

MUNICIPAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st March, 1864.

The Municipal Council for 1864-65 have the pleasure of submitting to the Land Renters their report for the past year.

As two extraordinary meetings of Land Renters have been held since their induction to office, your Council refrain from entering upon many topics which were then fully discussed.

Mr. Gould, the Secretary to the Board, having officially tendered his resignation, it will devolve upon the succeeding Council to appoint a successor.

The discontinuance of the office of Foreign Interpreter is recommended for the following reasons. The services of the Rev. Mr. Har'well were placed at disposal as assessor at the Mixed Court, but though this arrangement had been sanctioned by the Consular body in the first set of draft rules for that Court, the conduct of business in it was subsequently changed and the attendance of a Municipal officer was no longer apparently desired. This, together with the fact that the objects for which a Foreign Interpreter was in the first instance employed have since been carried out, would seem to render the step recommended desirable.

Moreover the falling off of the taxes has rendered imperative the curtailment of the expenditure within the narrowest possible limits.

The duties of Interpreter have been performed most satisfactorily during the past year.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The strength of the Police Force is this day one hundred and twenty-three foreigners and four Chinese. They are posted as under,—

- Central Station—*
- 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 7 Sergeants & 43 Constables.
- Loeza Station—*
- 1 Inspector, 4 Sergeants and 29 Constables.
- Hong-que Station—*
- 1 Inspector, 5 Sergeants and 31 Constables.
- Detail of Duties—*

1st relief from 6 to 9 A.M. and from 6 to 11 P.M.
2nd " " 9 " 3 P.M. " " 6 " 7 P.M.
3rd " " 3 " 11 P.M. 1 hour being allowed for refreshment.
4th " " 11 " 6 A.M. {
Numbers 1, 2 and 3 reliefs are changed daily, and number 4 is not.

The average time daily for a man on a beat is 7 hours, in addition to which time he has to take his prisoners before a Consul or the Mixed Court.

Two constables are employed on the Malco to prevent accidents, &c., from 6 to 10 A.M., and from 4 to 7 P.M., and one Constable at the Mixed Court, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., in charge of prisoners.

Four Europeans and four Chinese are employed as detectives, to watch the movements of the Rowdy portion of the Foreign and Chinese residents.

Having carefully gone over the English and Hong-que settlements, making myself acquainted with the habits of the Chinese, and the facilities for committing depredations, I am of opinion that the following number of Police could perform the duties efficiently—

<i>English Settlement.</i>	
On duty in the Streets,.....	88 men.
Water Police to keep order at jetties, &c., ..	4 "
Specially employed collecting taxes, and in the Engineer's and Nuisance departments, 8 "	
Total,.....	100
<i>Hong-que Settlement.</i>	
On duty in the Streets,.....	40 "
Grand Total,.....	140 "

With this number the parts of the settlements occupied

by Europeans would be patrolled by a Constable once in 30 minutes, and the parts occupied by Chinese once in 40 minutes. Three mounted men would also patrol around the outskirts of the Hong-que settlement, to prevent armed gangs from coming into or leaving the settlement, and also to stop any person carrying stolen property.

With such an arrangement the English and Hong-que settlements would be well protected, each Constable being held responsible for the security of life and property within his beat; add 15 minutes to each man's beat, and the security is lessened probably one-half, the thief has not only more time to commit depredations, but far greater facilities of taking the stolen property through the streets without fear of detection; it does away also with the responsibility of the Constable, it being dishonest to punish a man for that which he is unable to prevent, and brings on that idle careless habit in performing Police duties which is so fatal to the efficiency of a Police Force; were every house in the settlements occupied it would not require any addition to the above strength.

The present strength of one hundred and twenty-three is insufficient to give that effectual protection to the settlements which I would like to see given, but so long as crime is not more prevalent than at present, an increase to the Force does not appear absolutely necessary, and I would recommend that the strength be kept up to one hundred and twenty-five Europeans. This number might be increased at any time when considered desirable.

At present there are no Police on the Rivers contiguous to the settlements, and consequently life and property are very unsafe. To form an efficient River Police would require one Inspector and sixteen men, with three boats; but a great check would be given to depredators by four Constables—two from 6 to 12 P.M. and 2 from 12 to 6 A.M.—in a sampan; these would prevent larcenies from Cargo Boats, and wharves by the River side.

During the year three new cells have been built at the Hong-que Station, in which the most desperate criminals may be detained with safety.

Mess Rooms in which men could take their meals are much wanted at the Section Houses, these fitted up with places for coats and hats, would add greatly to the comfort and health of the Force. At present each man is compelled to take his meals, keep his food, clothing, appointments, &c., in the Bedroom. At the Central Station, on the completion of a cook-house now being built, this may be effectually carried out, with very slight alterations.

The attached return shows the variations, &c. in the Police Force during the year,—

VARIATIONS.

Increase.		Decrease.				
Joined.		Deaths,	Dismissals,	Resignations,	Invalidated to England,	Claimed Discharge and passage Home,
Europeans	Chinese.					
73	4	6	43	9	5	13

Education.	Languages.										
	Number of men who can speak.										
Good,	Imperfect,	None,	English,	German,	Swedish,	Danish,	Spanish,	Portuguese,	French,	Polish,	Chinese,
26	35	12	123	6	6	4	3	1	1	1	3

Nationalities.	Religion.	Condition.	
		Married,	Single,
English, Americans, Germans, Swedes, Danes, Swiss,	Protestant, Roman Catholic,		
108	84	39	108
4	5	1	1
1	1		
1			
1			
1			
1			

The accompanying return shows the number of prisoners who have been arrested by the Municipal Police during the year, the Foreigners being from nearly every nation represented by Consuls at this Port.

SUMMARY OF PRISONERS APPREHENDED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL 1884 TO THE 31ST OF MARCH 1885.

