisoners	26,885	26,954	69	...
	2,780	2,718	...	62
Totals	125,504	115,098	886	11,292
				886
Total decrease in 1866				10,406

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PREFACE.

In presenting to the public the following pages, the writers have had but one object in view—that of producing a book of general use for intending visitors to, and residents in, the two countries of which it treats. As the first attempt to embody in a comprehensive and accessible form the various important particulars scattered over the many works upon China and Japan hitherto published, a certain amount of consideration will doubtless be accorded by the public. To have entered fully into the historical details respecting each port which would be necesssary to form a work of sufficient completeness to satisfy a student of Eastern policy in these countries, would be obviously beyond the scope of a single volume, nor has such been its object. While not pretending to these claims, there is, it may be hoped, much which will be found new and unknown to the general mass of readers. Of the Maps also many are entirely original, and, even if regarded only as the pioneers of more complete plans, will possess at least some value.

Of the execution of the work a few words must be said, to explain certain typographical and other errors, which have not however been deemed of sufficient importance to require a table of errata. The type has been set in great part by Chinese compositors, while the maps have all been engraved by natives. The difficulties to be overcome in editing the work have consequently been much greater than would have been the case had European workmen been employed, and for imperfections in this respect allowance must be solicited.

The tables of the various Steam Companies in the Appendix have been compiled from the latest available sources. In two cases—those of THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE and ALFRED HOLT'S LINE of Steamers,—they are incomplete, from the fact of no handbooks having

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as yet been issued by their directors. The information given, however, will be found sufficient for general purposes, and it is hoped to supply omissions in a future edition.

The list of Works, &c., published on and in China and Japan is, it is believed, the first catalogue of the kind ever presented to the public. It numbers over four hundred and forty titles, and as a contribution towards a more complete list and as affording useful hints to persons desirous of selecting works for information, will be found of much use.

In conclusion, the authors have to acknowledge, with thanks, the help of many friends and correspondents in the compilation of the work. Several who have already published works upon China have freely given permission for any use being made of their labours which might seem desirable, while others have aided in various ways. To particularize, however, would be to name a large proportion of those whose acquaintanceship they enjoy throughout China, and their numerous friends must receive this general acknowledgment of the aid they have afforded.

HONGKONG, 31*st March*, 1867.

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CHINA.

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HONGKONG.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION, &c.

Name. Situation, Size, &c.—The Island of **Hongkong** or "**Fragrant Stream**" 香港, pronounced Hiang-Kiang in the Mandarin Language, derives its name from that of one of the small streams on the South side of the island, which, from being the first spot known to Europeans, gave its title to the whole colony. It is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, between Lat. 22° 9′ and 22. 21 N.,* and in Long. 114° 08′ E. from the meridian of Greenwich. The island formerly constituted an insignificant portion of the Chinese District of *Sin-ngan* or *Sun-on*, and is opposite to the tract of country forming the sub-district of 九龍 Kiu-Lung or *Kow-Loong* on the main-land, the extreme southern point of which is called by the native Chinese 尖沙嘴 *T'sim-shá-tsui*. The sailing distance round Hongkong was estimated in 1843, (Sir E. Belcher's survey) at 26.85 miles, though a walk round it, following the irregular indentations of the coast, gives a distance of some few miles more. Its extreme length is nearly nine, and its greatest breadth a little more than four miles.

Its formation is volcanic, a rugged mountainous ridge running from E. to W. with six peaks of from 1,016 to nearly 1,900 feet in height above the sea. In Sir E. Belcher's chart the peaks are named as

* Note.—The actual lat. and long. of a hillock near the centre of the land was fixed by Sir E. Belcher as 22.26.30. N. Lat., and 114.08.30. E. Long.

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Early history.

follows; "Victoria Peak" 1,825 feet; "High West Peak" 1,774 feet; "Mount Gough" 1,575; "Mount Kellet" 1,131; "Mount Parker" 1161; "Pottinger Peak" 1,016 feet.

Early History.—Hongkong so far back as the Ming dynasty was owned by a respectable family of the name of Tang. When Kanghi ordered the Coast to be cleared of its inhabitants, the possession of Hongkong was abandoned. But when the Emperor revoked his decree, the occupation of it was again resumed and title deeds granted, authenticated records of which remain to this day in the offices of the chief magistrates of Sin-ngan and Tungkwan. The land tax for two centuries and upwards had been regularly paid by this family, its members being considered by the Government as its true and lawful landlords.

During the early days of trade on the part of the East India Company at Canton, Hongkong was known as affording a safe and commodious anchorage for vessels at the mouth of the Canton river, and ships of war frequently made this a stopping-place during the early portion of the present century. The year 1837, appears to have been the first time that the whole season's shipping restored thither, Opium clippers having occasionally put in there for some years previously. In 1839, when the Chinese were fulminating edicts against us, and immediately after the celebrated wholesale destruction of Opium at Canton under the Imperial Commissioner Lin, the whole of the ships engaged in the China trade were gathered at Hongkong.

At this time the site of the present city of **Victoria** was a mere rugged slope of rock, shelving in most places precipitously to the water's edge, with a narrow path-way winding along the cliff to which the fanciful name of Kün-Tai-Lu 裙帶路 or "Petticoat-string Path" was given by the fishermen and villagers who then constituted the sole population of the island. This name is still constantly applied to the city of Victoria by the Chinese. The island had been inhabited for several hundred years by a small native population, engaged chiefly in fishing, but to some extent also in agriculture, the soil collected in the narrow valleys being made to yield crops of rice and vegetables. The portion of the shore fronting the mainland opposite the town of Kowloong was (and still to some extent is) a noted resort for pirates, who,

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Early history. Erection into a Colony.

under pretence of fishing, used to lay in wait for trading craft passing through the narrow straits which separate the island from the mainland to the eastward, (called the Lai-yü-mun or Lye-ye-moon, *i. e.*, "Carp Fish Pass"), and carry their plunder on shore to the village called Sow-ke-wan.

During the hostilities consequent upon the endeavours made by the Chinese authorities at Canton to suppress the Opium-trade by force, the anchorage in Hongkong harbour become the resort of all British Shipping, and a settlement was formed on the rocky shore In the first convention entered into in January 1841 between the British plenipotentiary, Captain Elliott R.N., and the Chinese Commissioner K'i-shan, the island was ceded to Great Britain with the reservation of certain rights to the Government of China; but in the Treaty signed at Nanking in 1842, after further hostilities, Hongkong was declared to be fully ceded to the British Crown. In thus ceding it no provision seems to have been made by the Chinese Government for the original proprietors of the soil, who made suit to the British Government humbly praying for remuneration. It was said that some eight or ten thousand dollars were paid for certain fields in *Wong-nei-chong* and *Su-kon-pu*—not to the members of the Tang family, however, but to the persons occupying the soil and claiming to be its true and rightful owners. Whether they were so or not does not appear.

Hongkong was erected into the full status of a Colony by an Order in Council dated the 5th of April 1843. Previously to this date, and to the appointment of Colonial officials, the rising settlement had been governed under the direction of the Minister Plenipotentiary; and even after the issue of a Colonial Charter, the office of Minister to China continued to be combined with that of Governor of Hongkong, until the capture of Canton in 1857 put an end to the system under which foreign affairs had been conducted by the Chinese Government, and the subsequent installation of the British Legation at Peking severed all connection between the Goverment of Hongkong and the diplomatic service.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—Hongkong, as before mentioned, consists mainly of a chain of hills, here and there rising to peaks of greater or less

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altitude. These peaks are intersected by deep narrow ravines of irregular outline in which there are excellent streams of never failing water. The coast is indented by several deep inlets, more especially on the South coast, as will be seen by reference to the map. In some parts of the island the headlands slope down to a broad sandy beach, in other terminate in precipitous cliffs. The area is estimated at about 29 square miles, though the small amount of level surface included in this measurement renders many portions of the island almost practically uninhabitable. Basaltic Trap, mica-schist and granite (syenite) are the prevailing rocks; limestone is entirely wanting. Much of the granite is found in large round masses and is extensively worked for building purposes. The surface soil is mere disintegrated rock, the action of the atmosphere and of rains being sufficient in the course of ages to decompose the constituents (highly alkaline in some parts) of the granite. This condition of the surface is supposed by many to be the cause of much unhealthiness, and has of late years been greatly discussed. The general appearance of the island on approaching it from the sea is somewhat like that of an overgrown Gibraltar, presenting no feature of particular interest; but on rounding the Western side of the island a view, remarkable for its beauty, bursts upon the sight of the traveller. Rising in lofty terraces one above another are seen the houses of the city, and towering above them all, like an overshadowing giant, rises the lofty "Peak." On a clear summer morning the panorama thus presented to the eye may fairly be compared to many, famed for their picturesqueness, in Western lands. The clean white buildings, dazzling in the sun, stand out in bold relief from the tawny green of the mountain side, while far away on either side stretches a line of buildings backed by hills of lesser elevation. With the harbour itself most visitors are curiously impressed. Every variety of floating conveyance finds its place in this safe and commodious port. The English and American clipper, the clumsy junk—the awkward looking sampan and the fast gig—the P. and O. steamer and the American river boat, with it tiers of cabins and its massive looking engine beam, each and all in countless variety are scattered over the surface of the water, while Chinese "fast boats," presenting to English eyes the queerest combination of ugliness and speed

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they have ever beheld, are crossing, leaving and entering the harbour, in most cases contemptuously disregarding the warning whistle of the incoming steamer, and constantly escaping, by a series of miracles, from collision with other vessels. There are few who visit Hongkong for the first time, who are unimpressed with a sense of the beauty of the scene thus presented to their gaze. Although the mountains of the island are precipitous and sterile, the intervening valleys are sheltered and fertile, and produce in abundance those plants and trees which lend so great a charm to scenery on the boundaries of the tropical zone. Even the inhospitable rock has, however, been turned to good account by the Chinese, who, from remote times, have worked the numerous quarries on the island.

