

APPENDIX.

No. I.

TREATY OF TIENTSIN.

ENCLOSURE IN No. 181.

*Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China.
Signed, in the English and Chinese languages, at Tientsin,
June 26, 1858.*

HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two countries, and to place their relations on a more satisfactory footing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision and improvement of the Treaties existing between them ; and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioner Kweiliang, a Senior Chief-Secretary of State, styled of the East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner Force, Superintendent-General of the administration of Criminal Law ; and Hwashana, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the Office for the regu-

lation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and Visitor of the Office of Interpretation ;

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

ARTICLE I.

The Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two nations, signed at Nankin on the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, is hereby renewed and confirmed.

The Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade having been amended and improved, and the substance of their provisions having been incorporated in this Treaty, the said Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade are hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE II.

For the better preservation of harmony in future, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of China mutually agree that, in accordance with the universal practice of great and friendly nations, Her Majesty the Queen may, if She see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of Peking ; and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if He see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of St. James's.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside, with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality

with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

It is further agreed, that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Peking a site for building, or may hire houses for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist it in so doing.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own servants and attendants, who shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his family or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

ARTICLE V.

His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the high officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the

Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE VI.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of the Emperor of China accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

ARTICLE VII.

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

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

ARTICLE VIII.

The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities; nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling, and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with.

ARTICLE IX.

British subjects are hereby authorised to travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior, under passports which will be issued by their Consuls, and countersigned by the local authorities. These passports,

if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, or hiring vessels for the carriage of his baggage or merchandise. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offence against the law, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but he must not be subjected to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passport need be applied for by persons going on excursions from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 *li*, and for a period not exceeding five days.

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

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

ARTICLE X.

British merchant-ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River (Yang-tsz). The Upper and Lower Valley of the river being, however, disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present opened to trade, with the exception of Chin-kiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of this Treaty.

So soon as peace shall have been restored, British vessels shall also be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Han-kow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge.

ARTICLE XI.

In addition to the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, and Shanghae, opened by the Treaty of Nankin, it is agreed that British subjects may frequent the cities and ports of New-Chwang, Tang-Chow, Tai-Wau (Formosa), Chau-Chow (Swatoa), and Kiung-Chow (Hainan).

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever

they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise.

They shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities, at the said towns and ports, as they enjoy at the ports already opened to trade, including the right of residence, of buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries.

ARTICLE XII.

British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial-grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, and without exaction on either side.

ARTICLE XIII.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport of goods or passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats, or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying the goods, be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them, the offenders will, of course, be punished according to law.

ARTICLE XV.

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

ARTICLE XVI.

Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act

towards British subjects, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities, according to the laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

ARTICLE XVII.

A British subject having reason to complain of a Chinese must proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Chinese authorities shall, at all times, afford the fullest protection to the persons and property of British subjects, whenever these shall have been subjected to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism or robbery, the local authorities shall at once take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder, and the arrest of the guilty parties, whom they will punish according to law.

ARTICLE XIX.

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

ARTICLE XX.

If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities, on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and shall be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

ARTICLE XXI.

If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hong-Kong, or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up.

In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities, addressed to the British Consul.

ARTICLE XXII.

Should any Chinese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any British subject fraudulently absconding or failing to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Should natives of China who may repair to Hong-Kong to trade incur debts there, the recovery of such debts must be arranged for by the English Courts of Justice on the spot; but should the Chinese debtor abscond, and be known to have property, real or personal, within the Chinese territory, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on

application by, and in concert with, the British Consul, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandise imported or exported by them, the duties prescribed by the Tariff; but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation.

ARTICLE XXV.

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

ARTICLE XXVI.

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

ARTICLE XXVII.

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

end of the preceding ten years ; and so it shall be, at the end of each successive ten years.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Whereas it was agreed in Article X. of the Treaty of Nankin, that British imports, having paid the tariff duties, should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a transit duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain per-centage on tariff value ; and whereas no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of such duty, British merchants have constantly complained that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the provincial authorities as transit duties upon produce on its way to the foreign market, and on imports on their way into the interior, to the detriment of trade ; it is agreed that within four months from the signing of this Treaty, at all ports now open to British trade, and within a similar period at all ports that may hereafter be opened, the authority appointed to superintend the collection of duties shall be obliged, upon application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviabie on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul ; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British subject, desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be leviabie on exports at the first barrier they may have to pass, or, on imports, at the port at which they are landed ; and, on payment thereof, a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is further agreed, that the amount of this charge shall be calculated as nearly as possible, at the rate of two and a half per cent *ad valorem*, and that it shall be fixed for each

article at the Conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the Tariff.

It is distinctly understood that the payment of transit dues, by commutation or otherwise, shall in no way affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

ARTICLE XXIX.

British merchant-vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden shall be charged tonnage dues at the rate of four mace per ton ; if of one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports or for Hong-Kong, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Customs, on exhibition of which she shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port-clearance.

ARTICLE XXX.

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

ARTICLE XXXI.

No tonnage-dues shall be payable on boats employed by British subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty, between any of the open ports. All cargo-boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty shall pay tonnage-dues, once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs shall consult

together regarding the erection of beacons or lighthouses, and the distribution of buoys and light-ships, as occasion may demand.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Duties shall be paid to the bankers authorised by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf, either in sycee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton, on the thirteenth of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Sets of standard weights and measures, prepared according to the standard issued to the Canton Customhouse by the Board of Revenue, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion.

ARTICLE XXXV.

Any British merchant-vessel arriving at one of the open ports shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

Whenever a British merchant-vessel shall arrive off one of the open ports, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs officers to guard the ship. They shall either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses shall be supplied them from the Customhouse, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

Within twenty-four hours after arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., shall be lodged in the hands of the Con-

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

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

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

After receiving from the Consul the report in due form, the Superintendent of Customs shall grant the vessel a permit to open hatches. If the master shall open hatches and begin to discharge any goods without such permission, he shall be fined five hundred taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

Any British merchant who has cargo to land or ship, must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

ARTICLE XL.

No transshipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped.

ARTICLE XLI.

When all dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage.

ARTICLE XLII.

With respect to articles subject, according to the Tariff, to an *ad valorem* duty, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in affixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

ARTICLE XLIII.

Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c. To fix the tare on any article, such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Customhouse officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods and packages. If there should be any other points in dispute which cannot be settled, the British merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be attended to. While such points are still unsettled, the Superintendent of Customs shall postpone the insertion of the same in his books.

ARTICLE XLIV.

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

ARTICLE XLV.

British merchants who may have imported merchandise into any of the open ports and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to

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

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

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

ARTICLE XLVI.

The Chinese authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

ARTICLE XLVII.

British merchant-vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by this Treaty. They are not unlawfully to enter other ports in China, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coasts thereof. Any vessel violating this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

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

ARTICLE XLIX.

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

ARTICLE L.