MONTH.	EUROPEANS.											CHINESE.											TOTAL.							
	Manslaughter.	Shooting & wounding.	Assault, common.	Burglary.	Larceny.	Misdemeanor.	Desertions.	Drunkenness.	Drunk & riotous.	Vagrants.	Furious driving.	Robbery.	TOTAL.	Murder.	Shooting at, stabbing &c.	Assault, common.	Burglary.	Robbery.	Larceny.	Receiving stolen goods.	Stealing women & ch'ry.	Squeezing.		Misdemeanor.	Rape.	Riotous.	Having arms in possession.	Uttering.	Drunkenness.	Without pass.	TOTAL.
1884—April	1	26	33	4	84	128	40	825	273	87	5	3	1,561	3	80	323	112	392	950	25	34	62	861	1	31	7	8	60	574	3,447
May	1	10	3	1	9	4	2	98	25	2	1	1	151	1	10	19	9	42	105	3	2	3	29	1	13	1	10	71	334	
June	1	3	5	1	6	13	1	99	23	13	1	1	188	1	1	24	13	33	94	3	2	41	1	13	1	1	4	61	278	
July	1	12	11	1	10	13	4	52	47	1	2	1	183	1	1	44	8	22	44	1	2	30	1	20	1	1	5	60	252	
August	1	3	16	1	4	12	6	75	19	14	3	1	150	1	2	29	13	45	70	1	1	57	1	6	1	1	5	81	321	
September	1	1	1	1	7	10	8	70	19	6	1	1	155	1	18	23	14	23	69	4	3	12	1	9	1	1	1	55	270	
October	1	4	4	1	11	10	6	82	8	11	2	1	144	1	3	35	18	32	68	1	1	12	1	7	1	1	4	74	328	
November	1	1	1	1	7	14	7	99	13	13	1	1	154	1	1	20	14	32	71	1	1	13	1	6	1	1	5	85	290	
December	1	1	1	1	10	11	3	56	24	2	1	1	113	1	1	24	6	9	123	4	4	6	1	4	1	1	1	49	330	
1885—January	1	1	1	1	6	11	2	52	14	7	1	1	89	1	1	21	2	6	80	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	31	330	
February	1	1	1	1	9	6	34	13	13	3	1	1	82	1	1	21	3	8	76	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	31	320	
March	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	94	13	9	1	1	89	1	1	20	3	19	70	1	1	56	1	1	1	1	1	31	301	
TOTAL	1	26	33	4	84	128	40	825	273	87	5	3	1,561	3	80	323	112	392	950	25	34	62	861	1	31	7	8	60	574	3,447

I am happy to say that crime has decreased within the settlements during the year, especially crimes of the more serious class, viz., robbing houses in the evening, and burglaries by armed gangs at night; in the former case two to six Foreigners with a number of Canton or Ning-po men, armed with pistols, swords, &c., entered the house in the early part of the evening, stealing all the valuables that could be readily found, and escaping before any alarm could be given by the affrighted inmates, who were afraid to leave the house or make a noise, until the thieves had made their escape some ten or

twenty minutes; the last robbery of this kind occurred on the 29th of October. The other mode was by ten or twenty armed Cantonese going to a house—which no doubt had been previously examined—between the hours of 12 at night and 4 A.M., and breaking into it. If the inmates were alarmed, a great noise was made, a few fire-balls, stink-pots &c., were thrown, and some serious wounds were at times inflicted on the boldest of the inmates, the thieves generally cleared the house of money, valuables, clothing, &c., worth carrying away. The last three attempts made were

on the 19th of September, the 7th and 17th of October, when one thief was shot dead, one shot, afterwards captured and sent into the City for trial, and five were drowned while endeavouring to escape.

At this time prisoners were apprehended for Burglary, Larceny, &c., and sent into the City for trial or punishment, the o were frequently seen at their old haunts within ten days, and in a short time caught again and sent into the City with the same result. I am happy to say that an effectual stop has been put to this practice since the 28th of October, when three Mandarins and about twenty Chinese Police were sent by the Chinese Authorities into the settlements, with power, in conjunction with the Municipal Police, to apprehend known felons and others of notoriously bad character, all prisoners so apprehended to be brought to a Municipal Police Station, and taken before the Mixed Court. Thus eighty-one prisoners have been apprehended, and the settlements partially cleared of the more desperate class of criminals.

The Mandarin employed to carry out this duty has always acted with the utmost good faith, and is ready at all times to render any assistance for the common good.

On the 2nd of May a Court was opened at the English Consulate, where a Mandarin sits daily with a Consular Officer (Sundays excepted) to try cases of Chinese Criminals; which has a good effect in putting down petty offences. Chinese offenders are frequently sentenced to hard labor on the roads in the settlement for from one to seven days.

In the English Settlement there are at present very few Cantonese thieves, the only crime prevalent being burglaries from unoccupied houses into the next house; these are mostly committed in the poorer districts, and are difficult to prevent, from the number of empty houses; the burglar secretes himself in an empty house, fastens the door, and breaks into the next house at his leisure, escaping early in the morning with his booty. These burglaries are committed by poor unarmed thieves.

The present pass system, in preventing lawless Chinese from patrolling the Streets at night, adds greatly to the security of the settlements. I believe the time might safely be extended to twelve midnight before passes are required from Chinese in the streets, as burglaries are seldom committed before this hour. During the year four persons have been apprehended with passes in their possession.

The extended power granted to the Police by Consuls at this port, to apprehend Foreigners who prowl about the streets at night in a suspicious manner, tends greatly to the diminution of crime and to the safety of property.

CHARLES PENFOLD,
Superintendent Police Force.

Police Office, 31st March, 1865.

Your Council have great pleasure in bringing to favourable notice the very efficient state of the police force. The absence of serious crime, and the order which prevails in the settlement, are gratifying proofs of the discretion which has been exercised in procuring the services of trained police officers from the London metropolitan force.

Your Council cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the superintendence of the police establishment has been conducted by Mr. Penfold, whose energy and personal exertion in the preservation of order are, they believe, already well known to the public. The management of police duty at Hong-que, entrusted to Inspector Stripling, has been ably conducted throughout the past year.

Your Council recommend the following arrangements being adopted for the ensuing year.

The maintenance of the police force at a minimum strength of 125 men, except during the summer season, when less duty being required of constables, vacancies occurring in that number might be left unfilled.

The removal of the police detachment at the Lowza station to more commodious and suitable premises.

The report of the police surgeon is appended.

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

SHANGHAI, 25th March, 1865.

The Municipal Council.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to lay before you my Report for the past year, accompanied with various propositions and remarks upon the necessities of the settlement.

Works executed.—1, A bridge has been constructed on the Bubbling Well Road, over the Defence Creek.

2,—The old bridge across the Defence Creek on the Road to Stone Bridge Post, has been removed, in consequence of general decay and the failure of the western abutment; a temporary structure has been erected in its stead.

3,—The extensions of the sewers through the Honan and Soochow Roads have been finished with the exception of their stone mouths. The difficulties of procuring suitable stone have retarded their completion, as well as the diversion of the mouth of the Fuhkeen Road drain, which was rendered necessary by the damage done during the building of the Fuhkeen Road Bridge.

4,—All the Redoubts, except No. 14, (which is occupied by a Police detachment) have been dismantled; on the site of No 10 a portion of the parapet has been removed, and the Creek widened.

5,—The contract of the Night Soil Committee is now in full operation; in the English Settlement three hundred, and in Hong-que, one hundred and five coolies are supplied by it weekly, for road cleansing, free of charge.

6,—The new charge-room and police cells at the Hong-que Station have been for some time in use and prove satisfactory.

7,—The hand-rail and planking of the bridge on the Bund over the Yang King Pang have been repaired; the foundations of that structure are, however, still unsafe.