There is very little flat ground on the island capable of being brought under cultivation; indeed the only tract of any extent is the "Wong-nei-chung," or, as the English call it, the "Happy Valley," some twenty or thirty acres in extent. There are several other small plots of ground near the bottom of the hills, and some few terraced patches amongst them, but the whole is of very trifling extent. In former times the Chinese used to cultivate crops of rice and vegetables in the Wong-nei-chung Valley, but the place proved to be very unhealthy; and the Government, supposing that the malaria might proceed from the water necessary to bring the crops to maturity, prohibited the natives from cultivating them, and after draining and levelling the land, permitted a permanent race course and training ground to be constructed round the valley.

The amount of land under cultivation at the time of Hongkong being ceded to Great Britain, was about 250 acres, then valued by the deputy Superintendent at $52,000; Chek-chu was at that time the most important place in the island, Wong-nei-chung being the second. Hongkong, the third in importance, was a hamlet of 200 inhabitants; the remaining villages officially recognized at that date being as follows, commencing at the East end of the Island.—*Soo-kun-poo, Hoeng-heong-lao, Sow-ke-wan, Sai-wan, Shek-hoi, Tai-tam, Wong-ma-kok, Kong-lam, Shek-pai-wan, and Pokfulum.* The troops were at the time stationed at *Chek-chu, Sai-wan, aud Shek-pai-wan.*

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Harbour. Tides. Signal Station.

HARBOUR, TIDES &c.—The harbour of Hongkong consists of the space enclosed between the Northern shore of the island and the Southern edge of the mainland immediately opposite. The peculiar configuration of both is such, as will be seen by reference to the maps, as to form two roadsteads. The inner one, that of Kowloong bay, is nearly landlocked and affords protection to vessels in all weather. The other which is, *par excellence*, *the* harbour is exposed only to the force of strong easterly gales, but even here their effect is mitigated by the large number of outlying islands, so that altogether the harbour may be deemed one of the safest in the world. Situated between the North-Western end of the island and the mainland, it may be entered Southward through the Lamma Channel, Eastward by the Lye-e-moon passage, and from the Westward by vessels sailing close under the mainland.

The depth of water varies from about 11 to 3½ fathoms, which is sufficient to float the most heavily laden merchant vessels which trade with China. Kowloong bay is the deepest part of the harbour.

The chief Islands within the limits of the harbour master's jurisdiction are: WONG-CHUEN-CHOW or Stonecutter's island, until very lately a convict station: GREEN ISLAND, off the extreme western point; and a small rock near East Point called KELLETT'S ISLAND, on which a fort was formerly erected.

At Hongkong during the summer months, the highest water is three days *after*, in winter three days *before*, the full and change. In September, October, and November, and the three corresponding spring months of March, April, and May, the highest water is at the latter end of the quarter. In March, the tide is *very low*. At all seasons of the year, the tides are most irregular, in and off the mouth of the Canton river. It may however be observed, as an invariable rule, that the night tides are the highest in the north-east monsoon, and the day tides in the south-west: consequently, they are strongest. The rise from the low water at Hongkong is 7½ feet, except in strong east and southeast winds. A tide of ten feet rise at Canton or Whampoa is generally owing to a fresh, or to a strong favourable wind.

SIGNAL STATION.—On *Victoria Peak*, the highest point of the island, a signal station has been erected whence can be obtained the best views

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Formation of the Colony. Its appearance in 1845.

seaward in all directions; from the signal staff information is given of all vessels arriving in or leaving the harbour, and an accurate register is kept at the look-out houses of the Barometical and Thermometrical variations observable.

FORMATION OF THE COLONY; ITS RISE AND PROGRESS.—The rapid conversion of a barren rock into one of the most important Depôts of Trade in the Eastern seas, has been so startling that few can conceive the fact that in 1841 not a single European house was in existence on the island. The first efforts of the builder were made at the Eastern end, the house of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., forming, as it were, the nucleus of the edifices which graced the then infant Colony. Mr. Fortune, who visited Hongkong in 1845, describes its appearance at this date, as that of the mere outlines of a city. "Around and in the rear of Messrs. Jardines' house, there are all sorts of Chinese buildings and of European houses, perhaps some thirty. Next to it, proceeding West, is the valley of *Wong-nei* having three or four European houses, and a little village of poor Chinese houses forty or fifty in all. The house of the Morrison Education Society, the hospital of the Medical Missionary Society, the Seamen's Hospital, and the residence of the Chief Justice of the Colony with a new guard house, appear prominent on high ground this side of the valley. Next and almost on a level with the sea there is a cluster of substantial commercial houses with some buildings occupied as Commissariat stores, barracks, &c. The ground between the sea and the hills is narrow along this part of the town. The old Protestant and Roman Catholic burial grounds, with a few small buildings on the beach fill up the remaining part of the contemplated eastern district of Victoria.

"The ruins of a market with an old military hospital and a magazine come first in the central division of the town. Next on high ground are the badly contrived, half built and half demolished death-generating buildings, once known as the artillery barracks. In front of them three buildings are being erected which will be an ornament to the settlement * * Passing the streamlet, the ground eligible for buildings instead of being only a few rods in breadth, stretches off up a gentle acclivity full half a mile. Close by the mouth of the stream-

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Victoria in 1845.

let are some barracks with Naval stores on the beach. South of them, three buildings are being erected for officers and soldiers. Beyond them Southward, are lines of mat houses in which are the Indian troops and camp followers—and miserable quarters they are. The parade ground comes next as you go Westward. Between it and the Queen's Road is the *Colonial Church* a building without a prototype, but worthy to be sketched and preserved among the annals of the Colony. The Post Office is on the South, and the Governor's private residence on the West of the Parade ground. Further Westward and higher up the hill is Government House. Westward still and on the beach are three commercial houses, among the best in the Colony; above them on the South of Queen's Road is the harbour master's house. Here terminates the central district of Victoria.

"The Western district is an embryo city, having streets, terraces, &c. Here you may read Wyndham Street, D'Aguilar Street, and some fifteen others. Within this district are the buildings of the magistracy; the jails, four chapels, a mosque, and other houses of all descriptions perhaps three hundred. It includes the central and upper bazaar, also two new guard houses occupying commanding sites.

"In the materials, form and qualities of the buildings there is great variety; you may see granite, brick and mud houses. All the buildings early erected for Government were in every way very poor, the house of the chief magistrate being the only exception. All the barracks were particularly bad; most of them, even the hospitals, were unfit to keep cattle in. Private houses were generally better, and some of them good. At present the style of buildings is superior to anything we have seen in China. Among the best specimens now in progress we may name the Club house, the officers' quarters, the Military hospital, the Exchange and the Union Chapel. Good verandahs and good roofs are the principal desiderata.

"The Queen's Road extends Eastward from Victoria to a Military post just without the *Lye-e-moon*; and Westward round Possession Peak to *Shek-pai-wan* which is to be called "Stanley." Closed to Stanley Eastward is little Hongkong. These places are, as yet, but of little note."

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Public Buildings.

PRESENT STATE OF THE COLONY: PUBLIC BUILDINGS &c.—Mr. Fortune has very probably been already astonished at the rapid progress Hongkong had made at the date of his last visit, while he would find equal cause for surprise in beholding its development since that period to the present time. No longer are the buildings used by Government poor in construction or disgraceful in appearance. The Governor's house, beautifully situated on a gentle rise leading up to the level of Caine Road is, though not conspicuous, by no means unworthy of its distinction as the residence of H. M.'s Representative. Just underneath, at a lower level, are situated the Government offices, unpretentious but commodious, and well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. Lower again and some 200 yards to the Eastward stands the "Cathedral" as it is termed, a neat church capable of accomodating some 800 people and possessed of a good organ.