All official communications addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen to the Chinese authorities shall, henceforth, be written in English. They will for the present be accompanied by a Chinese version; but it is understood that, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the Treaty now negotiated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

ARTICLE LI.

It is agreed, that henceforward the character "I" 夷 (barbarian) shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities, either in the capital or in the provinces.

ARTICLE LIH.

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

with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

ARTICLE LIII.

In consideration of the injury sustained by native and foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy in the seas of China, the High Contracting Parties agree to concert measures for its suppression.

ARTICLE LIV.

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

ARTICLE LV.

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

ARTICLE LVI.

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

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

Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

eight; corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung. .

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

<p>Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary,</p>	<p>Signature of Second Chinese Plenipotentiary.</p>
<p>Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.</p>	

Separate Article annexed to the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and China, on the Twenty-sixth day of June, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

It is hereby agreed that a sum of two millions of taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects, through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton; and a further sum of two millions of taels on account of the military expenses of the expedition which Her Majesty the Queen has been compelled to send out for the purpose of obtaining redress, and of enforcing the due observance of Treaty provisions; shall be paid to Her Majesty's Representatives in China by the authorities of the Kwang-tung province.

The necessary arrangements with respect to the time and mode of effecting these payments, shall be determined by Her Majesty's Representative, in concert with the Chinese authorities of Kwang-tung.

When the above amount shall have been discharged in full, the British forces will be withdrawn from the city of Canton.

Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary.	Signature of Second Chinese Plenipotentiary.
Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.	

No. II.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO A RESIDENT
MINISTER AT PEKIN.

No. 216.

The Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Malmesbury.
 (Received December 29.)

(Extract.)

Shanghai, November 5, 1858.

IN my despatch of the 22d ultimo I enclosed a précis of a very important letter which I had just then received from

the Chinese Imperial Commissioners. I informed your Lordship that it was very becoming in its tone ; but that it expressed a very strong hope that her Majesty would exercise the option conferred on her by Article III. of the Treaty of Tientsin, by directing her Minister to visit Peking occasionally, instead of residing there permanently, and I requested you not to come to any final decision on this point until you should have heard from me again. I have now the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the letter in question, and of the correspondence to which it has led.

In order that your Lordship may correctly apprehend the drift of this correspondence, it is necessary that I should state at the outset that the Chinese authorities contemplate the permanent residence of foreign Ministers at the capital with more aversion and apprehension than any of the other innovations introduced by the Treaty of Tientsin.

In reply to the representations which I have been able, through private channels, to make to them in favour of this arrangement as the best means of obviating international disputes, and of preventing them, when they chance to arise, from assuming undue proportions, they are wont to urge, in the first place, of course, the traditional policy of the Empire, and, then, the difficulties in which, if he were constantly resident at the capital, the idiosyncrasies of an individual foreign functionary, of violent temper and overbearing demeanour, might involve them. As regards this latter point (I refer now to communications which have passed between us through officious channels), they are in the habit of illustrating their meaning by examples. " If we were quite sure," say they, " that you would always send to us men thoroughly wise, discreet, and considerate, it might be different ; but if, for instance, so and so were appointed to represent a foreign Government at Peking (and the right, if exercised by you, would, of course, be claimed by all other Governments), a month would not elapse before something would occur which would place our highest officers in the dilemma of having either to risk a quarrel or submit to

some indignity which would lower the Chinese Government in the eyes of its own subjects." No doubt such apprehensions are to some extent chimerical; but I am bound to admit that I do not consider them to be altogether so. The doctrine that every Chinaman is a knave, and manageable only by bullying and bravado, like the kindred doctrine that every trading junk carries guns and is piratical, is, I venture with all deference to think, sometimes pushed a little too far in our dealings with this people. Be this, however, as it may, I advert to the point now only because I wish your Lordship to understand that I believe that the objections to the permanent residence of foreign Ministers at Peking, which the Chinese authorities urge on this head, are sincerely entertained by them, and not entirely groundless.

Again, we know from the "Peking Gazette" that the Emperor has issued orders for the reconstruction of the forts which we knocked down at the mouth of the Peiho, and for the erection of other works to protect Peking. It would hardly, I think, be reasonable on our part to require that the Emperor of China should leave his capital undefended for the express purpose of enabling us, whenever we see fit so to do, to attack him there. Nor do I, on the other hand, think that any works which he is likely to raise will prevent us from reaching it if we resolve to go thither in pursuance of a treaty-right. At the same time, it may be a question whether it would be expedient to exercise the option conferred on Her Majesty by Article III. of the Treaty of Tientsin, in such a manner as would force the Emperor to choose between a desperate attempt at resistance and passive acquiescence in what he and his advisers believe to be the greatest calamity which can befall the Empire.

Short, however, of the extreme measure of a forcible resistance to the invasion of the capital by foreign Ministers, with their wives and establishments (these latter being, it appears, in the eyes of the Chinese, more formidable than the Ministers themselves), there is a risk which I feel myself

to be allowed to pass over without notice.

You will perhaps remember that, on the eve of the day on which the Treaty of Tientsin was signed, I received a representation to the effect that the Chinese Commissioners would certainly lose their heads if they conceded the Articles of my Treaty, providing for the residence of a British Minister at Peking, and empowering British subjects to travel through the country for trading purposes.

This representation caused me a good deal of anxiety at the time, but I was led to disregard it, and to act on the supposition that being in the vicinity of Peking with an armed force, I might be able to make the Emperor think that he was under an obligation to his Plenipotentiary to bring such peace with me even on the terms proposed.

The result justified this calculation. Kweiliang and Hsienkang the Chinese men who negotiated with me the Treaty of Tientsin are now here, and seem still to enjoy the Imperial confidence and favour. Moreover, if they entertained for me they arrived here any hope of being able to call in person the Chinese as secured to foreigners by that Treaty, they have been induced since their arrival entirely to abandon it, partly by the peremptory language which I held to them respecting affairs at Canton, and partly by the assurance which has been unofficially conveyed to them, that if they act towards me in perfect good faith, they will find me reasonable and considerate. If, however, after having in terms so ample and language so respectful, acceded to my requirements, they are compelled to report to the Emperor that they have failed to obtain from me any consideration whatever for the representations urged by them on behalf of their Sovereign, I fear that their degradation and punishment will be inevitable, and I need hardly say that an occurrence of this nature would tend much to unsettle the Chinese mind, and to beget doubts as to the Emperor's intentions with respect to the new Treaty.

Moreover, the treaty-right to navigate the Yang-tze, and

to resort to ports upon that river for purposes of trade, was also made contingent on the re-establishment of the Imperial authority in the ports in question ; because, as we have seen fit to affect neutrality between the Emperor of China and the rebels, we could not, of course, without absurdity, require him to give us rights and protection in places actually occupied by a Power which we treat with the same respect as his own.

Nevertheless, it is important that it should be known to Chinese and foreigners, that the Emperor has conceded in principle the opening up of the river ; and I have long thought that if I could contrive to go up it in person, with the consent of the Imperial Government, under the plea of selecting the ports which would be most suitable for foreign trade, it would be a very effectual way of tendering to the public the required assurance on this point.