8,—The number of street-lamps in the English Settlement has been increased from fifty-six to one hundred; the positions have been altered, and arranged with more regularity.

9,—A small powder-magazine, latrines, a cook-house and a dead-house are nearly finished at the Central Police Station; the sanitary condition of which has been improved by the making of drains, and the repairing and raising of the yards.

10,—Pavements and side-walks have been laid down in portions of the Keungse, Nankin, and Ningpo Roads, and on the Bund, the cost having been defrayed by the liberality of private individuals. The trees opposite the Hong of Messrs. Sassoon & Co. were removed to the edge of the side-walk, and the Manager of the Oriental Bank has applied for permission to plant trees similarly opposite the premises. Should the other owners of property continue the line it will form a pleasant shaded walk. (Note,—The trees which I transplanted I am afraid will not live, not on account of their removal, but because of the decayed state of the bark. Had they not been removed, they must have been cut down).

11.—The Nankin Road drain between the Keangse and Keangsoo Roads has been cleansed.

12.—The Nankin Road Jetty has been taken up, and a larger temporary one is now being constructed in the shape of an earthen embankment, to low-water mark; that being the cheapest way in which the present-exigencies of traffic may be satisfied. It should terminate in a floating Jetty, but as that would increase the cost, a slope of one foot in four feet is planned instead.

Necessary works proposed. 1.—It will shortly be necessary to purchase horses for the Water-carts, as those formerly used were sold to avoid the expense of their keep during the winter, when their services were not required.

2.—It will also be necessary to devote certain sums to the repair of different bridges, as well as to the payment of the moiety of the cost of constructing one from the English to the French Bund.

3.—The accommodation afforded by the existing Jetties is unsatisfactory and insufficient; and I would suggest the formation of a few more on the principle of that now in course of erection, with the addition of a floating Jetty at the end.

4.—The buildings of the Council in the Honan Road require painting, &c., externally.

5.—The carts, burrows, and other plant, are greatly in want of warehouse room; it would prove economical to erect or hire a godown, which should include sufficient space for a carpenter's and blacksmith's shop.

6.—Several new roads at the back of the settlement require to be marked out; some of those existing may also be diverted with advantage.

7.—Most of the roads are in a very bad state; and some twelve or fifteen thousand tons of macadam should have been got in last winter, but I am aware that in consequence of the reduction of the estimates and of financial difficulties, you were only able to authorise the purchase of five hundred tons. The Bund, the Maloo, the Keangsoo, and the remaining portion of the Keangse and the Honan Roads, must be metalled before next winter, and these alone will cost twenty thousand Taels, done in the cheapest way. The occasional outcry as to the bad state of the roads, and the small sums placed at my disposal hitherto, for their maintenance and repair, induce me to make one remark. In England, a road must be covered with from 8 to 18 inches of metal, whereas here, from the paucity of means, but few of the roads are metalled at all; and those few with from 1½ to 4 inches of stuff only. The making of a road is a work of cost and time, and it is unreasonable to expect one metalled insufficiently, to become quickly good, solid, and substantial.

8.—In Hong-que I would recommend the metalling of the bund from the bridge to Messrs. Heard & Co.'s Godowns, as well as of the Tsingpoo Road and the Broadway up to the Hong-que Creek: this, with a few surface drains, would cost about Taels 5,500.

9.—On the erection in this settlement of the iron Lamp-posts by the Gas Company, (with whom arrangements are still pending for that, and for the supply of Gas to the streets and

Municipal buildings,) it will be well to transfer some fifty of the old ones to Hong-que.

10.—On the desirability of the extensive use of down-pipes for the carrying away of rain-water, I beg leave to quote a former report, which says,—“for the benefit of the surface-drainage and to make the settlement drier, it is desirable that the rain-water from roofs be conveyed into the drains or into water-tanks. This done, it is roughly estimated that about 5,000,000 gallons which now soak into the earth will be conveyed from the settlement during twenty-four hours rain; deducting a margin for evaporation, and taking as a basis the greatest rain-fall in England.

“To assist in this a stock of cast-iron gutters and down-pipes might be imported, for sale at cost price to all willing to use them.”

Drainage and Sewerage.—I. The difficulty encountered in procuring a sufficient fall for the extension of the Soochow sewer into the Soochow Creek, has induced me again to bring to your notice the incommensurate benefits attending the present expensive system: the cost and difficulty of construction will moreover appreciably augment, as the settlement and its drainage extend westwards; on account of the increased breadth, and from the higher level of the beds of the creeks.

2.—You are aware that on my engagement in England as engineer for your Municipality, I was given to understand that no attempt at any regular drainage had been made; but that I found on my arrival, a desultory and unconnected series of drains laid down at vast expense, on an imperfect system as regarded their object—“surface drainage,” and leaving the important sanitary question of “sewerage” untouched.

3.—The first measure that I proposed to you was the abolition of this system: but unwilling as you were to abandon it on my representations, after your predecessors had expended upon it sixty-five thousand Taels, it became my duty to endeavour to utilise it, and to execute what the future requirements of the settlement imperatively demanded, in a similar manner; that the whole might be turned, if possible, to practical account. I now admit with reluctance, that after persevering trial and experimental observation, I have arrived at the conclusion that the present system cannot be made to suit the wants of the settlement, and will be attended with continued heavy expense; as has been proved by those drains which it has been necessary to empty by hand at about one-fourth of their original cost.

4.—With the exception of the experimental drain running east and west in the Canton Road, the only two drain-extensions which I have constructed were absolutely necessary to reduce the amount of deposit in those existing.

That experiment in the Canton Road, between the Keangse and Keangsoo Roads, has been found to work well; as according to the latest gaugings it was free from deposit. But when it is considered that that drain is 3 feet 3 inches high, has more fall than the others, and cost thirty-six Taels per chuang;—whilst a twelve inch glazed stone-ware pipe (area 113.09 inches) laid to a proper fall, would be large enough to convey sewerage, rain-water, and water supplied from waterworks, taking the

highest estimated quantities, and would cost less than one third of that amount:—it will be seen that a disproportionate sum of money has been sacrificed for "surface-drainage."

5.—At the centre of the settlement, all the present drains are too high for the house-drainage from either side, unless the roads and compounds be considerably raised to give the required fall. The house-drains, in fact, require taking up nearly every year, for want of a proper inclination.

6.—As my term of engagement will cease in other year, I beg leave to explain the system which I intended to carry out on my arrival. It is that commonly used for towns situated in flat countries or below the level of the sea; it would, in my opinion, prove very remunerative; and besides meeting all your requirements, and disposing of the question of sewerage, would pay in time even for the greater outlay on the present inefficient drainage, which it would supersede. It is called the "Arterial system," and would have worked thus—

Two main-sewers, egg-shaped, three feet three inches high, would have extended from the Bund up the Ningpo and Foochow Roads respectively, straight back through the settlement; uniting before passing under the Defence ditch, and afterwards terminating on the bank of the Soochow Creek at a pumping station, with tanks, engines, &c., complete.