The public buildings of Victoria call for no special mention, being modern and in most cases more extensive and comfortable than architecturally beautiful. Conspicuous from the harbour besides the Cathedral above mentioned are the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Central Prison, and the Clock Tower at Pedder's Wharf:—the latter however being placed in so awkward a position that it is only conspicuous, or even visible, from a point of a view just opposite to it. Of other buildings the magnificent house lately built by Messrs. Dent & Co. in the same vicity attracts the eye, while a stately row of houses occupied by banking and mercantile firms carries the eye past the Naval Yards to the eastward where Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.'s new offices and the Mint terminate the view.

To the West of the Clock tower, the dials of which are illuminated at night, the eye ranges along a number of well built houses and stores, past the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Company's office, distinguished by its flagstaff, to Messrs Russell & Co.'s wharf, beyond which lies the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam Company's pier. After passing this the water front of the town presents a meaner appearance than its aristocratic neighbour to the eastward being composed almost entirely of Chinese houses. Immediately opposite the Clock tower and facing the Queen's Road is the Post Office, a large

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Public Buildings, &c.

building well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. It possesses unusual importance from being the head office for China and Japan. Next to this comes the Supreme Court house where the judges of that and the Summary Jurisdiction Court hold their sittings, various Government officers occupying the ground floor. Facing this, on the other side of the road, is the English Club a well built edifice and affording good accommodation. For other buildings we must refer our readers to the accompanying map, for, as they possess no special features of interest, their locality being alone important, it is needless to give descriptive particulars. We may however mention that in addition to the churches above specified a handsome place of worship has been erected under the superintendence of the Rev. James Legge, D.D., for worshippers of the Presbyterian denomination. It is known as the Union Chapel and is situated a little below the level of Caine Road on a line drawn at right angles from the shore commencing near Messrs Russell & Co.'s wharf. A small mosque also exists in the same direction, but at a higher level, for Mahomedan worship. We subjoin hereunder a list in English and Chinese of the Chief Government offices, public establishments. and Banks.

大兵頭寫字樓	Government Offices.
今些厘	Commissariat.
船頭官館	Harbour Master's Office.
書信館	Post Office.
大葛	Supreme Ccurt.
法蘭西江臣	French Consulate.
呂宋江臣	Spanish Consulate.
花旗江臣	United States Consulate.
滋本銀行	Bank of Hindostan, China, &c., Limited.
申打剌銀行	Central Bank of Western India.
渣打銀行	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, &c.
新銀行	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India &c.
今孖素銀行	Commercial Bank of India.
化關西銀行	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
香港上海銀行	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Co.

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港上海銀行

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Co.

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Public Establishments. Schools.

舊銀行	Oriental Bank Corporation.
唐商人火船公司	China Merchant S. N. Co.
佛囒西火輪船公司	Les Messageries Imperiales.
鐵行公司	Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.
搬鳥	The Borneo Company, Limited.
洋商會館	Chamber of Commerce.
渣文公司	German Club.
新公司	Hongkong Club.
德臣印字館	"China Mail" Office.
孖剌	"Daily Press" Office.

SCHOOLS.—Various Schools for the education of native Chinese have been opened under Government supervision. The following returns are quoted from the very able report of Mr P. Stewart, the Head-master of the Central School and Inspector of such establishments.

ATTENDANCE *in the Government School during* 1865.

	MAXIMUM ATTENDANCE.	MINIMUM ATTENDANCE
1. Aberdeen, ...	26	8
2. Bowrington, ...	19	6
3. Central School, ...	203	176
4. Girl's School, ...	32	18
5. Mah : Mosque, ...	23	7
6. Stanley, ...	32	25
7. Tang-lung-chau (Hakka), ...	17	3
8. Tung-lung-chau (Punti), ...	43	26
9. Webster's Crescent, ...	34	7
10. West End, ...	32	21
11. West Point, ...	50	24
12. Wong-nai-chung, ...	24	9
	535	330

SUMMARY *of* ENROLMENT *and* ATTENDANCE.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Maximum Enrolment, ...	733	535	502	597
Maximum Attendance, ...	611	469	417	535
Minimum Enrolment, ...	505	414	434	418
Minimum Attendance, ...	299	301	324	330

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Schools. Naval Yard. Barracks. Praya Cemetery. Racecourse.

RETURN *of the Number of* SCHOLARS *at various Schools in Hongkong for* 1865.

Government,	Schools,	597
Roman Catholic,	,,	585
Private (Chinese),	,,	410
Church of England,	,,	125
London Mission,	,,	70
Basle Mission,	,,	40
Foundling Hospital,	,,	43
	Total,	1,870

THE NAVAL YARD, BARRACKS, and other Government departments, the positions of which are given in the accompanying map, call for no special description. The former is simply a well arranged store with jetties and shears for dismasting ships &c. The present barracks are roomy and comfortable, and tolerably healthy, but the accommodation is unfortunately insufficient.

Owing to the hilly formation of the island, the appearance of Victoria from the harbour is somewhat like that of Madeira. The houses are built in terrace-like rows one above the other, the greater number being found on the hill, the apex of which forms Victoria Peak. At the water side a Quay or "Praya" as it is called, from the Portuguese term in use at the older and adjacent settlement of Macao, has been constructed, which gives an almost uninterrupted drive from one end of the town to the other. That part usually frequented by Europeans is from the Clock tower to the Mint, the western half being comparatively left to the natives. The only break in the Praya is the part occupied by the Naval authorities who have walled in the dockyard to the water's edge. It is much regretted that arrangements could not be made to enclose on either side a pathway which would have allowed the public to pass through the yard and so avoid the long and inconvenient detour which has now to be made, more especially as the sea face is used only as a jetty, no dock having been constructed.

CEMETERY: RACE COURSE.—The valley of *Wong-nei-chung* which is better known as "Happy valley" contains on its southern side the cemetery, while the level area in the centre has been converted into a race course. Much discussion has arisen on what is termed the "unseemly proximity" of the one to the other. Doubtless it is a pity that such

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should be the case, but the matter might be greatly remedied by the establishment of a new cemetery in some one of the numerous level spots which are to be found at the eastern end of the Island. The matter will doubtless before long be taken into consideration by the authorities.

ROADS.—The Roads of Hongkong are, as a rule, well made, and those constructed at a comparatively uniform level running from East to West afford some picturesque walks. Those most frequented are: the Queen's road, which extends from Tai-ping-shan, or the Chinese quarter at the West end of the island, to the other, or Eastern end, of the town; Hollywood Road and its continuations on a somewhat higher level than the former; Caine Road (which extends with its continuations, from Government House to Pokfulum and is *the* Road of the island) on a higher level still; and Robinson Road, the highest in Victoria. Up to the close of 1865 there was some little danger in traversing the two latter at night if alone and unarmed, while the Western end of Victoria has ever been unsafe from the numerous Chinese bad characters who infest it. The Public gardens situated just beyond the Eastern extremity of Caine Road and opposite to Government House are a favourite promenade with the colonists. The band of one of the regiments stationed at Hongkong usually plays here once or twice a week. Another favourite walk is along the Hollywood road eastward to Scandal Point, whence a good view can be obtained of the harbour and shipping. The Parsee community have lately presented the colony with a handsome wrought iron bandstand which has been erected in the gardens.

At POK-FU-LUM there are a few houses owned by residents. They are generally used more for picnics and parties than as permanent residences. Excursions to "Victoria Peak" are often made by admirers of panoramic scenery. In fact there are numerous spots frequented by pleasure seekers, both on the Island itself and on the mainland opposite.

The general appearance of the more important Roads will produce a favourable effect on the mind of the visitor. The houses lining them are lofty and well built, while trees add considerable natural beauty to the efforts of the architect and road maker. During the wet season, the upper surface of the roads is, however, much damaged by the rains

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owing to the want of proper "metalling." Steps are, however, now being taken to amend this serious defect.

GAS AND WATER WORKS.—Gas and water are laid on in Victoria and its suburbs, the latter from Government works, and in consequence of inadequacy in the present supply, measures have been taken by the present Governor for the construction of a new reservoir at Pok-foo-lum.

CLUBS, MASONIC LODGES, AMUSEMENTS, &C.—There are five clubs in Hongkong, *viz*.—2 English, 1 German and 2 Portuguese:—one of the latter containing a well constructed little theatre and concert room. There are also two Masonic Lodges *viz*.: the "Zetland" and "Victoria" which are very numerously supported. They are all housed in well-built edifices, although boasting no especial features of interest. There is no regular theatrical Company, but one or two amateur companies generally start into life at the commencement of the cool season. Travelling exhibitions of various kinds frequently visit Hongkong, and Professional Singers, Musicians, &c. occasionally give performances on their way up or down the coast. In the way of other amusements, Racing, Cricket and Boating are well supported. Of the Race ground, we have before spoken; the races are usually held for three days in February, and are well contested, some of the leading houses importing English horses to run. Cricket is much patronised, a good club existing. The ground used lies between the Parade-ground and the Praya, but is somewhat too small for the requirements of the players, the ball having a tendency to go "out of bounds." Various propositions have been made to select a more suitable spot for matches, but no definite arrangement has, as yet, been made. An annual Regatta is held in November, and is usually followed by a ball given by the members of the Club. We must not omit to notice a very commodious bathing house lately erected at the foot of the Cricket ground, under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Gibb and a committee of gentlemen interested in the project, and paid for by subscription. An annual payment of ten dollars entitles British and American residents to the use of this establishment.