It is only, however, by conciliating the good-will of the Imperial Commissioners that this result can be brought about ; for, until the Treaty of Tientsin is ratified, I have clearly no title to go up the river as a matter of right.

I might refer to other important subjects that fall within the category of matters which, although they are beyond the strict provisions of the Treaty, it is desirable, if possible, to settle amicably at the present time ; but I think it unnecessary to swell this despatch by enumerating them.

Under these circumstances it became necessarily my duty to consider whether I might not, by a different mode of proceeding, turn the disposition of the Imperial Commissioners to better account.

I find on inquiry, that by adopting a more conciliating tone, in reference to the subject which they have brought under my notice, I can secure the following objects :—

Firstly, I can obtain from them, in the fullest terms, a recognition of the rights accruing to Her Majesty and to British subjects, under the Treaty of Tientsin, including that very right of the permanent establishment of a Minister at Peking which forms the subject of discussion ;

Secondly, I can induce them to take at once all the steps

for giving effect to the Treaty, which they can be properly required to take previously to its ratification ;

Thirdly, I can further induce them to accede to my wishes in reference to certain other matters not covered by the Treaty, but to which I attach, nevertheless, considerable importance ;

Fourthly, I can contrive so to meet their proposal, as to leave in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, to be wielded at its will, a moral lever of the most powerful description, to secure the faithful observance of the Treaty by the Chinese Government in all time to come.

As, in a transaction of so much delicacy, the choice of each word is important, I must refer your Lordship to the enclosed correspondence for a full exposition of the method which I have pursued in furtherance of these ends. The upshot of it all is this: that after reserving, in the most unqualified terms, Her Majesty's right to exercise as she may see fit the option conferred on her by Article III. of the Treaty of Tientsin, I have undertaken to communicate to Her Majesty's Government the representations that have been made to me on the subject by the Chinese Imperial Commissioners, and humbly to submit it as my opinion that if Her Majesty's Ambassador be properly received at Peking when the ratifications are exchanged next year, and full effect given in all other particulars to the Treaty negotiated at Tientsin, it will be expedient that Her Majesty's Representative in China be instructed to choose a place of residence elsewhere than at Peking, and to make his visits to the capital either periodically or as frequently as the exigencies of the public service may require.

In pursuance of the above pledge, I address to your Lordship the present communication, and respectfully request for it your favourable consideration.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to remind your Lordship that it is only in the British Treaty that the right to appoint a Minister to reside permanently at Peking is provided for. Any other nation desiring to exercise this privilege must borrow it from that Treaty under the most favoured

nation clause ; and if such a claim on the part of any other Power were admitted, of course the objection to the residence of a British Minister at the capital would be at once, by that fact, removed.

And, further, although I adhere to every opinion I have formerly expressed with regard to the importance of the establishment of direct diplomatic relations with the Court of Peking, I am bound to admit that the position of a British Minister at the capital during the winter months, when the thermometer, if Humboldt is to be believed, falls to 40° below zero, the River Tientsin is frozen, and the Gulf of Pechelee hardly navigable, would not be altogether a pleasant one. And that it is even possible that, under such circumstances, his actual presence might be to the mandarin mind less awe-inspiring than the knowledge of the fact that he had the power to take up his abode there whenever the conduct of the Chinese Government gave occasion for complaint.

ENCLOSURE 1, in No. 216.

Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwashana, &c., to the Earl of Elgin.

(Translation.)

KWEI, a Chief Secretary ; Hwa, President, &c. ; Ho, Governor-General of the Two Kiang ; Ming, an officer of the household ; and Twau, a titular President, &c. ; Imperial Commissioners, make a communication.

The proper end of treaty-negotiations is the maintenance of peace between two nations, with such an interchange of good offices that neither side is advantaged to the prejudice of the other, it will continue long in operation, its benefit unmixed.

This is the object really belonging to treating of peace and to improvement of relations.

When the Commissioners Kwei and Hwa negotiated a Treaty with your Excellency at Tientsin, British vessels-of-war were lying in that port ; there was the pressure of an

armed force, a state of excitement and alarm ;* and the Treaty had to be signed, at once, without a moment's delay. Deliberation was out of the question ; the Commissioners had no alternative but to accept the conditions forced upon them. † Among these were some of real injury to China, (to waive which) would have been of no disadvantage to your Excellency's Government ; but, in the hurry of the moment, the Commissioners had no opportunity of offering your Excellency a frank explanation of these.

On their return to the capital, accordingly, His Majesty the Emperor issued a special commission to us all to come to Shanghae to consult together, and earnestly to press a matter which will be to the common advantage of both parties.

The sincerity of our desire for a lasting continuance of friendly relations is plain to the clear sight of your Excellency ; and it is naturally our duty, acting towards you in a spirit of honesty, and with no intention to deceive, to set forth with all truth the matter which is the most irksome to China.

In Article III. of the Treaty it is laid down that "the Ambassador, or other such high officer of Her Majesty the Queen of England, may reside, permanently, at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government." (The employment of) the word "or" expressing, as it undoubtedly does, the absence of a decision, is evidence enough of the sense and reasonableness of your Excellency, who would not precipitately decide upon an arbitrary course towards any one.

Now the majority of the inhabitants of the capital are Banner-men, ‡ who, never having been beyond its walls, or in intercourse with other people, are quite ignorant of the feel-

* *Lit.* Weapons of war were constraining, there was a state of crackling fire and of rushing water.

† *Lit.* Could only bend and give consent. The word reudered "bend" generally implies the employment of undue violence.

‡ Banner-men : the Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, enrolled on the same footing, are formed into eight banners, under an establishment part civil, part military.

ings of men or the ways of the world outside. The business the officials, high and low, have to transact in the capital, again, is entirely metropolitan.

They have had no personal experience of the popular feeling on public affairs of provinces, and know nothing whatever about them. Then the habits and dispositions of the people of the capital are different from those of the eastern and southern provinces. If foreigners reside in Peking, it will certainly come to pass that in their movements something will create misgiving and surprise on the part of the multitude; any slight misunderstanding will be sure to beget a quarrel; and great, indeed, would be the injury to our country were some trifling cause of difference to attain serious dimensions.* China, too, is at the present moment in a crisis of great difficulty, and should the people, as it is to be apprehended they might, be misled by idle words upon this point, they would commence some trouble in addition (to those already on our hands). It would never do, surely, to bring China to such a pass.

Peace being now to endure to perpetuity between China and your Excellency's country, the grand object of both must be their common interest, a community of weal and woe.

The fairness with which your Excellency proceeds in business is well known to us: you would be reluctant to impose a task of difficulty upon a friendly state; nor surely can there be less reluctance on the part of her Majesty, the Sovereign of your Excellency's country, illustrious for well-doing and justice, equitable in her administration, to employ the wealth of her realm and the power of her arm in inflicting this injury upon our country, in disregard of the amicable dispositions of China.

Besides, by every article of the Treaty, several times ten in number, your country is a gainer, and to no slight extent.