Under all the other roads, fifteen-inch glazed stone-ware pipes (area 176.71 inches.) would have been laid at the proper gradients; taking all drainage and sewerage from the houses to right and left, and discharging into the two main-sewers.

The drainage and sewerage, thus conveyed from the road channels and house-drains into the road-pipe, and from that into the main-sewer, would, on its arrival at the well at the pumping station, have been raised by engines, deodorised, and sold.

The main-sewers could be flushed from the Wampoo river, and the stone-ware subsidiary sewers from the Yang-king-pang, Soochow Creek, and Wampoo river.

7.—A margin of more than cent per cent on the calculations for England, has been allowed in the area of these sewers for rain-fall; and as a precaution against extraordinary floods, outlets would have been made in the main-sewers for the passage of storm-waters; so that by closing a sluice at the junction, if the drains should at any time be overcharged, the waters would be conveyed into the creek clear of the pumping-station.

At the pumping-station, engines of small horse-power would suffice at present; but should the whole of the settlement become as populous as the most densely-peopled part of London, engines of 200 nominal H.P. would be requisite. By slightly increasing this power, they could be made available at the same time for adjacent water-works; which form a concomitant of this scheme; and which are so much required. The same staff, buildings, &c., would do for both the enterprises; whereby a great saving might be effected.

8.—The principal sources of expense, therefore, would have been the two main-sewers, the labor, and the engines; for the glazed-pipes

can be obtained from England for comparatively little. The sale of sewage is in China profitable, and the engines would yield interest by being leased to the Water-works. The prospective advantages to the Council of a sewers-rate, and (should it undertake the water-works) of a water-rate, must be apparent to all.

9.—As it may be a general impression that sewers and water-works are best separate, I may mention that the two can have no connection, other than the use of machinery, &c., in common, as is customary in Europe. The best water has been proved by analysis to be that of the Wampoo, near the Pagoda; this could be brought by gravitation to the pumping-station and there lifted to the necessary height.

The shore line.—1. Two reports have been sent to you from this office upon the state of the shore-line, and the advisability of checking the progressive alterations of the river bed. The first main object, however, should be the removal of that spit of land called Pootung Point, delay in which matter increases the expense. During the last twelve months, the mouth of the Soochow Creek has undergone a considerable change, it now tends to throw the stream with more violence round the reclaimed flat opposite the Consulate, whilst the mud-bank on the Hong-que shore between Will's bridge and the Astor House is increased, and the *chow-chow* water becoming more disturbed and extended. The expense of diverting the mouth of the creek (as suggested in previous reports) will therefore be augmented with the lapse of time.

2.—I have hitherto refrained from saying anything with respect to the shores of the river at any distance from Municipal boundaries, but as my scheme of embankment would involve the outlay of large sums, and as no one has hitherto raised a voice in connection with my reports, concerning the supervision of the banks between this and the river's mouth, I am compelled to call your attention to that subject, as the success of my scheme must depend upon the co-operation of the river authorities.

Encroachments, &c.—Various encroachments have been reported from time to time; where possible they have been suppressed, but many still exist, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in dealing with this description of nuisance, on account of the want of recognised authority. With respect to street-projections, things have been lately at a dead stand-still, the owners having expressed their determination to defy the Municipal Council, as a body possessed of no definite legal existence.

As disputes constantly occur in carrying out Article 9 of the Land Regulations, it is necessary to determine the bases and limits of Municipal power; that I may know for the future whether I am entitled to enforce the provisions of the above article touching obstructions in the public ways, or not.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to request that, for the satisfaction of all concerned, all schemes submitted to you by me, involving large outlay and effecting a variety of interests, may be laid before the best London, Civil Engineers for an opinion; as, for instance, to Mr. Hawkshaw, for river-improvements; and to Mr.

Austin or Mr. Bazalgette, for drainage.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN CLARK,—*Engineer, M.C.*

Your Council in inviting special attention to the foregoing report, which they trust may ere long lead to most important results, have very great pleasure in bearing witness to the ability and energy which throughout their period of office, has been exhibited by Mr. Clark in the responsible and extremely difficult position of Municipal Engineer.

It would be impossible to over-rate the effect which ill-regulated buildings, defective drainage and ventilation are capable of exercising upon the health, comfort and safety of the community, nor the importance of reducing these evils to a minimum. Stringent rules, necessary in other countries, are vitally so in Shanghai, and not until proper regulations and a good system of drainage are inaugurated, can it be expected that the settlement in which foreign residents are located, crowded as it is by a large additional native population, will be transformed into a healthy city; and there is ground for apprehension that many valuable lives may be sacrificed through imperfect sanitary arrangements and other prevential causes, pending the cession of real power in matters purely Municipal to the Town Council or whatever name the local authority may hereafter bear.

Few will gainsay that streets, sewers and drains, together with the services of water and gas, and all other matters affecting the public health, comfort, and safety, ought to be combined in one system, which should be regulated by a competent authority for the public good. A resolution was passed in 1862, from which no practical benefit has been derived consequent upon the inability of the Council to enforce it, enjoining that plans of new buildings should be submitted to the Municipal Engineer. This regulation would apply to:—

The placing of buildings with reference to one another,

The arrangement of streets in towns,

The safe structure of buildings,

The security of buildings against fire,
Drainage and ventilation,

The inconveniences arising from projected buildings and projections from buildings.

Permission, it is needless to say, should, in every case, be asked prior to forming connection with main sewers, or erecting hoardings or scaffoldings in the public streets.

The most pressing of all the important subjects which the community are now called upon to discuss, are unquestionably,—

The state of the river, the drainage and water supply of the Settlement, and it is scarcely too much to say, that owing to the necessary transaction of routine business on the 15th instant special meetings will have to be convened for their consideration.

As regards the river Wangpoo it is submitted that the first and main point to establish is, upon whom does it devolve to maintain the channel in a proper state. If upon the Chinese, the necessity for immediate action cannot be too forcibly urged, through the consular representatives of foreign powers, together with the advisability of vesting adequate authority in the appointed conservator.

Your Council need not be reminded that the care of the river does not come within the category of duties which is at present somewhat vaguely associated with the executive committee of Land renters for the time being, but as the only body representing the entire community, and connected as the adjustment of the river line is with the greater interests of trade and the lesser interests of affording that trade the wharf and jetty accommodation its existence entails, the duty would appear imperative to call attention to the absolute necessity of steps being taken for the proper conservancy of the river; indeed the prosecution of any expensive public works would seem almost hazardous until the continuance of a navigable approach to Shanghai should have been placed beyond doubt.