NEWSPAPERS.—The following papers and Magazines are published at Hongkong: Daily—The *Evening Mail*, Messrs. Shortrede & Co.;

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Newspapers. Libraries. Docks.

The *Daily Press*, Y. J. Murrow, Esq. Weekly—The *China Mail*, Messrs. Shortrede & Co.; The *Echo do Povo*, De Souza & Co. (*Portuguese*). The *Omnibus*, (German). Fortnightly, (day of departure of homeward mail)—The *Overland China Mail*, Messrs. Shortrede & Co.; The *China Overland Trade Report*, Y. J. Murrow, Esq. Monthly—*Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, Messrs. A. Shortrede & Co.

LIBRARIES.—There are two public libraries—That under English patronage is known as the "VICTORIA LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS." The other is housed at the Portuguese club in Gough Street.

DOCKS &C.—At Aberdeen, formerly known as *Shek-pai-wan*, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company have a branch of their establishment. These Docks are of the following dimensions:—

DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.

Length,	... ...	350 feet
Breadth,	... ...	80 ,,
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	... ...	18½ ,,
Ditto. Neap Tides,	... ...	16 ,,

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.

Length,	... ...	400 feet
Breadth,	... ...	90 ,,
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	... ...	24½ ,,
Ditto. Neap Tides,	... ...	21½ ,,

This latter DOCK is in course of construction.

The workshops on the Premises possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineer's Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c, capable of executing work on the largest scale, and driven by Steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's Shops are well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried on under the Supervision of experienced Europeans, while powerful Lifting Shears are erected on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water and take in or out boilers, masts, &c. In addition to executing Repairs, this company is able to supply new Boilers to Steam-ships:—no small desideratum considering the increase in the steam marine of the port which has of late years taken place. The Company's Stores supply (when required) at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, canvas, &c, &c. and a Steam Tug (100 Horse-

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power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow Sailing Vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge.*

The Union Dock Company has also a Dock in course of construction at Kowloong. This when completed will be of immense advantage to vessels which reach port in a state requiring instant docking. The establishment of docks has added considerably to the natural advantages of the harbour of Hongkong, and the fact that such schemes are found to succeed well, says much for the prospects of the port.

STANLEY.—The village of Stanley is situated on a bay at the South eastern end of the island. Except a barrack for the accommodation of a few troops and the wives and children of soldiers for whom there is not sufficient accommodation elsewhere, it has no European buildings and possesses not the slightest interest.

COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER PORTS.—There are four lines of Steamers now running regularly between England, America, and Hongkong, viz.—1st, those of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company from Southampton and Marseilles.—2nd, those of the Messageries Imperiales from Marseilles; transit across Egypt by both these lines being specially arranged with the Egyptian Government.—3rd, Alfred Holt's line of steamers from Liverpool; and 4th, the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company from New York, passage across the isthmus of Panama being included in the fare. Full particulars will be found in the Appendix of the rates of passage money, freight &c. &c. of these lines and to it we must refer our readers for further particulars. Locally there are constant and many means of communication with the other ports of China. Communication with Canton is kept up by the steamers of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam Boat Company, one vessel leaving each of the former ports every morning at 9 A.M., and reaching the end of its journey about 3.30 P.M., Fares for European passengers $7 each way including a breakfast at 9.30 A.M., and tiffin at 2 P.M., If these are declined the fare is $5. Chinese are charged $1 first class and 50 cents second class, no food being provided. Night Steamers also leave each port at about 5 P.M., starting nearly opposite the P. & O. coal stores, Praya West, and making the passage is about 7 hours. From Macao a vessel starts for Hongkong

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every morning at 8 A.M., returning from Hongkong at 2 P.M. The passage each way occupies some three hours. To the other ports opportunities are afforded about twice a week by the P. & O. Company's, and Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s steamers to Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, and by the P. & O. and Messageries steamers to Shanghai and Japan. Steamers occasionally clear at Hongkong or Canton for the Northern ports of Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Japan, but as a general rule the traveller has to avail himself of steamers running between them and Shanghai, if desirous of reaching those places, or the river ports of the Yangtze Kiang. Particulars respecting fares to the Coast ports will also be found in the appendix, and it may be noted that the charges per private steamer, are the same in amount as those charged by the P. & O. Company.

POPULATION &c.—The population of Hongkong has increased in a most wonderful manner since the date of our taking possession of the island. In 1841, It was :—

In the Villages and hamlets, ...	4,360
In the Bazaar, ...	800
In the Boats, ...	2,000
Labourers from Kowloong,...	300
Actual then population,.....7,450	

The isthmus of Kowloong, then known also as *Tsim-sha-tsui*, was returned as containing a native population of 800 people.

Within 9 months of this census having been taken, the numbers had more then trebled. The return for the last few years is as follows :

	European and American.	*Chinese, etc.*	*Total.*
1862,.....	1,604	121,907	123,511
1863,.....	2,644	123,207	124,850
1864,.....	1,963	119,535	121,498

The census of 1865 gives the following particulars :

Europeans and Americans, ...	2,034
Goa, Manila, India and others of mixed blood ...	1,645
Aliens, ...	150
Chinese, shore population, ...	92,010
,, boat ,, ...	...26,885
Vagrants and Prisoners, ...	2,780
Total	125,504

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European population.

Of the Europeans, few grown persons, if any, have been born on the island; the "oldest inhabitant" can boast of having spent 25 years in Hongkong, but except a few children we are not aware of any other "natives" of European parentage A large number of those of mixed blood have however been born here, and regard Hongkong as their home in every sense of the word. Much of the want of interest in public measures and the hesitation to interfere with abuses which has in past times distinguished the European community, has arisen from the fact that Hongkong is to them a mere temporary residence to be quitted at the first convenient opportunity. The style of living amongst the better class of Europeans has resulted in many inconveniences to those below them in worldly means and position. The first residents put themselves entirely into the hands of cunning Compradores who fleeced them unmercifully in their charges for household expenses, but this was little felt when each merchant was possessed of a princely income, owing to the comparative absence of competition in the lucrative trade of former days. Within the last ten years, however, Hongkong society has become gradually assimilated to that of other colonies. Men of smaller means now embark in trade, and though individually they do not so much affect the interests of the great houses, they materially interfere with them taken as an aggregate, and much of the business heretofore exclusively in the hands of a few has been diverted into other channels. The old system of compradores is however kept up, and prevails in one form or another in every grade of society. Its chief evil is the fleecing to which the European is subjected, but so strong has this custom become that the practice is successfully carried on, unchecked, by the boys and cooks of those whose establishments do not boast a compradore. Some details relating to domestic expenses, and other information respecting Hotels &c., useful to newly arrived residents, will be found in a subsequent section.

The Chinese population present points of much interest to those who here behold natives for the first time. Ever busy and restless, they succeed admirably as shopkeepers and itinerant traders, and a tour of inspection round the shops in the Chinese quarter of the city will amuse the new comer. A large number of native Hongs (as mercantile houses

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are termed) are engaged in commercial transactions as extensive as those conducted in the more pretentious looking establishments of Western merchants. Besides the three classes above mentioned—Merchants, shopkeepers and brokers—there is an immense population of coolie labourers and vagabonds, while the boat population numbers nearly 27,000 souls. Amongst the labouring classes, the quarry-men and stone-masons are distinguished by their incivility to foreigners and general truculence. There is an extensive export of granite, and a large proportion of the natives have long sustained themselves by the profits of hewing this stone, which is found in huge debris scattered over the level and lower regions. At the present day both blasting and quarrying are resorted to, the demand for stone for building purposes having led to regular quarries being worked to a large extent—the blasting of rocks during the day by the agency of gunpowder having become a nuisance which has called for remonstrance on the part of those living in the neighbourhood of the operations. Formerly however, the demand for granite as an export was but moderate, and a very considerable number of the masses being detached and accessible on every side, it only remained for the labourer to hew or split each boulder into blocks easy of transport to the shore. This process was, and in some cases still is performed by the maul, chisel and wedges in a manner long practised by the granite hewers on the shores of Dublin bay and in the mountains that rise a little distance from them. With the maul and chisel holes are sunk at equal intervals in a right line along the surface of the rock, into which iron wedges are subsequently driven which rend the rock with extraordinary facility.