The assent of His Majesty the Emperor to every proposition really showed an extraordinary desire to accommodate a large abundance of kindly feeling.

* *Lit.* Because of some little thing, agitation, or ferment, should grow to great hurt.

The condition of residence at Peking is very irksome to China, and as the French and Americans have not this privilege (*lit.* Article), and it is only your nation that has, we beg your Excellency to consider what compromise may be effected, and to dispense with its peremptory (enforcement).

Should such an arrangement be agreed on, as is proposed, the Emperor will still specially depute, on the part of China, a Chief Secretary of State, or President of a Board, to reside in the provinces, at whatever point the high officer sent by your Excellency's Government may see fit to choose for his residence. When Nankin is retaken, he may, if it suit him, reside at Nankin.

The several provisions of the Treaty recently concluded are, without doubt, to be observed (or, will be sure to be observed) from this time forth for evermore. On the violation of any of them, it will be open (to the Minister) to establish himself permanently at the capital.

In making this request we have not the smallest intention of violating the Treaty. We write to propose that the point be reconsidered in our behalf, simply because the words "either" and "or" leave it undecided, and we trust your Excellency will yield it.

If there be anything else which may be to the advantage of your country, without doing injury to ours, it will be similarly for us to consider the means of accommodating you.

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

Hien-fung, 8th year, 9th moon, 10th day (October 22, 1858).

ENCLOSURE 2, in No. 216.

The Earl of Elgin to Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwashana, &c.

THE Undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Imperial Commissioner's letter of the 22d instant.

The Commissioners express a hope that the Undersigned will consent to the establishment of Her Majesty's Minister in China at some other place than Peking. They base their appeal to the Undersigned upon the wording of Article III. of the Treaty of Tientsin, which they quote.

It is the duty of the undersigned at once to declare emphatically that it is not in his power to alter or modify the conditions of the Treaty signed at Tientsin. It must rest with Her Britannic Majesty alone to decide which of the two courses left open by Treaty to Her Majesty is the more expedient—the permanent residence of her Representative at the capital, or his occasional appearance there. The Undersigned would, moreover, impress upon the Commissioners that, in insisting on the insertion of the Article in question in the Treaty, he was actuated by no intention to do injury to China, but by an earnest desire to obtain the best possible security for the preservation of peace between the two countries.

It is the usage of England, France, America, Russia, and every other Power in the Western world, to maintain Representatives at each other's capitals. These being in direct communication with high officers specially appointed to administer foreign affairs, the contingency of serious differences has been found to be, in a great measure, averted.

It has been the custom with China to intrust the administration of foreign affairs to an Imperial Commissioner at a great distance from the capital.

The result has been a succession of misunderstandings between that officer and the Representatives of foreign nations. The Court of Peking has persisted in ignoring all complaints against this functionary, whose reports to it, on the other hand, have not been either complete or exact.

Hence all that has happened of hostility,—and it was to secure such a guarantee as the practice of western nations has shown to be of some avail against a recurrence of wars; to ward off the necessity for further capture of cities and destruction of forts,—that the Undersigned, under the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, demanded access for Her Majesty's Representative to the capital.

The right of that officer to reside at Peking, if her Majesty shall see fit, being determined by Treaty, the Undersigned begs to repeat that no act or word of his can restrict its exercise as the Commissioners propose; nor, indeed, will he lightly undertake, the great object of the Treaty concession considered, to recommend its restriction.

That object has been clearly stated to the Commissioners, and the Undersigned really fears that it will not be in the power of their Excellencies to offer any guarantee for the good faith of the Imperial Government, and for the maintenance of peace between the countries, equivalent to that which would be furnished by the permanent residence of a British Minister at Peking.

Shanghai, October 25, 1858.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

ENCLOSURE 3, in No. 216.

Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwashana, &c., to the Earl of Elgin.

(Translation.)

KWEI, a Chief Secretary, &c.; Hwa, President of the Board of Civil Office; Ho, Governor-General of the Two Kiang; Ming, a high officer of the Household; Twau, a titular President, Imperial Commissioners, make a communication in reply.

We are in receipt of your Excellency's letter of the (25th October), to the effect that when you insisted in Article III. of the Treaty of Tientsin, that Her Britannic Majesty's Representatives should either reside in permanence at the capital, or visit it from time to time, you were actuated by no unfriendly feeling towards China, but, on the contrary, by a sincere desire for the continuance of peace between the two countries, and that the importance considered of the

condition regarding the permanent residence of the British Minister at Pekin, viewed as a guarantee of good faith on the part of China, and uninterruptedness of friendly relations between our two countries, it will be difficult for us, you fear, to substitute any guarantee of equal value.

Inasmuch as in the Treaty of Peace concluded between our two nations, it is laid down that the British Minister shall either reside in permanence at the capital, or visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government, such being the plain language of the Article, it must doubtless be abided by ; and if it be the fixed purpose of your Excellency's Government that the residence (of the Minister) shall be permanent, China cannot of course gainsay this.

The established reputation of your Excellency for justice and straightforwardness, for kind intentions and friendly feeling, make us place the fullest confidence in your assurance that when you exacted the condition referred to, you were actuated by no desire whatever to do injury to China. The permanent residence of foreign Ministers at the capital would, notwithstanding, be an injury to China in many more ways than we can find words to express. In sum, in the present critical and troublous state of our country, this incident would generate, we fear, a loss of respect for their Government in the eyes of her people ; and that this would indeed be no slight evil it will not be necessary, we assume, to explain to your Excellency, with greater detail.

It is for this reason that we specially address you a second letter on this subject, and we trust that your Excellency will represent for us to Her Majesty your Sovereign the great inconvenience you feel (the exercise of the right would be) to our country, and beseech her not to decide in favour of the permanent residence at Pekin.

When we bethink us of the lustre shed by the well-doing and justice of Her Majesty, we feel assured that she would not wish, by being peremptory in a matter so hurtful to our country, to involve it in embarrassment : and our country will not fail to be impressed with gratitude.

We are ourselves in perfect good faith, and if there be any

method of proceeding by adopting which we demonstrate our sincerity, we beg your excellency to state it frankly ; there is no satisfactory arrangement we are not ready to make.

It is our earnest hope the present feeling may be constantly observed on both sides, and that our two countries, evermore at peace with one another, may continue in the enjoyment of comfort and advantage.

A necessary communication, &c.

Hien-fung, 8th year, 9th moon, 22d day (October 28, 1858).

ENCLOSURE 4, in No. 216.

The Earl of Elgin to Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwashana, &c.

THE Undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the Imperial Commissioners' letter of the 28th instant.

The Imperial Commissioners observe, that if, in accordance with the plain language of the treaty-stipulations, Her Majesty's Government shall determine to place the British Minister in permanence at Peking, it is impossible for China to gainsay this determination. This doubtless a correct appreciation of the inviolability of the conditions by Treaty agreed to.