The inefficiency of the existing drainage scheme will necessitate a further heavy charge on the public funds, and your Council must point to the very great difficulty which will be experienced in defraying the cost of a new work of this magnitude, during such time as loans for public purposes can only be raised on the security of individuals. In criticising the policy pursued of proceeding with drainage operations in the year 1862, it will doubtless be borne in mind that a strong feeling existed in favor of immediate action, and the absolute failure of so costly an experiment should operate as an additional reason for the retention, if practicable, of the present Municipal Engineer's services in the position he now occupies, during the substitution of his mode of drainage for that in progress, should the scheme so clearly detailed in the above report, after being tested in the way proposed, be finally adopted.

The question of water supply is one which must sooner or later force itself upon the notice of the community, and apart from other considerations, may be taken, on the highest authority, as forming a branch of the general subject of drainage, since the purposes of the latter cannot be effected without an adequate and regulated supply of water.

Lighting.—Your Council have exerted themselves to obtain from the Gas Company a contract for the supply of gas at such a price as would justify their recommending its adoption by the public, and a conference with the directors being considered necessary for the purpose of mutual explanations, a meeting took place accordingly on the 15th

instant. The directors based their proposals upon a system of entire meter indication, whilst your Council, on the other hand, held that the most satisfactory manner in which gas could be supplied for public purposes, was at a fixed charge per lamp per annum.

The directors, however, consented to deliver formal proposals on the following basis.—

1. To supply each public lamp with four cubic feet of gas per hour.

2. The lighting, extinguishing, painting and repairs devolving upon the Company.

3. The lamp-posts ultimately to become public property, their total cost being distributed over a series of years, the final payment's falling due in 1870.

The information your Council have gradually acquired throughout the progress of these negotiations respecting gas lighting, its cost, the quantity consumed by public lamps, together with the prices and methods of supply elsewhere, has but confirmed the conviction they entertained in the first instance, that a fixed charge per lamp, per annum (or per month) should form an essential condition in any contract, finally adopted by their successors.

Roads.—Various extensions and diversions of existing roads are much required, and the co-operation of property-holders would enable the new Council to provide against the inconveniences which must result in a few years, should this important task be delayed. The appointment of a special Committee to determine the new lines of road, and to report upon the exact limits of the land already surrendered to public use, would be very desirable.

Foreign Houses.—The numbering of Foreign Houses by streets is recommended.

Town Hall.—The want of a building of this kind will in a few years be a source of considerable inconvenience.

Public Garden.—In the event of the Bund line being hereafter extended, as recommended by the Municipal Engineer, it is suggested that the reclaimed land in front of H.B.M.'s Consulate should be converted into a botanical garden, accessible only to the subscribers who contribute towards its annual expenses.

Cemetery.—Conformably with a resolution passed at the late public meeting, the charge of the new Cemetery has been placed in the hands of a General Committee, consisting of Messrs. Forbes, Probst, Thorne, Loureiro, Coghill, and Morel.

Prison.—The correspondence on this subject will be duly published.

Market.—A letter from Mr. Thomas Hanbury, placing (under certain stipulations) a plot of ground at the disposal of the Council, will be laid before the meeting. Your Council, while acknowledging the liberal spirit which has dictated the offer, and fully recognizing the advantages its acceptance would ensure, have resolved to bring for-

ward the question by resolution on the 15th instant. The occasion is a fitting one on which to record the high opinion your Council entertain of Mr. Hanbury's valuable services as a member of the Hong-que road Committee.

Land Office.—The establishment of a General Land Office is a measure well worthy of consideration.

Tariffs.—The publication of fixed charges for the hire of coolies, together with a more complete regulation of the various public conveyances, carriages, chairs, and sanpans, is extremely desirable; the scale of charges authorized by the Council being affixed to every licensed vehicle or boat.

Census.—The late enumeration of the people has been as satisfactorily accomplished as could reasonably be expected on a first attempt of the kind. The report of the Rev. J. B. Hartwell exhibits the difficulties that were encountered by the enumerators. Every precaution was taken to disabuse the Chinese of any impression that the measure was a forerunner of increased taxation, and, with the same object, enquiries into the civil condition of the native population were of the simplest kind. In future years a census will approximate still more closely to the actual numbers; and at the next enumeration greater accuracy in the lists of occupations may fairly be relied on, and a column for the provinces from which the various native residents have removed to Shanghai, can now be added to the distribution form without exciting apprehension.

Gambling Houses.—The public are already aware, through the published minutes of the last Land Renters' meeting and the subsequent record of the Council's weekly proceedings, of the abortive attempt to license these establishments in the early part of last year, and of their final suppression in the English and Hong-que sections of the Settlement, at the instance of the Consular and Chinese authorities, on the 15th Jan. last.

The entire correspondence on this subject is now appended, and your Council venture to hope that the very partial effect which the Tautai's injunction has produced, may shortly be changed, either to a total suppression in the foreign settlements, or to a proper regulation by the Municipal bodies.

The late banishment of gambling proprietors from the foreign quarter northward of the Yang-king-pang, whilst emptying many houses in this district, has a very slight degree diminished the facilities of indulging in the forbidden amusement, the width of the Yang-king-pang alone separating the Chinese of the English settlement from the gambling-houses which seem so essential to their happiness. It has been stated that as much as \$5,000 per month is paid for the monopoly of these establishments in the adjoining concession, and your Council can but consider that it reflects but

little credit on the authorities—native or foreign—concerned in the jurisdiction of the sections of the foreign settlement, that such a partial application of the views of the native authorities should be permitted, whereby, financially, one section is sacrificed to the other without obtaining the slightest real benefit to the moral welfare of the whole, which has been the assumed ground for interference on this side of the Yang-king-pang. If a system of licensing is to continue in the French settlement, it is the duty of this Council to point out plainly to the Land Renters that every possible evil which could accrue to their interests from the existence of gambling in the settlement, under a stringent system of licensing, will still affect their interests, without any power of control, and without the cause contributing towards the public purse—on which, for police purposes, it causes so heavy a drain.

Local Post Office.—A considerable increase has taken place in the amount of correspondence passing through this office, and a mail especially for Chinese is regularly despatched to the river ports.

The conveyance of mails through this medium to and from Japan by the Peninsular and Oriental Company would add greatly to the efficiency of this establishment.

FINANCE.—Weighty reasons prevailing for the early transaction of the annual business, your Council are consequently debarred from presenting the accounts of the past year, and the estimates for 1865-6, in that full and explanatory manner which they believe would conduce to render them most intelligible to the general public.

So long as the payment of taxes continues to be optional the impossibility of regulating *certain* expenditure, by *uncertain* receipts, will be apparent to all. An explanation of the accounts and estimates appended to the report, will be given in detail on the 15th proximo. The following figures exhibit a deficit of Taels 18,149, but it should be noted that in the statement of expenditure for the year a column for the sums incurred but not paid appears, for the first time, the total liabilities at date being thus shown:—

MEMO.—1864-5 ACCOUNTS.