The lower class native Chinese do not bear a very good character. In 1845, they were publicly designated as a set of pirates and robbers, and their status does not seem to have since risen. They consist of two distinct tribes, viz: the HAKKAS and PUNTIS. The former, who come from the inland part of the Canton province, are by far the most energetic, hardworking race, and it is from them that the coolies and manual labourers are chiefly drawn. The Puntis, who have an intense antipathy to the Hakkas, are a much more lazy race, and furnish the compradores and house-boys, the well to do tradesmen, and the majo-

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rity of the thieves and pirates who infest the island. The following remarks on the Hakka and Punti feuds which appeared in the columns of a local publication will be found interesting to the reader:—

"An attentive reader of the Hongkong police reports must from time to time have observed the mysterious terms "Hak-ka" and "Pun-ti" applied to opposing factions, who however much they may dwell together in unity at ordinary times, seem toward the New Year irresistibly impelled to break each other heads with bamboo poles, to inflict all the injury mutually possible with uncouth and rusty weapons described mysteriously as "fighting-irons," and generally to infringe the Queen's peace and occupy the time of the sitting Magistrates. But with regard to the meaning of those demonstrations of enmity,—the origin of those Oriental duplicates of Celt and Saxon feuds—few could give, we imagine, a satisfactory explanation. We have set ourselves the task, therefore, of throwing what light we can upon the subject.

In the first place, then, to dispose of the philological question as briefly as posible, we must premise that the syllables "Pun-ti" denote a native or original indweller of the soil, whilst "Hak-ka," on the contrary, signifies a stranger, or, as we might phrase it, an immigrant from afar. These are terms which must be taken in just such a sense as that in which they would be understood in Ireland, were a Galway cottier, of the true Milesian type, to speak of the descendants of long-buried generations of Scottish settlers in the Northern counties, as "inthruders on the soil of Ould Ireland," while the amiable feelings our Galwegian would probably cherish with reference to his thriftier neighbours, would further form an exact parallel to the sentiments which impel the "Pun-ti" in Hongkong and on the mainland to make such frequent appeals to the bamboo-pole, the gingal, and the fighting iron. For if a Chinese Scotsman be imaginable, he exists surely in the laborious, saving, prolific, and irrepressible Hak-ka, who has thriven and multiplied in his constant migrations toward the South, in such degree that he has now for many years been the object of bitter hatred on the part of the more supine "native" whom he supplants.

The Hakkas, then, are immigrants into the Province of Kwang-tung, and from the North, (*i.e.* from the overpopulated plains of Central

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Native population; Hakkas and Puntis.

China), whence large bodies of redundant "mouths" found their way, about a century and a half ago, across the mountains into the thin-peopled districts lying around the headwaters of the East River. Here they grew and multiplied in patient thrift to such an extent that their offshoots gradually spread over the entire Province, the sea board districts of which, especially, became in a great measure peopled with successive colonies of Hakka immigrants, in search of labour. For many years this influx of strong arms and willing hearts was gladly welcomed by the wealthy Chinese cultivators of the Southern and Western Districts of Kwang-tung; but as the Hakka communities rapidly increased by their remarkable fecundity, and amassed wealth through the thrift which is one of their chief characteristics, the Gallwegian sentiment cropped out among their Punti neighbours, and animosity began to grow against a race who had no business to be more industrious and more prosperous than the "rale lords of the soil.' So for another term of years bickerings went on at village-fairs and funeral processions, diversified frequently with serious clan-fights, in which much gunpowder was burnt at safe distances, and spears were vehemently brandished from opposing hill-tops. But in 1854, there was fighting in real earnest in Kwang-tung. A feverish restlessness was alive among the people, latent ever since the close of the war of 1841, and a local disturbance in a small town near the Bogue proved the signal for a general uprising of the masses, who were panting for license and plunder. Now, as it happened, the little circumstance of these Punti and Hakka feuds proved of inestimable service to the Chinese officials in their endeavours to restore the fabric of Government. Too industrious to think of rebellion and plunder, the Hakka population of the South-western Districts maintained their allegiance in the midst of universal revolt, and rendered signal service, which has more than once been gratefully acknowledged, by arming themselves at the call of the authorities and assisting the Imperial troops in crushing the insurgent Puntis. These latter, it may be well imagined, when affairs had settled down again to a quiet footing, after Yeh's determined, and not altogether unnecessary, severity, bore a vastly increased grudge against the Hakka "strangers" who had established themselves so incon-

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veniently in their midst. Years of po-itive warfare followed, each village fighting for its own hand, the Hakkas mostly on the defensive, but the Puntis determined not only to oust but actually to exterminate the hated intruders The authorities, weakened by the greater troubles of the foreign war and the Taiping rebellion, could do little more than offer plaintive expostulations, somewhat after the manner of our present official system in New Zealand; and the Hakkas, numerically weaker and less wealthy than their enemies, became reduced to fearful straits. Thousands were carried off, either singly or in batches, and sold to the manstealers of Macao; thousands were massacred in cold blood. One favourite form of butchery was that of binding a Hakka prisoner to a sapling or stout bamboo, fastening his queue to the topmast branches bent downwards for the purpose, and then—cutting his throat, the sapling, on being let go, rending in a measure the head from the body by its rebound. At length the entire Hakka population of six districts were driven from their villages, and compelled to wander in bands of many thousands strong, forced to plunder for a living, and rivalling in misery and desolation the sufferings of that famous Tartar Exodus, a century ago, which was selected by DE QUINCY as a subject worthy of his intense and sombre eloquence. For a year or two past, these bands of Hakkas have occupied three several tracts of country between the West River and the sea, forming a species of armed colony in the midst of hostile natives, where, however, they cultivate the ground, carry on traffic, and prepare their children for the literary examination, with all the industry for which they have ever been renowned. Meanwhile the Puntis, yielding them these spots of ground, have seized and divided their farms and garden-patches throughout the remainder of the country, and carry on a guerrilla warfare with them on the outskirts of their settlements.

Such is the present state of affairs among the Hak-kas and Pun-tis of the South west. In the Northern districts of the Province few disturbances have occurred, owing to the preponderance, there, of the Hak-ka element: but as the most laborious classes in this Colony, such as the chair-coolies, bricklayers, stone cutters, etcetera, are for the most part composed of Hak-kas, many of whom have participated

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Hotels; House rent; Taxes, &c.

in and suffered by the violent acts we have described above, there is evidently abundant material at hand for illfeeling and outrage. The intensely local and monopolizing spirit of the Chinese steps in to fan the flame of partisan hatred: and every fresh Hak-ka immigrant, escaping from the misery of the interior to seek employment in Hongkong, adds another item to the list of grievances which the inhabitants of Pun-ti origin delight to dwell upon. And so it comes to pass that we read of organized attacks on barricaded houses, of broken heads, bamboo-pole skirmishes, clubs, and "fighting-irons."

HOTELS.—The Hotel accommodation in Hongkong is not equal to the requirements of the place. The best establishment is that of the Hotel d'Europe, situated in the Hollywood road, but this is frequently overcrowded on the arrival of the mail steamers from Europe or the North. Besides this are two or three others availed of chiefly by single men, of which the "Stag Hotel," the "Argus" and the "British Hotel" are the most respectable. At the time of writing the "Oriental Hotel" is still in existence, but its site and business having been purchased by the "Hongkong Hotel company," recently established, this establishment will soon be closed. This company has been set on foot to supply the great want in Hongkong of a building suitable, not only for passing travellers, but those whom want of means or inclination would induce to become permanent lodgers at reasonable rates. The ordinary tariff at the better Hotels now existing is three dollars per day for boarding and lodging (exclusive of wines) each individual, children being the subjects of special agreement.

In addition to the Hotels there are many thoroughly respectable boarding houses, an establishment next door to the Hotel d'Europe being the best known and most frequented. Boarding out is, however, under any circumstances an expensive arrangement, and intending residents are strongly advised to take immediate steps to become independent in this matter.

RENT: TAXES &c.—House-rent in Hongkong is frightfully exorbitant. For a house, equal to that for which some £35 or £40 per annum would be demanded in England, the average rent is $60 per month, which with about $18 per quarter as taxes, makes a suitable

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house an expensive luxury; for houses commanding about **£18** per annum in England, $45 a month is demanded, and nothing considered respectable can be obtained under this figure. In excess of **$60** per month a choice of numerous houses can be had, the rent in advantageous situations ranging as high as $250 per month for a single floor of four rooms.