Their Excellencies admit, at the same time, their faith in the Undersigned's assurance, that this treaty-right was not insisted on by the Undersigned with any intention to do injury to China, but, on the contrary, in a sincere desire to secure a continuance of peace between the two countries. Their Excellencies, he begs to assure them, do no more than justice to the intentions of the Undersigned.

The exercise of the treaty-right in question, their letter proceeds to urge is, notwithstanding, of serious prejudice to China, mainly because, in her present crisis of domestic troubles, it would tend to cause a loss of respect for

their Government in the minds of her subjects ; and their Excellencies accordingly request the Undersigned to beseech Her Majesty, to whom the Treaty undoubtedly leaves it to determine whether or not her Representatives shall permanently reside at the capital, or occasionally visit it, to decide in favour of the latter course.

Their proposal has been attentively considered by the Undersigned ; and he now begs to state that, although he is resolved by no act or word to abate one tittle of the rights secured to his Government by Treaty, it is his wish, so far as such a course is consistent with his duty, to endeavour to reconcile due consideration of the feelings of the Chinese Government with the satisfaction of the rights of his own. He is prepared, consequently, on viewing the whole of the circumstances before him, at once to communicate to Her Majesty's Government the representations that have been addressed to him by their Excellencies the Imperial Comissioners upon this important question ; and humbly to submit it as his opinion that if Her Majesty's Ambassador be properly received at Peking when the ratifications are exchanged next year, and full effect given in all other particulars to the Treaty negotiated at Tientsin, it would certainly be expedient that Her Majesty's Representative in China should be instructed to choose a place of residence elsewhere than at Peking, and to make his visits to the capital either periodical, or only as frequent as the exigencies of the public service may require.

Her Majesty's treaty-right will, of course, in any case, remain intact ; but the Undersigned will take on himself so to express his conviction that, so long as the Imperial Government adheres with fidelity to its obligations towards England, China will have no cause to complain of a want of consideration on the part of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

The anxiety expressed by their Excellencies for an enduring continuance of peace, is not stronger than the desire of the Undersigned for an improvement of the friendly relations

which he trusts from this time forth are now established between the two countries ; and, with a view to the removal of all doubts and misgivings, he begs to add, that if, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the discussion of any proposition of common interest would be rendered easier or more advantageous by personal explanation, the Undersigned is willing to confer with their Excellencies whenever an interview may be convenient to them.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

No. III.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER KEPT BY DR SAUNDERS, R.N.,

From April 1, 1858, to March 31, 1859.

Date, 1858.	Position.	Ther. in Shade, 7 A.M.		Ther. in Shade, 4 P.M.		Extreme Heat.	Extreme Cold.	Wind.	Weather.
		deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.				
April 1	At Shanghai	60	...	70	58	W.		W.	Showery.
2	do.	50	...	67	50	N.W.		N.W.	Fine.
3	do.	46	...	54	46	S.		S.	Fine.
Sund. 4	do.	46	...	57	46	N.E.		N.E.	Fine.
5	do.	52	...	55	45	E.		E.	Rainy.
6	do.	51	...	57	50	E.		E.	Rainy.
7	do.	51	...	55	50	S.E.		S.E.	Rainy.
8	do.	51	...	54	51	E.		E.	Fine.
9	do.	51	...	55	51	E.		E.	Fine.
10	At Woosung	54	...	64	54	N.		N.	Fine.
Sund. 11	Lat. 33° 16' N., Long. 122° 55' E.	55	...	60	54	E.		E.	Fine.
12	35° 47' ,, 123° 13' ,,	50	...	54	49	N.E.		N.E.	Fine.
13	37° 19' ,, 121° 38' ,,	45	...	62	44	N.		N.	Fine.
14	In Gulf of Pechelee	49	...	53	46	N.E.		N.E.	Fine.
15	do.	50	...	54	48	N.E.		N.E.	Fine.
16	do.	55	...	61	48	N.E.		N.E.	Fine.
17	do.	53	...	59	53	W.		W.	Fine.
Sund. 18	do.	50	...	62	49	S.W.		S.W.	Rainy, and squally.
19	do.	58	...	65	49	S.W.		S.W.	Fine, squally.
20	do.	53	...	66	52	N.		N.	Fine.
21	do.	49	...	65	50	S.W.		S.W.	Fine, squally.
22	do.	54	...	62	48	E.		E.	Fine.
23	do.	47	...	58	42	E.		E.	Foggy, squally.
24	do.	53	...	61	53	N.W.		N.W.	Fine.
Sund. 25	do.	55	...	58	53	S.W.		S.W.	Fine, strong breeze.
26	do.	51	...	60	51	S.E.		S.E.	Rainy.
27	do.	50	...	59	50	N.W.		N.W.	Foggy, fine.
28	do.	50	...	62	48	N.W.		N.W.	Fine, gale.
29	do.	56	...	62	51	N.W.		N.W.	Fine, strong breeze.
30	do.	60	...	74	60	W.		W.	Foggy.
May 1	do.	60	...	68	60	S.W.		S.W.	Foggy, fine.
Sund. 2	do.	58	...	66	58	N.E.		N.E.	Rainy, squally.
3	do.	57	...	64	57	W.		W.	Fine.
4	do.	57	...	67	57	N.W.		N.W.	Fine.
5	do.	59	...	61	55	S.W.		S.W.	Fine.
6	do.	58	...	64	58	S.		S.	Rainy.
7	do.	57	...	64	57	S.W.		S.W.	Fine.
8	do.	61	...	67	54	S.		S.	Fine, squally.