Received under Estimate.

The actual and expected receipts on Taxes for 1864-5 (including L.P.O.) fall short of Estimate	Tls. 28,600	
Do. Dependencies at Credit on 1st April 1864	4,000	
Do. On Houses of Entertainment	9,752	
Do. On Land Tax 3rd ¼ year	493	
	<u>Tls. 42,845</u>	Tls. 42,845

Receipts in excess of Estimate.

Miscellaneous (Funds at Cr. &c.)	Tls. 10,252	
Loans	9,072	
	<u>Tls. 19,324</u>	Less Tls. 19,324
		Tls. 28,521

Expended over Estimate, including amounts to be paid.

General Expenditure	Tls. 3,924	
Works and Drainage	11,660	
	<u>Tls. 15,500</u>	Add Tls. 15,600
		Tls. 30,111
Deduct amount of Cr. Balance in Estimate		Tls. 20,962
Dr. Balance		<u>Tls. 18,149</u>

Loans.—It is worth considering that in the event of the Municipal Council becoming hereafter a corporate body, loans could then be raised (under sanction of the Land Renters) on the security of their surplus income, to defray the cost of public works, and by extending the repayment of the money borrowed, over a period of several years, a fair portion of the cost of all these necessary operations would be made to fall upon those who might hereafter enjoy the chief benefits to be derived from them, thus obviating an undue pressure upon the inhabitants of Shanghai at the period such public works were commenced.

Hong-que.—The Hong-que debt was stated in the last Report (31 March 1864) to be Tls. 8,200, which sum was arrived at by crediting the full amount of outstanding taxes on that date. In the present statement these taxes, amounting to Tls. 7,100, have been shewn as an addition to the debt at the commencement of the year (bringing it up to Tls. 15,300) and the actual receipts on these dependencies credited to Hong-que. The debt, after striking off Tls. 4,671 as loss, on Taxes by irrecoverables now stands at Tls. 15,072, or Tls. 230 less than on the 31st March 1864.

House Tax.—A police assessment of 3 per cent on all houses foreign and Chinese, is proposed in substitution of their regular system of taxation which has hitherto prevailed, thus bringing up the per-centage on foreign rentals to that which has for a long period been levied on Chinese house-holders, and by consolidating the two discrepant rates of 1½ and 3 per cent, constituting an occupier's tax, without invidious distinction of country, and assimilating the practice in this respect at Shanghai, to that obtaining in other places.

The present rate of foreign house-tax was reduced in 1855 from 3 to 1½ per cent.

A re-assessment of foreign houses is proposed to be conducted, as explained in the land tax paragraph. Notice of the valuation of each house would also be served on the occupier prior to the tax collection being proceeded with.

The House-tax charged in Hongkong is,—

Police,	8½ per cent.
Water,	2 do.
Lighting,	1½ do.
Total,	11½ per cent.

In Bombay the Municipal commissioners are empowered to levy a house-tax not exceeding 10 per cent, with an additional 2 per cent for lighting. A special rate for lighting will become necessary, when the arrangements of the Gas Company are completed, the requisite authority will be solicited at the meeting, but it will be expedient to postpone collections until the Quarter ending 31st October.

Chinese House Tax.—There has been a considerable falling off in this tax in the English Settlement; and a slight increase in the receipts at Hongque.

CHINESE HOUSE TAX.

1864.	E. Settlement, March Qr.	Tls.	18,972.69
"	" June "	"	17,441.12
"	" Sept. "	"	15,038.67
"	" Dec. "	"	13,874.50
			Tls. 65,326.74

Hong-que, March Qr.	Tls.	1,421.41	
" June "	"	1,454.55	
" Sept. "	"	1,596.46	
" Dec. "	"	1,540.51	
			Tls. 6,012.93

Land Tax.—A reduction in this tax in cases where land has been leased for long periods at low rates, having been carried out agreeably with the decision of a public meeting, has reduced its productive value about 6 per cent.

A re-assessment of land has become imperative, and your council are pledged to bring the question before the meeting.

It is suggested that in future a list of the valuations should be open for inspection for 14 days from the date of its completion, within which period appeals could be entertained.

In view of the heavy charge demanded for road metalling during the ensuing year, it is proposed that the sum of Tls 40,000, should be raised by land assessment, which amount would be more than covered by reverting to the rate levied in 1855, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, taking as a basis the registered value of land at the present time, and omitting from calculation the probability of certain bad debts. Elsewhere, the public funds are only expected to defray the cost of keeping roads in repair, they having been, in the first instance, handed over to the local authority properly made and metalled, but this rule (at all events for the past few years) has been observed but on one occasion, that of the transfer of the Hongkong and Gnaomen roads to the Council by Mr. Loureiro.

Wharfage Dues.—The following tables exhibit the fluctuation of this tax.

Quarter ended	Amount shown by C. H. Returns		Amount Received		Loss by Perish.		Non-payments		Exempts, &c.		Per Centage Collected
	Tls.	Qrs.	Tls.	Qrs.	Tls.	Qrs.	Tls.	Qrs.	Tls.	Qrs.	
31st March 1864	11,165	35	7,144	33	3,514	72	246	06	550	22	64
30th June "	8,947	85	5,597	56	2,701	46	216	96	481	37	62
30th Sept. "	11,299	83	5,887	40	3,598	45	638	15	1,160	38	52
31st Dec. "	12,097	54	5,425	59	4,877	93	1,631	28	682	74	44
Total	43,509	57	24,054	90	19,387	56	2,782	43	2,784	66	

Wharfage Account for 1864, showing Receipts, Non-payments, Exempts, &c, with the per centage collected each quarter on the amount shown due by the Custom House Returns.

Shewn by C. H. Returns.	Collected.	Difference.
1862, Tls. 51,901.23	36,996.27	14,005.01
1863, Tls. 54,180.24	34,138.95	20,041.29
1864, Tls. 43,509.57	24,054.90	19,454.67

It is proposed to raise the sum of 65,000 Taels by this tax in the ensuing year, as follows,—

English Settlement ... Imports & Exports.	Double the existing rates.
Hongque do. do.	do.
The scale now in use.	

An application to the native authorities requesting that the amount paid in commutation of the Wharfage dues chargeable to Chinese traders (6,000 Taels) be increased.

The meditated improvements to jetties would appear to warrant a slightly increased charge upon the trade of the port—whilst the payment of Wharfage dues on goods landed or shipped at Hongque is not unreasonable, when it is recollected that this district is now included within the Municipal boundaries.

LICENSES:

Hotels, Taverns, &c.—The number licensed is as follows,—

English Settlement.....	5
Hongque do.	23

Total, 28

Number in existence on the 1st April, 1864.—50.