SERVANTS; DOMESTIC EXPENSES; MARKETS &c.—Most of the servants employed by Europeans are of Cantonese origin, and possess a greater or less knowledge of "pidgin English" a queer compound of Anglicised Chinese and Chinese-rendered English, with a few words of Malay and Portuguese origin. A facility in speaking this barbarous jingle of words is a necessary accomplishment for holding communication with the servant class in Hongkong, though of late years the Chinese have improved in this efforts to acquire a correct manner of speaking English. For a single man the usual establishment is one "boy" (a corruption of the Hindostani *bahi*) who is both body servant and major domo, and the head of the other servants:—one house coolie who performs the more laborious and dirty portion of the household work:—one cook, who generally furnishes an assistant at nominal wages and upon whom falls the burden of the ordinary culinary duties of the house:—and two chair coolies—the hire of the latter being somewhat discretionary. If married, an *Amah* or female servant is required in addition, while an establishment including a number of children requires at least two or more. An "outside" coolie, paid by the month, carries away the slops &c. of the establishment, there being no arrangement for underground sewage in connexion with the houses. The scale of wages is as follows:—

1 Boy, ...	$8
1 Coolie, ...	$7
1 Cook, ...	$8 to 10
1 Amah, ...	$8 to 10
2 Chair Coolies, ...	$6 to 7 each
1 Outside Coolie, ...	$1

In establishments of greater pretentions there are usually one or two Chinese to assist the House boy, who in such a case devotes his attention entirely to butler's duties.

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Domestic expenditure; Market prices; Meat; Poultry.

Domestic Expenditure, &c.—With regard to domestic expenditure but few hints can be given. The "compradoring" system has spread so widely that the European community may be said to be entirely in the hands of Chinese, who squeeze both buyers and sellers alike, at a handsome profit to themselves. The filthiness of the Chinese quarter, where most of the shops are situated, and the rowdy nature of the native frequenters of the Central market, make it impossible for ladies to visit these places in person even if desirous of making their own purchases. The newly arrived resident of small means is recommended to keep a careful and daily account of expenditure with his native servants, who will most unblushingly charge for articles never supplied, or double the proper value for articles consumed. As some slight guide to the value of articles to be found in the Hongkong markets, a list is subjoined with the highest and lowest prices in cash (ten of which equal one cent) marked against them.

The average price of beef is about 16 cents (8*d.*) per catty = 1⅓lb. English. Pork (which is seldom eaten by Europeans) is about 24 cents per catty; and mutton, the most expensive meat in Hongkong, is at 42 cents per catty; Goatsflesh is frequently sold as mutton at a cheaper rate. Veal may sometimes, but not often, be obtained. Poultry, Game, Fish, and Vegetables can generally be obtained; but it will be noted that where the prices are left blank in the following list the articles are only occasionally to be purchased, and that the rates vary too much to afford an average:

雞 Poultry. 鴨

			Highest Cash.	*Lowest Cash.*
Geese, ...	鵝	per catty	160	140
Ducks, ...	鴨	„	160	140
Teal, ...	水鴨仔	each	250	220
Turkeys, . . .	火鷄	per catty	1200	1000
Pheasants, Cock, . . .	山鷄公	each	2000	1800
„ Hen, . .	山鷄母	„	1250	1000
Pigeons, ...	白鴿	„	200	180
Quail, ...	鵪鶉	„	120	100

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Market prices; Poultry; Fish.

			Highest Cash	Lowest Cash
Fowls,	鷄	per catty	200	180
Capons,	劏鷄	,,	150	240
Hen Eggs,	鷄蛋	per dozen	120	100
Duck Eggs,	鴨蛋	,,	140	120
Salt Eggs,	鹹蛋	,,	140	120
Dried Ducks,	臘鴨	each	—	—
Snipe,	沙雔	,,	—	—
Partridges,	鷓鴣	,,	300	200
Rabbits,	兎	,,	1000	800
Wild Geese,	鴈鵝	,,	—	—
Wild Ducks,	大水鴨	,,	50	500
Sand Hill Birds,	山蒜雀	,,	—	—
Hill Snipe,	山雔	,,	—	—
Hares,	山兎	,,	—	—
Squirrels, Ground,	鬆鼠	,,	--	—
Sparrows,	蒜雀	per dozen	—	—
Rice Birds,	禾花雀	,,	—	—
Wild Pigeons,	斑鳩	each	150	120

魚 FISHES. 類

Live Fish,	生魚	per catty	160	140
Eels,	蟮魚	,,	160	140
Oysters,	蠔	,,	160	140
Shrimps,	蝦	,,	140	120
Crabs,,	蟹	,,	120	100
Prawns,	大蝦	,,	180	160
Lobsters,	龍蝦	,,	160	150
Frogs,	田鷄	,,	180	160
Small Turtles,	脚魚	,,	300	280
Large Turtles,	大脚魚	,,	280	250
Large Fresh Fish,	大鮮魚	,,	180	160
Small ,, ,,	細鮮魚	,,	140	120
Mackerel, Small,	鮿魚	,,	100	80
Congor Eels, Small,	細鱔魚	,,	180	160

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Market prices; Fishes; Vegetables.

			Highest Cash.	Lowest Cash.
Salt Fish,	鹹魚	per catty	140	100
Small Fish,	細魚	,,	120	100
Fresh Soles,	鮮𩵦沙	,,	140	120
Canton Salmon,	省城馬友	,,	140	120
Rock Fish,	石斑魚	,,	180	160
Shark Fish,	鯊魚	,,	140	100
Skate,	左口魚	,,	180	160
Turbot,	大鮠魚	,,	140	120
Parrot Fish,	鶯歌魚	,,	120	100
Fresh Water Fish,	淡水魚	,,	140	120
Snipe Fish,	沙追魚	,,	160	140
Salmon, Pickled,	鹹馬友魚	,,	—	—

蔬 VEGETABLES. 菜

Potatoes, Macao,	澳門薯仔	per catty,	30	20
,, Japan,	日本薯仔	,,	—	—
,, Californian,	金山薯仔	,,	—	—
,, Sweet,	番薯	,,	20	15
,, New,	新薯仔	,,	—	—
Yams,	大薯	,,	30	25
Coco,	芋頭	,,	20	15
Turnips, Salt,	鹹蘿蔔	,,	40	30
Carrots, Salt,	鹹紅蘿蔔	,,	—	—
,, Fresh,	紅蘿蔔	,,	10	8
Spinach,	莧菜	,,	30	25
Indian Corn,	粟米	,,	—	—
Young Bamboo Roots,	竹笋	,,	100	90
Cabbage, Large, Macao,	澳門椰菜	each	250	200
,, White Canton,	黃芽蔔	per catty	30	25
,, Common,	次椰菜	,,	—	—
,, French,	佛蘭椰菜	,,	100	90
Lettuce,	生菜	,,	15	10
Celery,	旱芹菜	,,	80	70

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Market prices; Vegetables; Fruits.

			Highest Cash.	Lowest Cash.
Parsley, Chinese, . .	唐芹菜	per catty	100	90
„ English, . . .	英芹菜	„	—	—
Beans, Broad, . . .	麵荳	„	40	30
„ Long, . . .	長荳	„	140	120
„ French, . . .	荷蘭荳	„	100	80
„ Stringed, . . .	荳角	„	140	120
Green Peas, in the Shell, .	菜荳	„	160	140
Tomatoes, ...	番茄	„	80	70
Asparagus, . . .	龍鬚菜	„	—	—
Chillies, Dried, . . .	辣椒乾	„	140	120
„ Green, . . .	辣椒	„	60	50
Garlic, ...	蒜頭	„	50	40
Ginger, ...	薑	„	50	40
Curry Stuff, . . .	加厘材料	„	60	50
Pumpkins, . . .	冬瓜	„	20	15
Large Onions, Bombay, .	洋葱頭	„	140	120
Green Onions, . . .	葱	„	50	40
Shalots, ...	葱頭仔	„	50	40
Turnips, ...	蘿蔔	„	20	15
Cucumbers, ...	黃瓜	„	60	50
Egg Plant, . . .	矮瓜	per catty	—	—
Water Cress, . . .	水菜	per bunch	20	15
Mushroom, Dried, . .	香信	per catty	400	380
English Turnips, . . .	英蘿蔔	„	—	—
Radishes, ...	蘿蔔仔	„	40	30
Green Sprouts, . . .	芽菜	„	—	—

生菓 Fruits.

Mandarin Orange, . .	柑	per catty	120	100
Coolie Oranges, . . .	橙	„	100	90
Lemons, ...	檸檬	„	80	70
Pineapples, ...	波蘿	each	80	70
Puneloes, . . .	椏柚	„	128	100
Pears, Canton, . . .	沙梨	per catty	60	50

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Market prices; Fruits.

			Highest Cash.	Lowest Cash.
Lychees, Dried,	荔枝乾	per catty	80	60
Plums,	李	„	63	50
Cocoanuts,	椰子	„	70	60
Pomegranate,	石榴	each	—	—
Plantains,	香蕉	per catty	60	50
Wampees,	黃皮	„	—	—
Chestnuts,	風栗	„	160	140
Walnuts,	核桃	„	140	120
Mangosteens,	青芒	„	—	—
Peanuts,	花生	„	—	—
Tamarinds,	枸	„	—	—
Almonds,	杏仁	„	140	120
Currants,	加倫子	„	600	550
Raisins,	葡提子乾	„	300	280
Bananas,	龍牙蕉	„	60	40
Peaches,	桃	„	—	—
Mangoes,	芒菓	„	—	—
Musk Melons,	香瓜	„	—	—
Water „	西瓜	„	—	—
Grapes,	生葡提子	„	—	—
Strawberries,	似桑子	„	70	60
Nanking Pears,	南京沙梨	„	250	220
Peking Pears,	北京沙梨	„	—	—
Common Pears,	次沙梨	„	200	180
Winter Pears,	雪梨	„	250	220
Ground Nuts,	地豆	„	100	90
Loquats,	櫨橘	„	—	—
Figs, Dried,	無花菓	per bottle	750	700
Dates,	蜜枣	per catty	—	—
Prunes, Dried,	梅乾	„	—	—
Carrambolas,	楊桃	„	—	—
Plums, Water,	梅	„	—	—
Limes,	檸檬子	„	80	60

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Market prices; Fruits. Ice house. Meteorology, Climate, &c.