Date, 1853.	Position.	Ther. in Shade, 7 A.M.		Ther. in Shade, 4 P.M.		Extreme Heat.	Extreme Cold.	Wind.	Weather.
		deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.				
May, 9	In Gulf of Pechelee	61	...	61	59	S. E.			Showery, thun., &c.
Sund. 10	do.	54	...	65	54	N.			Showery, squally.
11	do.	58	...	59	58	N.			Fine, strong breeze.
12	do.	60	...	60	59	S. W.			Fine, strong breeze.
13	do.	59	...	60	57	S. W.			Fine, strong breeze.
14	do.	60	...	68	60	S.			Fine.
15	do.	60	...	68	60	S. W.			Fine.
Sund. 16	do.	60	...	66	60	S.			Showery.
17	do.	57	...	65	63	N.			Showery.
18	do.	59	...	64	56	N. W.			Fine.
19	do.	63	...	63	53	W.			Fine.
20	do.	63	...	63	58	W.			Fine.
21	do.	64	...	64	55	S. W.			Fine.
22	do.	65	...	65	60	S. W.			Fine.
Sund. 23	do.	64	...	65	60	W.			Fine.
24	do.	66	...	70	62	S. W.			Fine.
25	do.	67	...	...	...	S.			Fine.
26	do.	64	...	...	...	E.			Cloudy, strong br.
27	do.	64	...	...	...	N.			Fine.
28	do.	68	72	...	...	S. W.			Fine.
29	do.	69	73	79	69	S. W.			Fine.
Sund. 30	do.	68	71	71	68	S. E.			Fine.
31	do.	71	71	75	67	S. W.			Showery, squally.
June 1	do.	67	71	76	65	S. E.			Fine.
2	do.	71	80	85	68	S.			Showery.
3	do.	69	76	79	69	S.			Showery, thunder.
4	do.	72	82	82	71	S. W.			Fine.
5	In Peiho River	78	88	88	74	S. W.			Showery.
Sund. 6	At Tientsin	76	79	79	70	N. E.			Fine.
7	do.	72	75	82	65	N. W.			Showery, squally.
8	do.	62	72	72	62	N. W.			Showery, squally.
9	do.	65	74	74	63	N. W.			Fine, squally.
10	do.	65	76	76	62	N. E.			Fine.
11	do.	64	79	79	64	S. E.			Fine.
12	do.	68	75	77	67	E.			Fine.
Sund. 13	do.	67	71	73	67	E.			Showery.
14	do.	66	80	80	66	N. W.			Fine.
15	do.	72	83	84	72	S. W.			Showery, thun., &c.
16	do.	73	82	82	72	E.			Fine, squally.
17	do.	72	81	82	72	E.			Fine.
18	do.	75	83	86	73	N.			Showery, thun., &c.
19	do.	69	82	82	69	N. W.			Fine.
Sund. 20	do.	73	83	83	73	S. E.			Fine.
21	do.	73	70	74	70	N. E.			Rainy.
22	do.	68	77	77	68	E.			Fine.
23	do.	71	78	78	70	S. E.			Cloudy, thun., &c.
24	do.	71	81	81	71	S. W.			Fine.
25	do.	71	83	83	71	S. E.			Fine.
26	do.	71	82	84	71	S. E.			Fine.
Sund. 27	do.	72	83	83	72	S. E.			Fine, thunder, &c.
28	do.	71	71	76	71	S. E.			Rainy, thunder, &c.
29	do.	69	76	77	69	S. E.			Fine.
30	do.	71	84	83	71	W.			Fine.

Date, 1858.	Position.	Ther. in Shade, 7 A.M.	Ther. in Shade, 4 P.M.	Extreme Heat.	Extreme Cold.	Wind.	Weather.
July 1	At Tientsin.	deg. 71	deg. 82	deg. 83	deg. 71	S.	Fine.
2	do.	73	84	83	73	S.	Fine.
3	do.	79	91	91	78	S.W.	Fine.
Sund. 4	do.	81	92	96	80	W.	Fine.
5	do.	83	92	92	82	S.W.	Fine.
6	Steaming down Peiho River	81	...	92	81	S.E.	Fine.
7	In Gulf of Pechelee	...	83	...	83	S.E.	Fine.
8	Lat. 39° 56' N., Long. 120° 5' E.	78	80	80	78	N.	Rainy.
9	37° 49' ,, 122° 7' ,,	72	82	82	72	S.E.	Fine.
10	35° 15' ,, 122° 47' ,,	75	81	81	75	S.	Showery.
Sund. 11	32° 18' ,, 122° 50' ,,	81	83	83	80	S.W.	Fine.
12	At Shanghai	82	86	86	82	S.W.	Fine, lightning.
13	do.	85	91	91	83	S.	Fine, lightning.
14	do.	86	94	94	86	S.	Fine.
15	do.	86	92	92	86	Calm.	Fine.
16	do.	86	91	...	...	Calm.	Fine.
17	do.	86	93	...	...	Calm.	Fine.
Sund. 18	do.	87	93	...	...	Calm.	Cloudy, thun., &c.
19	do.	81	86	...	...	Calm.	Showery.
20	do.	83	82	...	...	S.	Showery, thun., &c.
21	do.	83	...	...	...	...	Showery, thun., &c.
22	do.	81	81	...	...	...	Showery, thun., &c.
23	do.	79	83	...	...	...	Showery, thun., &c.
24	do.	79	86	...	...	...	Fine.
Sund. 25	do.	81	87	...	...	...	Fine.
26	do.	83	85	...	...	...	Fine.
27	do.	83	87	...	...	...	Squally, thun., &c.
28	do.	81	82	...	...	...	Showery, thun., &c.
29	do.	80	86	...	...	...	Fine.
30	do.	80	85	...	...	...	Fine.
31	Steaming down River	84	85	...	...	...	Fine.
Aug.							
Sund. 1	Lat. 31° 33' N., Long. 125° 0' E.	83	83	...	...	...	Showery.
2	31° 51' ,, 127° 38' ,,	83	84	...	...	...	Fine.
3	At Nagasaki, Japan	82	84	...	...	...	Showery.
4	do.	84	86	...	...	...	Fine.
5	32° 44' ,, do. 129° 52' ,,	83	87	...	...	...	Fine.
6	31° 0' ,, do. 130° 20' ,,	84	83	...	...	...	Showery.
7	Near Cape Chichacoff	84	84	...	...	S.W.	Showery, gale.
Sund. 8	Lat. 31° 21' N., Long. 132° 5' E.	84	85	...	...	S.W.	Showery, gale.
9	31° 51' ,, 136° 49' ,,	83	83	...	...	S.W.	Fine, strong breeze.
10	At Simoda, Japan	78	84	...	...	W.	Fine, strong breeze.
11	do.	80	84	...	...	W.	Fine.
12	At Yeddo, Japan	78	84	...	...	W.	Fine, squally.
13	do.	82	80	...	...	S.W.	Showery, squally.
14	do.	73	76	...	...	E.	Rainy.
Sund. 15	do.	71	78	...	...	Calm.	Fine.
16	do.	73	72	...	...	N.E.	Showery.
17	do.	72	78	...	...	N.	Fine.
18	do.	73	77	...	...	...	Fine.
19	do.	71	76	...	...	...	Cloudy.
20	do.	68	...	...	...	...	Fine.
21	do.	75	81	...	...	...	Showery.

