§ 4. If, on arrival of the produce at the port of entry, loss of the export duty certificate be alleged, the export duty can be lodged with the Customs until the Customs authorities shall ascertain the fact from those of the port of shipment.

§ 5. Native produce, accompanied by a certificate that the coast-trade duty has been paid at the second port, may be carried to any other port or ports in China, without payment of further duty to the Maritime Customs.*

§ 6. Native produce carried from Shanghai to Hankow, or Kiukiang, or vice versa, pays a full import or export duty and coast-trade duty. While the river trade continues under the Provisional Rules now in force, these duties will be levied at Shanghai. If the produce in question be entered for re-export to a foreign port, the coast-trade duty will be deposited and refunded as provided in Clause 2 of this Rule.

---

**NO. 125 LOCAL LAND REGULATIONS of the British Concession at Tientsin and General Regulations for the Tientsin Consular District. Peking, 26th November, 1866.**

**CONTENTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preamble</th>
<th>638</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**LOCAL LAND REGULATIONS.**

1. Boundaries and limits defined 637
2. Former Regulations repealed 637
3. Leases and transfers 637
4. Qualifications required in a land-renter 638
5. Land devoted to public use. Boundary stones 638
6. Land tax—when payable 639
7. Annual meeting of land-renters 639
7A. Wharfage dues for Fei-ho Conservancy and local waterways 730
7B. Taku Bar and local waterways 1096
8. Committee of land-renters 639
9. Tenure of office and special powers of Committee 640
10. Funds and accounts 640
11. Committee have power to make bye-laws 640
12. Committee, how to be sued 641
13. Land-renters’ meetings and voters’ qualifications 641
14. Chairman of land-renters’ meetings. Voting, &c. 642
15. Consul’s approval of Resolutions necessary in certain cases 642
16. Consular Constable and land-renters’ police 642
17. Penalties for carrying firearms, &c. 643
18. Licences 643
19. Storage of combustible materials 644
20. Vessels mooring along the Bund 644
21. Recovery of penalties 644
22. Persons acting in execution of these Regulations not to be personally liable 645
23. Proof of Regulations 645
Consular veto 1095
Municipal Police 1105
Approved Bye-Laws 645

*Note.—In June, 1863, it was decided that in lieu of the certificate referred to in § 5, a drawback certificate for the coast-trade duty paid at the port of shipment should be issued there.
CONTENTS—continued.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Former Regulations repealed</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mode of acquiring land outside the limits of the British Settlement</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Registration of leases and charges on Land</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Licences</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>British vessels entering port to anchor as Harbour Master shall direct, and to hoist the Blue Peter 24 hours before departure</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Vessels entering port to keep their colours hoisted till duly reported</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sailing vessels to report and clear at Taku</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Steamers bound up the river may report and clear at Tientsin</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Unregistered vessels belonging to British subjects not to fly the British ensign</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Discharge of firearms from British vessels in the anchorages</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>British vessels laden with gunpowder, &amp;c., not to anchor within one mile of the Settlement</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Stones, &amp;c., and dead bodies not to be thrown overboard from British vessels in the anchorages</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Masters of British vessels accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore, and not to give their officers or men leave to go into the country without the sanction of the Consul or Vice-Consul</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Masters of British vessels not to discharge or leave behind any seaman or other person</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Fees and penalties to be summarily recovered</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Proof of Regulations</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Publication of Regulations and recovery of penalties</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Power of Minister to repeal or alter Regulations</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preamble.

TIENTSIN LOCAL LAND REGULATIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Whereas by Section 85 of the “China and Japan Order in Council, 1865,”* it is provided amongst other things that “Her Majesty’s Minister in China may from time to time make such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order and good government of British subjects resident in or resorting to China,” and also that he “may make any such Regulations apply either throughout China, or to some one or more of the Consular Districts in China, and may by any such Regulations repeal or alter any Regulations made for any such purpose as aforesaid before the commencement of this order,” and whereas, in the Consular District of Tientsin, a certain quantity of land, commonly known and described as the British Settlement, has been rented in perpetuity from the Government of China by the Crown of Great Britain, and sublet by Her Majesty through Her Consul to various lessees; and whereas it is expedient that Regulations should be made for the peace, order, and good government of the said lessees of the British Crown, and of all persons within the limits of the said Settlement, and also for the peace, order, and good government of all British subjects within the said Consular District of Tientsin; and whereas it seems further to be urgently required that such Regulations should have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty; be it therefore ordered that the following Local Land Regulations