			Highest Cash.	*Lowest Cash.*
Custard Apples, . . .	番荔枝	each	—	—
Rose Apples, . . .	玫瑰苹菓	,,	—	—
Mulberries, . . .	桑子	,,	—	—
Sugar Cane, . . .	蔗	per stick,	40	30
Guavas, ...	番梘	per catty	—	—
Dried Apples, . . .	苹菓乾	,,	260	220

Ice House.—Hongkong possesses an Ice house (situated in Queen's Road, near the Parade Ground) which is kept well supplied, during the summer months, by importation from the U. States. The usual retail price of ice is 5 cents per pound, subscribers or purchasers not being allowed to take less than 5 pounds at one time. The importation and sale of this article is chiefly conducted by the "Tudor Ice Company" which owns the ice house above referred to. One or two other companies have been started in opposition, but have been unsuccessful.

Meteorology, Climate and Sanitary Condition.—Hongkong, like most places in the same latitude, is visited yearly by a "wet season" which, commencing in May, extends to the beginning of August. During this period rain falls almost without intermission, and much damage has, in past years, been done by the floods consequent on the accumulation of water on the higher parts of the island. The roads of the colony have been a standing joke (somewhat an expensive one by the way) from the constant disappearance of their surface-material during the annual floods. In 1845, before the present system of drainage had been constructed, we read that on one occasion "the whole of Queen's Road, from the entrance to the large bazaar to the market-place, was completely flooded, to the depth of from two to four feet, all the streets leading upwards to the hill serving as feeders to this miniature lake. In Peel Street the torrent rushed along bearing everything before it, and the street resembled a dried-up water course covered with stones and wrecks of buildings. The passages from the Queen's Road to the sea were all full; the one leading through Chunam's Hong for hours presented the appearance of a rapid river, and many of the houses on each side were only saved from the flood by

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mud-walls hastily raised." And again, "a stream from a distant water-course flowed along the road above the bungalow occupied by the Attorney-General, and, descending with great fury upon the roof of one of his out-offices, carried away a great part of it. In many places the Queen's Road was covered with soil, sand, &c., to the depth of more then two feet, and nearly all the cross drains were choked up."

Bridges were carried away and several lives were lost by the falling in of Chinese houses on this occasion. Matters are, of course, better now and the same destruction is not likely to again occur, but the above will serve as an instance of the powerful floods sometimes caused by a heavy rainfall.

The climate of Hongkong is much more extreme than that of most places at the western side of Asia and Africa, on the same parallel of latitude. The annual range of the thermometer, according to Dr. Seemann (Flora Hongkongensis P. 8), is from 74° to 93° Farh: we should ourselves place it at from 45° to 99° but the former is probably correct as an *average*. The same authority states that "the temperature is as variable as the degree of humidity, the burning heats of a tropical sun alternating with the cold devastating fury of a Chinese typhoon."

During the months of July and August—the hottest in the year—the maximum heat shown by the thermometer is about 94° Fahr., and the minimum in the same time about 80°. The difference between the heat of the day and night is generally about 10 degrees. In winter the thermometer sometimes sinks as low as the freezing point, but this is rare. One great error committed by Europeans is a foolhardy exposure to the rays of the sun, which almost invariably results in sickness. Even in winter the shade of an umbrella is necessary. During this latter season, however, sudden changes take place, a day of almost tropical heat being followed by a cutting northerly wind, which makes great coats without, and fires within the house an absolute necessity.

The heavy downfalls of rain and changes of temperature do not of course conduce to the salubrity of Hongkong as a residence. Mr. Swinhoe's explanation of the unhealthiness, in his recently published work, is, that it is owing to the settlement "being completely shut in from

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the gentle southerly gales by the towering rocks which rise immediately behind it, and retain for hours after sunset the violent heat which had pervaded the atmosphere during the sunny hours of the summer's day. Again, when the sun suddenly appears after a heavy shower, the saturated moisture is quickly evaporated and collects in unhealthy vapor along the hill sides, where it hangs for days together undisturbed by the gentle influence of a cooling breeze."

A writer in the *Times* discussing the cause of the recent mortality amongst the troops stationed here (1864-65) thus alludes to the same question, and we quote the following paragraph verbatim as being well worth the attention of our readers:

"English women and English men have a fixed belief, which nothing can shake, that a seashore, particularly one with a mountain behind, and most of all a mountainous island, must be healthy, nay so superabundantly healthy as to supply a stock of health that will last many months afterwards. Even in England this is often found a mistake, or only true in a conditional and modified sense in Hongkong. The mountain is said to be composed of a very friable granite, through which water is always oozing, more or less, from some unknown source —geologists even say, from the mainland of China. It is even said there is something delcterious in this water, or, rather, in the constant disintegration of the granite. It is not, however, necessary to suppose any positive malaria, such as would require a chymical explanation. Wherever, as on the slopes of our own sand-hills and gravel-hills, there is, at a certain level, a perpetual exudation of the water filtering through the mass above, there is sure to be a liability to fever. There will always be spots, even where no water shows, where the soil will be overcharged with moisture, and whence a vapor will ascend. Persons exposed to this vapor throughout all the diurnal changes of the temperature will be liable to chill, and to fever; of course all the more, if they are neglecting the usual conditions of health as to diet, exercise, clothing, artificial warmth, and the like. From all accounts, it is not easy to escape spots of this malarious character at Hongkong; and if it ever is to be a healthy station, our soldiers must not be housed as they have been hitherto."

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Sanitary Condition.

The first time that public attention appears to have been forcibly directed to the unhealthiness of Hongkong as a military station appears to have been in August 1843, when a paragraph appeared in the *Chinese Repository*, which was at that time almost the only journal published, to the effect that the sickness of the detachment of the 55th Regiment stationed at the West Point barracks had been so great that the whole of the men had been transferred to a ship in the harbour. The cases were chiefly fever, which prevailed most extensively at the extreme East and West ends of the town. From this year till 1846, however, a marked decrease in the rate of mortality become observable, and the reports of that and subsequent years laid much stress upon the "preventibility" of the diseases under which the troops suffered —undue exposure to the sun, excess in eating and drinking and the unwholesome locality of the barracks being pointed out as the exciting causes. Amongst the colonists generally a better acquaintance with the nature of the climate and greater personal care have resulted in a comparative freedom from endemic disease. But the troops have to the present day continued to suffer extremely, aud the excessive mortality in the 11th Regiment has become the subject of Parliamentary enquiry.

From the able report for 1865 drawn up by Dr Murray, the Colonial Surgeon, we learn some new facts connected with the present sanitary condition of the colony. This year was believed by many to have been one of the most fatal in the decade, but the actual mortality amongst Europeans and Americans was below that of the two years immediately preceding. Much cause for anxiety was given by the appearance of a new epidemic which was, or resembled, Yellow fever. We quote Dr. Murray's words as to its first appearance:

"An observation of Meteorological currents for many years past had induced the belief that, unless the temperature be kept down by an abundant fall of rain, the summer of 1865 would prove to be the point at which the Thermometrical wave would attain its highest altitude, and the greatest amount of insalubrity would, based upon somewhat similar calculations, have nearly coincided with this maximum tem-

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Sanitary Condition. *Colonial Surgeon's report for* 1865; *first appearance of Yellow fever.*

perature. Unfortunately the rain all throughout the year proved to be much below the average—and possibly to this cause may be attributed in no slight degree the appearance of an epidemic, happily as yet almost entirely restricted to the Chinese population, but which has not, as far as I an aware, been hitherto described as occurring in China if indeed in the Eastern hemisphere.* It was first recognized in Victoria Gaol upon the 3rd of March, when a prisoner, who was said to have come directly from Macao, was seized with symptoms closely resembling those of Yellow fever. No new case occurred until the 15th of the same month, and during the whole of March there had been 5 cases only, but, of these, three had terminated fatally. The disease increased rapidly until it attained its acmé on the 2nd of May, on which day there were 46 cases in Hospital, inclusive of 15 admissions on that day. From that period it commenced to decline, but did not entirely disappear until there had been 373 admissions and 40 deaths.