Date, 1858.	Position.	Ther. in Shade, 7 a.m.	Ther. in Shade, 4 p.m.	Extreme Heat.	Extreme Cold.	Wind.	Weather.
		deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.		
Aug.							
Sund. 22	At Yeddo, Japan	75	79	...	...	...	Rainy.
23	do.	77	80	...	...	...	Showery, strong br.
24	do.	76	85	...	...	...	Fine.
25	do.	75	84	...	...	...	Fine.
26	do.	73	...	...	...	...	Fine.
27	Steaming out of Yeddo River	75	78	...	...	...	Fine.
28	Lat. 32° 54' N., Long. 135° 33' E.	81	82	...	...	...	Showery.
Sund. 29	31° 27' ,, 131° 51' ,,	83	80	...	...	...	Rainy, gale.
30	Cape Chichacoff	80	82	...	...	...	Showery, squally.
31	Lat. 31° 2' N., Long. 125° 31' E.	79	76	...	...	...	Showery, gale.
Sept. 1	30° 33' ,, 123° 53' ,,	74	79	82	70	N. W.	Showery, strong br.
2	In Woosung River	77	78	80	70	N. W.	Showery.
3	At Shanghai	74	81	...	...	N. W.	Fine, strong br.
4	do.	71	83	83	70	N.	Fine.
Sund. 5	do.	71	79	82	69	N.	Fine, strong br.
6	do.	73	82	84	68	S. E.	Fine.
7	do.	74	80	80	73	S. E.	Fine, squally.
8	do.	76	80	80	73	E.	Fine.
9	do.	78	85	85	74	S. E.	Fine.
10	do.	79	82	85	74	S. E.	Fine.
11	do.	79	80	80	75	E.	Showery, strong br.
Sund. 12	do.	79	80	80	76	E.	Cloudy, strong br.
13	do.	79	80	82	76	S. E.	Showery, strong br.
14	do.	79	81	81	75	S. E.	Showery.
15	do.	79	87	87	75	S.	Showery, lightning.
16	do.	78	77	82	72	N. W.	Rainy.
17	do.	76	78	80	70	S. E.	Showery.
18	do.	75	78	78	69	S. E.	Fine, strong br.
Sund. 19	do.	74	82	82	74	S. E.	Fine.
20	do.	78	83	85	69	S.	Fine.
21	do.	73	77	78	70	N. E.	Fine, strong br.
22	do.	75	77	79	69	S. E.	Fine.
23	do.	75	75	75	66	N.	Rainy, squally.
24	do.	69	71	71	65	N.	Rainy, squally.
25	do.	68	73	74	63	N. W.	Fine.
Sund. 26	do.	67	75	77	65	E.	Fine.
27	do.	69	75	77	65	E.	Fine.
28	do.	71	75	77	66	E.	Fine.
29	do.	73	77	79	69	S. E.	Fine.
30	do.	73	80	81	70	S.	Showery.
Oct. 1	do.	70	65	71	61	N.	Cloudy, squally.
2	do.	64	71	72	60	N. W.	Fine.
Sund. 3	do.	65	74	74	64	N. E.	Fine.
4	do.	67	71	74	64	N. E.	Cloudy.
5	do.	67	72	73	60	E.	Fine.
6	do.	64	71	73	62	E.	Fine.
7	do.	63	72	72	62	S. E.	Fine.
8	do.	66	73	73	64	S. E.	Fine.
9	do.	65	73	73	64	S. E.	Fine.
Sund. 10	do.	65	70	71	64	E.	Rainy.

Date, 1858.	Position.	Ther. in Shade, F. & C.		Extreme Heat.	Extreme Cold.	Wind.	Weather.
		Ther. in Shade, F. & C.	Ther. in Shade, F. & C.				
Oct. 11	At Shanghai	deg. 66	deg. 72	deg. 73	60	N. E.	Fine.
12	do.	65	72	72	59	E.	Fine.
13	do.	63	72	73	61	E.	Fine.
14	do.	66	69	71	55	N. E.	Fine.
15	do.	57	69	69	57	E.	Fine.
16	do.	64	65	69	57	N.	Cloudy.
Sund. 17	do.	62	67	69	56	N. E.	Fine.
18	do.	59	67	69	56	N. E.	Fine.
19	do.	62	67	68	54	N. E.	Fine.
20	do.	56	67	68	54	N.	Fine.
21	do.	64	67	69	61	E.	Cloudy.
22	do.	63	69	69	53	S. E.	Fine.
23	do.	55	64	64	49	N. W.	Fine.
Sund. 24	do.	52	67	67	52	W.	Fine.
25	do.	52	68	68	52	E.	Fine.
26	do.	60	70	70	51	S. E.	Fine.
27	do.	53	70	70	52	W.	Fine.
28	do.	55	67	67	55	E.	Fine.
29	do.	60	71	71	56	S. E.	Fine.
30	do.	55	62	64	45	N. W.	Fine.
Sund. 31	do.	48	66	66	47	W.	Fine.
Nov. 1	do.	49	69	70	48	S. W.	Fine.
2	do.	50	69	70	49	W.	Fine.
3	do.	47	68	69	47	N. W.	Foggy, fine.
4	do.	53	62	63	48	N. E.	Fine.
5	do.	51	63	63	48	E.	Fine.
6	do.	55	67	67	46	W.	Fine.
Sund. 7	do.	50	66	69	42	N. W.	Fine.
8	Steaming down River	46	62	66	41	N. W.	Fine.
9	In Yang-tse-Kiang	58	68	69	50	S.	Fine.
10	do.	57	67	71	47	W.	Fine.
11	Off Fooshan	55	66	66	43	N. W.	Fine.
12	do.	53	67	69	44	W.	Fine.
13	do.	56	67	73	51	W.	Fine.
Sund. 14	Between Fooshan & Kiang-yin	57	66	68	46	E.	Fine.
15	Near Kiang-yin	54	57	60	42	N. E.	Fine, strong breeze.
16	Silver Island Rock	37	53	55	36	E.	Fine.
17	do.	42	62	62	42	S. E.	Fine.
18	do.	49	?	66	47	N. E.	Fine.
19	do.	50	?	65	48	...	Fine.
20	Between Chin-kiang & Nanking	48	65	67	48	S. W.	Fine.
Sund. 21	Between Nankin and Taiping	48	62	64	40	N. E.	Fine.
22	Off Taiping	46	61	61	45	S. E.	Fine.
23	Between Taiping and Wuhu	45	65	65	45	W.	Fine.
24	Off Kewheen	50	62	62	42	W.	Fine.
25	Between Kewheen & Tsung-yang	46	63	63	44	N. W.	Fine.
26	Off Nganking-foo	49	62	62	45	N.	Fine.
27	Above Tungliu	48	65	65	48	N.	Fine.
Sund. 28	Near Pangtsch-hien	53	52	58	48	N. E.	Fine, strong breeze.
29	Off Hukau	31	48	48	28	N. E.	Fine.
30	Off Kiukiang-foo	39	?	44	31	E.	Fine.