New licensing regulations were adopted on the 1st July and have worked well.

Market Tax.—The collection of this tax commenced in August last; a fee of one dollar is paid monthly in advance, and the tickets issued entitle the holders to dispose of their commodities in certain of the public streets.

New Licenses.—The following additional license fees are recommended:—

Cargo Boats.—A monthly rate of cents 5 per ton, on all Cargo Boats, Foreign or Chinese.

Pawn Shops.—The number in the two Settlements is 117. It is computed that by the imposition of a rate similar to that levied by the French Municipal Council, the sum of \$7,000 might be realized.

Boarding Houses.—A Tax not exceeding \$50 per quarter in the case of any single establishment, is recommended.

Brothel Tax.—The sum of \$8,000 from this source appears in the Hongkong estimates.

Charter of Municipal Incorporation.—Your Council would wish to bring prominently under notice the absolute necessity which exists for a corporate status being acquired by the Municipal body. The subject was brought forward in the last annual report, and more recently (on the 29th June) the inconveniences were alluded to which even then were occasioned by the absence of legal status.

The position of those gentlemen who take an active part in promoting public improvements, is at Shanghai without a parallel elsewhere. The Municipal Board performs its very important duties by general sufferance only, the payment of the necessary rates and taxes is conducted on the strictly voluntary principle, and the public business is at all times liable to the checks and hindrances which may be thrown in the way by the doubts and difficulties that, owing to be anomalous state of affairs, the opponents of improvements are enabled to raise, to the serious detriment of the public health, the public safety and the general welfare. The community has outgrown the period when the system of conducting Municipal affairs on sufferance and of voluntary payments, is any longer efficacious. The power of the Council should be accurately defined, and particular duties assigned. If vested with adequate authority the councillors might be held responsible for the proper discharge of functions which they could then constitutionally undertake. A vigorous executive is

required. Too much time is frequently wasted in petty squabbles with the opponents of public measures, and the Council is expected by the general community to perform certain duties, whilst actually without authority to support them in their exercise—except Land Regulations, which are partly inapplicable to present circumstances, and the legal authority of which has often been questioned. The position of the officers of the Council has also to be considered, limiting, as it will continue to do, under the present system, the services of many of them to comparatively short periods, whereas the interest of the public would require that every reasonable inducement to remain should be held out to those whose fitness for the positions they occupy has been satisfactorily tested. It would be almost hopeless to make any one understand without having local experience, or who is only acquainted with the regular and methodical working of legally constituted Municipalities elsewhere, the difficulties which beset all the Municipal officers but more especially the Secretary, Engineer and Superintendent of police, whose different functions bring them into daily contact with foreigners of all nationalities. It is a marvel that matters work as smoothly as they do, but it cannot be expected that any individual should bear such a continual strain on his tact and power of endurance for any long continuous period. Pending the acquisition of defined authority by the Municipal body, the anomalous position of those who serve it must be apparent to all; and, independently of the dissatisfaction thereby engendered, much time that might be profitably employed in the public service, is frittered away in coaxing people into compliance with Municipal regulations.

It being admitted that the regulation of any matters at the disposal of individuals can only be rendered effectual by official intervention, and, further, as regulation in this manner involves both restraint and compulsion, the purposes for which rules may be imposed, and the circumstances under which regulation is required should be such as to ensure general acquiescence in the necessity and expediency of the imposition. Whilst, therefore, universal concurrence in the propriety of rules devised for the common good, cannot from the nature of things be expected, certain regulations will be generally agreed to, though possibly repugnant to the interests of a limited few.

The opinion of Council has been taken as to the feasibility of obtaining from the Emperor of China a Grant in cession of all Municipal rights inherent in him as Lord of the soil over all land in the English and Hong-que sections of the settlement, leased in perpetuity to foreigners whom the Municipal Council represent. It will be a subject of congratulation to those interested in Municipal affairs, to know that with the co-

operation of the foreign representatives, there will be no obstacle to the grant of full Municipal powers to a committee of Land Renters over Chinese as well as foreign renters and residents.

Pending a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, several courses are open, either that a code of rules for the better security of the next Municipal Board should be laid down by the Representatives of Treaty Powers, in concert with the Chinese, or the Consular authorities should be earnestly requested to take upon themselves the control of the several services, which can only be efficiently conducted under a body vested with actual authority. It may be mentioned that one of the Consular body was not able to carry out a Municipal ordinance though framed at his own suggestion, and generally approved. A third plan would still appear to be open, viz., that of handing the place entirely over to Chinese authority.

Your Council have great pleasure in commenting upon the remarkable unanimity and agreement which have characterised the proceedings of the successive Councils, who representing on each occasion a large number of nationalities, have for the past eleven years administered the Municipal government of Shanghai. They may be permitted to hope that a concurrence of feeling on the part of the community, from the natural adoption of Sir F. Bruce's theory "that the interests of all foreigners at Shanghai are identical," may aid the foreign representatives in loosing the Gordian knot of local government, and enable them, by successful mediation with the Chinese authorities, and by making known to the powers from which they are accredited, the necessities of the case, to solve the problem which for the last few years has engaged the attention of the well-wishers to Municipal efficiency; thus calling into existence a Town Council not only in name but in reality, whose legal constitution will arm with adequate authority the efforts of those residents who may hereafter grapple with the difficulties which nought but a strong executive can effectually overcome, and place Shanghai in the enviable position of being second to no port in the East in the efficiency of all the branches of Municipal administration; with the obvious corollary:—improvement to the public health, and perfect security to life and property.

(Signed) H. W. DENT, *Chairman*,

" R. C. ANTRÖBUS,

" F. B. FORBES,

" R. HEINSEN.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1865.

APPENDIX A.
MEDICAL REPORT.

SHANGHAI, 31st March, 1865.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in reporting for the information of the Municipal Council a very

marked improvement in the health of the Police Force during the past as compared with the previous year. The number of cases treated the sick-list shows a remarkable diminution, while the rate of mortality has been correspondingly low. A carefully kept set of daily sick returns has enabled me to collect a body of medical statistics of great value, which I have only been prevented from presenting to you along with this Report in consequence of my being anxious to collate them from as large a number of returns as possible, extending down to this day's date. I shall, however, submit them for your consideration as soon as they shall have been completed.