"The disease was not however limited to Victoria Gaol, but prevailed throughout the Town, among the lower classes principally. There are 373 cases recorded as admitted into the Government Civil Hospital, of which no less than 40 died; but it is doubtful whether these were all ascertained cases of the epidemic, and not in some simply a severe form of bilious fever. The disease was most easily studied in the Gaol, and upon the observation of it, as it there presented itself, I have based these remarks. As I have already said, the number of admissions were 373 and the deaths 40, which after all is not very high for any epidemic, and nothing in comparison to the usual mortality in Cholera. Very few Europeans were attacked, a comparatively small number of Indians, and no females were brought under its influence. The treatment which I found most successful was the immediate administration of an emetic, followed by a calomel purge, and either quinine or calomel and opium according to the circumstances of the particular case; a hot bath was given when the fever ran high, and blisters to the head and sinapisms to the stomach and feet had frequently to be resorted to.

* The similarity of the local fever to Yellow fever was noticed by the Colonial Surgeon in his report for 1847-48.—(Ed).

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Sanitary Condition. Yellow fever. Small pox.

During convalescence, quinine and beef tea and wine were freely administered. I believe that scarcely a single case terminated fatally where there had been sufficient time to get the gums slightly affected by the mercury.

"Poverty and destitution appeared to be one of the most marked predisposing causes of the disease, and the long drought and great heat were probably in some measure the exciting causes. It is somewhat remarkable that not a case of Yellow fever occurred on Stone-cutter's Island, the convict establishment of the Colony.

"Small pox appeared as usual in the months of January, February and March, but the mortality did not exceed that of previous years, nor was the number of admissions into Hospital for this disease above the average. Cholera may be said to have been absent in its epidemic form—although several sudden cases have occurred among the community. The admission of one patient, only, suffering under this disease is recorded in the returns of the Government Civil Hospital and two in those of the Seaman's Hospital."

It will be noticed that the above remarks apply only to prisoners and the lower class Chinese. During 1865 the foreign population happily enjoyed an immunity, unknown in previous years, from disease; but we think it well to record the first appearance of so terrible a scourge as yellow fever.

We subjoin hereunder a table compiled by Dr. Murray shewing the rate of mortality during the last eight years. It excludes the military and merchant and naval seamen.

"From the manner in which the table is compiled" says the Colonial Surgeon "it is impossible to say positively, whether the amount of sickness as well as the mortality has been less; but I am inclined to believe that it has really been very much greater, and that the actual rate of mortality has only not appeared by reason of the number of invalids who have left the Colony, either in time to recover their health, or to be counted in the death returns of some other place. I believe that it is the opinion of the majority of the medical practitioners here, that no such sickly year as the past, has been experienced since 1853."

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Table of Mortality. Flora, &c.

TABLE *showing the* RATES *of* MORTALITY *among the* FOREIGN RESIDENTS *in* HONGKONG, *during the last Eight Years.*

Years.	*Number of European and American Residents.*	*Burials of Residents in Protestant and Roman Catholic Cemeteries.*	*Per Centage of Deaths to Number of Residents.*
1858,	1,462	110	7.51
1859,	1,031	70	6.66
1860,	1,592	51	3.20
1861,	1,558	101	6.48
1862,	1,604	46	2.24
1863,	1,644	104	6.32
1864,	1,963	109	5.55
1865,	1,034	100	4 89

FLORA, FAUNA, &c.—The following remarks relative to the Flora of Hongkong are summarised from the valuable "*Flora Hongkongensis*," of Mr. George Bentham, President of the Linnean Society.*

The general aspect of Hongkong, when viewed from the South East, during the dry or winter season, is bleak and barren in the extreme, and apparently denuded of anything like arborescent vegetation. The more sheltered valleys and ravines, on the contrary, on the Northern and Western sides, saturated with moisture during the long-continued heavy rains of the spring and early summer, and never exposed to real drought, afford to the botanist who examines them in detail an extraordinarily varied Flora. A large proportion of this is characterized as arborescent or shrubby, though on the other hand the woods are stated to be of very limited extent, generally of stunted growth, and to consist mainly of very few species of oak, fig and other trees, being usually limited to a few individuals.

The first regular collection of Hongkong plants was made in 1841, by Mr R. B. Hinds, surgeon of H. M. S. *Sulphur*. Many interesting additions to these were made by the late Colonel Champion of the 95th Regiment, and the results of his investigations were published by Sir W. J. Hooker in the first volume of the "Kew Journal of Botany;" the whole of his collections being subsequently systematically reviewed by Mr Bentham in vols. 3 to 9 of the same periodical. His successor

* Flora Hongkongensis: a description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Island of Hongkong; by George Bentham. Published under the authority of H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies. London, L. Reeve 1861, 8vo.

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Botany.

in this field was Dr H. F. Hance, now H. M. Vice-Consul at Whampoa, who zealously followed up the labours of his predecessors, and made a valuable collection, which included several new species. The particulars of his work appeared in Dr Seemann's "Botany of the Voyage of H. M. S. *Herald*," published in 1857. At this time Mr Bentham commenced his examination and classification, and basing his investigations on those of the before-mentioned gentlemen, he eventually compiled his valuable work, with the assistance of notes and specimens from the late Dr Harland, Mr C. Wright, the collector attached to the U. S. North Pacific Exploring Expedition, Mr C. Wilford, collector for Kew Gardens, General J. Eyre, Colonel Urquhart, Dr Dill, and Messrs J. C. Bowring and T. Alexander.

The comparative number of monotypic genera is greater in the Hongkong Flora than in any other of similar extent; but a large number now considered peculiar to the island, are probably so thought from our ignorance of the continental vegetation of the South of China. The Hongkong Flora is as a rule that of tropical Asia (and more particularly like that of Assam, the Khasia mountains in Eastern Bengal, Sikkim and Nepaul) of which it offers in numerous instances the Northern limit. Strange to say, in spite of the prevailing idea of a close connection between the Floras of Japan and Hongkong, Mr Bentham states that he cannot enumerate 80 species common to both countries. There are a few curious points of connection with the Australian Flora, while there seems to be no direct connection between the American Flora and that of Hongkong.

The following sketch of the general features of the vegetation of the island is mainly extracted, with a few necessary corrections, from Dr Hance's Introductory Notice, in the 'Botany of the Voyage of the Herald,'* and has been kindly revised by the writer expressly for this work.

To a stranger landing, or regarding the island from the sea, the aspect of Hongkong is singularly unpromising, conveying the idea of

* Botany of the Voyage of H. M. S. Herald, during the years 1845-51; by Berthold Seemann, Ph. D., F. L. S. Published under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. London, L. Reeve, 1852-7, 4to; 100 pl.

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Littoral Flora.

almost absolute sterility. The hills are covered with a mantle of coarse grass, amidst which rise masses of bare, blackened rocks; while the monotonous scene seems only varied by a few bushes, or a solitary tree, studded here and there, and by scattered groves of the *Pinus sinensis* clothing some of the declivities. As remarked by Meyen, there is no doubt that this tree was at one time far more common, and originally formed dense woods on the flanks of the hills of all the islands hereabouts; it is used very extensively by the Chinese for burning, and plantations being seldom formed, it thus decreases rapidly. On a closer inspection, the botanist is gratified by finding that the first impression is very deceptive; so much so indeed, that it will doubtless surprise most residents to hear that there are probably few or no islands of equal area on the whole surface of the globe with so varied and extensive a Flora.

The *littoral* Flora consists of *Vitex trifolia*, the fruit of which resembles Allspice in taste, *Clerodendron inerme*, *Suaeda australis*, *Scaevola Lobelia*, *Ixeris repens*, *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, trailing to an immense distance along the sands, and rooting at intervals, the spiny glaucous coarse grass *Spinifex squarrosus*, *Acanthus ilicifolius*, which covers the mud of salt estuaries mingled with *Kandelia Rheedii*, *Guilandina bonducella*, forming in someplaces impenetrable thickets, *Wollastonia scabriuscula*, *Crotalaria calycina*, *Aegiceras majus*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, which affords a magnificent spectacle when covered with its fine sulphur-colored flowers, which are much infested by a large black ant, *Glossogyne tenuifolia*, a *Pandanus* (much used as a hedge by the the natives, who also eat the tender shoots, by which means, and by constant clipping, it remains stemless, though, when left to itself, it assumes an arborescent form) the lovely and fragrant *Crinum asiaticum*, *&c.*

Amongst those plants which occupy a subordinate position in the Flora, but are still more or less common and characteristic, must be enumerated the pretty little *Curculigo orchioides*, with leaves like a *Luzula*, which expands its star-like golden-colored blossoms close to the earth on the advent of spring, *Rourea microphylla*, *Ternstroemia japonica*, *Ficus pyriformis*, *F. hirta* and others, the fine scarlet-flowered *Ixora stricta*, *Begonia laciniata*, *Rhaphiolepis indica*, which replaces our hawthorn, *Aeginetia indica*, *Bambusae*, the elegant *Homalium fagifolium*,

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