Date, 1868.	Position.	Ther. in Shade, 7 a.m.		Ther. in Shade, 4 p.m.		Extreme Heat.	Extreme Cold.	Wind.	Weather.
		deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.				
Dec. 1	Between Kewkeang & Kechow	38	51	51	34			Calm	Fine.
2	Passing Kechow	49	55	55	42			N.E.	Cloudy.
3	Between Kechow & Hwanchow	48	54	54	37			N.W.	Cloudy.
4	Above Hwanchow	43	53	53	37			E.	Showery.
Sund. 5	Between Hwanchow & Yanglo	47	48	50	43			E.	Rainy.
6	Between Yanglo and Hankow	36	?	48	36			E.	Foggy, fine.
7	At anchor off Hankow	43	57	57	39			N.E.	Fine.
8	do.	47	63	63	42			Calm.	Fine.
9	do.	52	54	57	48			N.E.	Rainy.
10	do.	45	57	57	39			N.E.	Fine.
11	do.	54	58	58	44			E.	Fine.
Sund. 12	Between Hankow & Hwanchow	50	?	50	47			E.	Foggy, showery.
13	Betw. Hwanchow & Woochang	35	56	56	35			N.	Fine.
14	Between Hwanchow and Paho	43	?	50	32			N.	Fine.
15	Between Paho and Shihwayu	37	51	51	31			S.E.	Fine.
16	Between Shihwayu & Woosuh	43	43	52	43			S.E.	Rainy, hail.
17	Between Woosuh & Kew-keang	44	45	53	44			S.E.	Rainy, squally.
18	do.	44	?	54	42			E.	Rainy, squally.
Sund. 19	do.	44	44	49	41			N.	Rainy.
20	Near Kew-keang	42	46	51	42			E.	Rainy.
21	At anchor below Kew-keang	47	?	57	42			W.	Rainy.
22	do.	43	46	54	43			E.	Rainy.
23	do.	43	?	49	39			W.	Rainy.
24	Between Kew-keang & Tungliu	44	46	50	42			N.E.	Rainy, strong br.
25	Between Tungliu & Nganking	43	45	47	41			N.E.	Rainy.
Sund. 26	Between Nganking & Toonglu	39	41	46	39			N.E.	Rain, snow.
27	Between Tookeasow & Woohoo	43	46	49	43			N.E.	Rainy.
28	Between Woohoo & Taiping	41	45	46	40			N.	Rainy.
29	Between Taiping and Nanking	39	39	44	37			N.E.	Snow.
30	Between Nanking and Chosan	34	38	46	34			N.E.	Snow.
31	Between Chosan and Plover P.	34	41	43	34			N.E.	Cloudy.
1859.									
Jan. 1	At Shanghai	36	47	47	33			W.	Fine.
Sund. 2	do.	32	33	37	28			N.W.	Fine.
3	do.	29	34	40	27			N.W.	Fine.
4	do.	23	38	40	23			S.W.	Fine.
5	do.	30	39	45	30			N.W.	Fine.
6	do.	26	43	47	26			N.W.	Fine.
7	do.	30	?	41	30			N.W.	Fine.
8	do.	29	41	45	29			E.	Fine.
Sund. 9	do.	36	51	54	36			S.	Fine.
10	do.	37	55	53	34			W.	Fine.
11	do.	31	45	52	31			N.W.	Fine.
12	do.	33	47	53	33			E.	Fine.
13	do.	36	53	56	36			W.	Fine.
14	do.	42	42	47	33			N.E.	Rainy, squally.
15	do.	29	37	49	28			N.W.	Fine.
Sund. 16	do.	27	39	44	27			W.	Fine.
17	do.	29	37	44	25			N.W.	Fine, squally.
18	do.	21	40	40	21			S.	Fine.
19	do.	35	55	55	35			S.	Fine.
20	do.	41	49	52	41			N.E.	Foggy.

Date, 1859.	Position.	Ther. in Shade, F. & C.		Extreme Heat	Extreme Cold.	Wind.	Weather.
		Ther. in Shade, F. & C.	Ther. in Shade, F. & C.				
Jan. 21	At Shanghai	deg. 44	deg. 45	deg. 47	deg. 39	N. E.	Rainy.
22	do.	39	42	...	...	N.	Rainy.
Sund. 23	do.	37	34	...	...	N. W.	Rain, snow.
24	do.	34	41	...	...	N.	Cloudy.
25	do.	39	?	...	...	N. E.	Rainy.
26	Steaming down River	42	41	...	27	N. E.	Cloudy.
27	Anchor at Woosung	30	31	...	27	N. E.	Fine.
28	Steaming down River	31	43	...	26	N. N. E.	Fine.
29	Bet. Woosung & Hong-Kong	49	50	...	...	N. N. E.	Cloudy.
Sund. 30	do.	53	54	...	...	N. N. E.	Misty rain.
31	do.	56	58	...	...	N. E.	Cloudy.
Feb. 1	Pedro Blanca in sight	59	66	...	...	² N.	Fine.
2	Anchor at Hong-Kong	56	57	...	...	² N. W.	Showery.
3	Canton River	53	51	...	...	² N.	Cloudy.
4	do.	45	46	...	...	² N. W.	Rainy.
5	do.	44	?	...	...	² N.	Showery.
Sund. 6	do.	46	51	...	...	⁴ N. W.	Cloudy.
7	do.	48	55	...	...	² N. W.	Cloudy.
8	do.	46	61	...	...	¹ S. E.	Fine.
9	do.	54	64	...	...	¹ S. E.	Misty rain.
10	do.	59	69	...	...	Calm.	Fine.
11	do.	59	68	...	...	² N. W.	Fine.
12	do.	59	68	...	...	³ W.	Fine.
Sund. 13	do.	53	69	...	...	² N. W.	Fine.
14	do.	52	69	...	...	² S. E.	Fine.
15	do.	59	71	...	...	Calm.	Fine.
16	Anchor at Macao	64	67	...	...	Calm.	Fine.
17	Between Macao and Hainan	58	63	...	...	N. E.	Fine.
18	Hainan	70	73	...	...	N. E.	Fine.
19	Hollangahan	64	68	...	...	E.	Fine.
Sund. 20	St John's	62	65	...	...	E. N. E.	Fine.
21	Between St John's and C. R.	57	58	...	...	N. E.	Cloudy.
22	Hong-Kong	53	60	...	...	N.	Fine.
23	do.	53	66	...	...	E.	Fine.
24	do.	53	60	...	...	E.	Showery.
25	do.	59	64	...	...	E.	Showery.
26	do.	65	73	...	...	N. E.	Cloudy.
Sund. 27	do.	69	75	...	...	Calm.	Misty rain.
28	do.	73	73	...	...	Calm.	Cloudy.
Mar. 1	do.	73	74	...	...	Calm.	Showery.
2	Canton River	69	74	...	...	S. E.	Thunder, lightg. &c.
3	do.	65	60	...	...	E.	Rainy.
4	Steaming out of River	51	56	...	...	N. E.	Cloudy.
5	Lat. N., Long. E.	71	74	...	...	E.	Fine.
Sund. 6		77	70	...	...	E.	Fine.
7	12° 40' "	80	82	...	...	E.	Fine.
8	10° 7' "	80	82	...	...	E.	Fine.
9	7° 23' "	80	82	...	...	S. E.	Fine.
10	4° 20' "	82	83	...	...	S. E.	Showery.
11	Pedro Blanca	79	76	...	...	N. W.	Showery.

Date, 1859.	Position.	Thermometers.				Wind.	Weather.
		Ther. in Shade, 7 a.m.	Ther. in Shade, 4 p.m.	Extreme Heat.	Extreme Cold.		
Mar. 12	At Singapore	deg. 76	deg. 82	deg. ...	deg. ...	N. E.	Showery.
Sund. 13	Left Singapore 2 P. M.	82	83	...	...	W.	Fine.
14	M. Straits of Malacca	79	84	...	...	W.	Fine.
15	At Penang	82	85	...	...	N. W.	Fine.
16	Left Penang 8 A. M.	80	85	...	...	E.	Fine.
17	Lat. Long.	84	...	...	...	N.	Fine.
18							
19							
Sund. 20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
Sund. 27							
28							
29							
30							
31							

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.