The sick rate during the past twelve months has been 5.43 per cent on an average strength of 130 men on the police establishment. The following have been the diseases most prevalent with their proportion in 100 cases:—

Diarrhoea	30	per cent.
Fevers	23.5	"
Rheumatism	12.5	"
Dysentery	14	"
Veneral	16	"
Various	4	"

100

Last year the sick rate was as high as 8 per cent. The difference between the two years is to be accounted for more immediately in the increased acclimatisation of the men; the low temperature of the summer months; the mildness of the prevailing epidemics; and I may add, the improved barrack accommodation provided for the Hong-que detachment. I have also endeavoured to maintain the effective strength of the establishment by invaliding at as early a date as possible all cases likely to become chronic or relapsing. It also affords me much pleasure to direct your attention to the very remarkable decrease in the number of cases of disease having their origin in causes within the control of the patients themselves. Nothing can give stronger evidence of a very great improvement in the *morale* of the force than this circumstance. Last year nearly 75 per cent of the cases on the sick-list were venereal; this year it has fallen to 16 per cent. Such a result has been partly due to the stricter discipline under which the Force has been brought; and partly to the men being made aware of their liability to summary dismissal when found to have rendered themselves inefficient from disease of the nature in question.

Six deaths have occurred during the year, or at the rate of 4.61 per cent of the average strength. This mortality compares most favourably even with that of the Hong residents who are not exposed to the variations of temperature and other deleterious influences incident to the discharge of police duty. In two of the six fatal cases death resulted from sun-stroke or Heat Apoplexy; two from Dysentery; one from debility consequent on continued or Shanghai fever; and one from heart disease. In the case last mentioned the man had come off evening duty apparently in good health, supped heartily, and went to bed, but on being summoned to duty in the morning was found to be dead. A post-mortem examination conducted by Dr. Thun and myself showed the death

to have resulted from rupture of one of the cavities of the heart from fatty degeneration of its wall. Last year the mortality amounted to the large number of fifteen, of which no less than six were from heat apoplexy alone, and two from cholera. This year's death rate has of course been influenced by the same causes which have operated in the reduction of the sick rate of the same period. It will also be observed that no fatal cases of cholera have occurred, notwithstanding the prevalence of that annual scourge during the hot season. Several of the men were attacked with the premonitory symptoms, but the early use of the means of treatment kept in readiness at the several stations was attended with the best results.

In the Medical report submitted to the Council last year, I referred to great diminution of sickness in the Hong-que detachment after removal to its present excellent barrack, so also I trust that the more commodious premises to be engaged for the Lowza detachment, and the provision being made for the sanitary conveniences of the Central Establishment will tend greatly to maintain the present very high standard of health enjoyed by the Police Force and upon which its efficiency so much depends.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. S. COGHILL, M.D.

Municipal Police Surgeon.

R. F. Gould, Esq.

Secretary Municipal Council, Shanghai.

APPENDIX B.

CALENDAR OF PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES BEFORE THE "MIXED COURT" (Received from H. B. M. Consul.)

From May 2nd to December 31st, 1884.

Sittings of Court daily (Sundays excepted)

CHINESE MAGISTRATE

C. Alabaster, Esq., Vice-Consul,
 or other Officer of H. B. M. Consulate
 The Interpreter of the U. S. A. Consulate Genl.
 and occasionally Officers of other Consulates. } ASSISTANTS.

OFFENCE	Number of Prisoners brought before Mixed Court.				Sentences of 1,396 Offenders convicted by Mixed Court						Sentences of 295 Prisoners committed to Chief Magistrate							
	Arrested.	Acquitted.	Convicted by Mixed Court.	Committed to Cf. Magistrate.	Warned.	Flogged.	Cangued.	Fined.	Hard Labor.	Total.	Executed.	Transported.	Flogged.	Confined in Prison or Cangua.	Warned.	Acquitted.	Unrecorded.	Total.
AS CHARGED.																		
Murder	56	4	8	44	..	7	1	..	..	8	6	4	10	1	..	4	19	44
Cutting and Wounding	274	81	106	87	6	73	21	1	6	106	..	8	37	3	..	3	31	87
Prizey	31	10	4	17	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	4	..	1	4	8	17
Gang Robbery	323	129	153	48	34	51	7	53	8	155	..	..	20	..	4	7	17	45
Burglary	509	222	338	39	26	198	20	21	43	338	..	..	21	2	4	6	6	39
Robbery	713	71	612	30	487	17	1	96	41	612	..	1	13	..	3	..	8	30
Rape	41	18	16	12	4	5	..	3	4	16	..	..	6	..	..	3	5	15
Abduction	393	129	153	48	34	51	7	53	8	155	..	..	20	..	4	7	17	45
Seduction	509	222	338	39	26	198	20	21	43	338	..	..	21	2	4	6	6	39
Assault and Robbery	713	71	612	30	487	17	1	96	41	612	..	1	13	..	3	..	8	30
Assault	41	18	16	12	4	5	..	3	4	16	..	..	6	..	..	3	5	15
False Imprisonment	393	129	153	48	34	51	7	53	8	155	..	..	20	..	4	7	17	45
Perjury	509	222	338	39	26	198	20	21	43	338	..	..	21	2	4	6	6	39
Monopolizing	713	71	612	30	487	17	1	96	41	612	..	1	13	..	3	..	8	30
Extortion	41	18	16	12	4	5	..	3	4	16	..	..	6	..	..	3	5	15
Receiving Stolen property	393	129	153	48	34	51	7	53	8	155	..	..	20	..	4	7	17	45
Dog Stealing	509	222	338	39	26	198	20	21	43	338	..	..	21	2	4	6	6	39
Miscellaneous	713	71	612	30	487	17	1	96	41	612	..	1	13	..	3	..	8	30
Total	2178	537	1326	295	612	363	53	192	104	1326	6	13	117	3	17	33	98	395

Note.—Total amount of Fines were \$523.15.

C. ALABASTER,

Acting Vice-Consul.

APPENDIX C.
ENGLISH AND HONG-QUE SETTLEMENTS.

NATIVE CENSUS.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL INTERPRETER'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, 1st April, 1865.

SIR,—Relative to the Native Census, I beg to report for your information as follows:—

The Census returns of English and Hong-que divisions have been completed and the results are contained in the tables herewith submitted, which embrace the number of houses occupied and unoccupied, the population according to sex, and the rank, profession or occupation so far as can be ascertained from the returns.

This census it should be remembered does not include the thousands of coolies who throng the streets by day and have their homes in the outskirts, but, having been taken at night, includes only those who actually make their homes within the settlements. And even of these there is reason to believe very many have been omitted. The fear of taxation and an evident indisposition on the

part of the Chinese to enter their servants, their temporary lodgers and their women, have had their influence in cutting short the numbers reported.

The table of trades and professions, while it will be useful in enabling to estimate the proportion of the population engaged in the several callings, will not be reliable as a statement of the actual numbers engaged in each, as upwards of a thousand of the census forms returned in the English settlement, and as many in proportion in Hong-que, failed to inform us as to the occupation of the head of the family. The difficulties experienced in taking the census have not been so great as there was reason to fear they would be; and on the whole it is thought that the Council have occasion to congratulate themselves upon the success that has attended this their first attempt to enumerate the native population.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. HARTWELL,

Interpreter, Municipal Council.

To

R. F. Gould, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.