* Repealed. See Order in Council of 24th October, 1904 (No. 156), Article 169.
shall have effect and be binding upon all persons residing or being within the limits of the said Settlement, as to all matters and things comprised therein, from and after the expiration of one calendar month, after the same shall have been affixed and kept exhibited at the office of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Tientsin; and be it further ordered that the following General Regulations shall in like manner be binding upon all British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin, it being understood that the obligation of foreigners to conform to and obey the said Regulations is derived from their individual consent and from being lessees of land under the British Crown with the sanction and consent of their national authorities.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Peking, China, this 26th day of November, 1866.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

 LOCAL LAND REGULATIONS.

1. The land to which these Regulations apply is bounded on the east by the Pei-ho River, on the west by the high road between Tientsin and Taku, on the north by the French Settlement, and on the south by the American Lots. Its limits are defined also by four boundary stones set up on the N.E., N.W., S.E., and S.W. angles of the Settlement.

Former Local Land Regulations repealed.

2. The Local Regulations published by Acting Consul Gibson on the 27th October, 1863, and the Supplementary Regulations published by Acting Vice-Consul Dennys on the 1st June, 1864, are hereby repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being embodied in the present Local Land Regulations.

Leases and Transfers.

3. The leases of all lots in the Settlement shall be deposited in Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate in original, and all transfers of lots or portions of lots under the said leases shall be made by the parties to the transfer or their duly authorized representatives in the presence of an officer of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, and shall be registered at the said Consulate within one month of such transfer under a penalty not exceeding $100.

All charges by way of mortgage, whether of a legal or equitable character made in the Consular District of Tientsin shall be
registered in conformity with the Regulations in force concerning the registration of charges by way of mortgage on land in China, otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the execution of said deed.

**Qualifications required in a Land Renter.**

4. All British subjects and all naturalized British subjects may rent land in the British Settlement, but in no case shall a Chinese subject be permitted to do so, nor shall the subject of any other foreign State be allowed to rent land in the said Settlement unless he shall undertake in writing, in his own name and with the officially certified consent of his national authority, to obey all such Regulations and Bye-Laws as may have been already made or sanctioned or as may hereafter from time to time be made or sanctioned by Her Britannic Majesty’s Minister for the peace, order and good government of the said Settlement and all persons resident therein, it being also distinctly stipulated and expressly provided in the said agreement that, in case of the breach or non-performance by the said foreigner of any of the said Regulations or Bye-Laws which may be for the time being in force, then and in that case it shall be lawful for Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul, Vice-Consul, or other person duly authorized by Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul for the time being to re-enter and re-possess all the land leased to the said foreigner within the limits of the said Settlement and all buildings thereon on behalf of Her Majesty, her heirs, successors and assigns, and all interest, right, title and claim of the said foreign lessee of the said land, his executors, administrators and assigns to the premises demised by the lease of the said land or any part thereof shall thereupon absolutely cease and determine.

Be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul, or other person duly authorized so to do, to enforce in like manner the same penalty of re-entry on the part of the Crown against the lessee of any land within the limits of the said Settlement, if any native of China be allowed by the said lessee to erect or occupy any house or building upon the said land.

**Land devoted to Public Uses. Boundary Stones.**

5. The land which has been set apart for roads and bund shall remain henceforth dedicated to the same use, and the lessees or their representatives shall put up boundary stones to define the limits of their respective lots. These stones shall be put up in the presence of a British Consular Officer, and in cases where any portion of any lot is transferred, the part so transferred shall in like manner be defined by boundary stones set up by the parties to the transfer, or their representatives, in the presence of some duly authorized Officer of Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul.

Should the owner of any land in the Settlement neglect or refuse
to put up such boundary stones when called upon by Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul to do so, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $25 for his original neglect and to an additional penalty not exceeding $5 per day for each succeeding day’s neglect or refusal to comply with the said Consul’s requisition.

Land Tax when payable.

6. The Chinese land tax of 1,500 copper cash per mow as reserved in the Crown leases shall be paid by the several lessees thereof into Her Britannic Majesty’s Consulate within twenty-one days next after the 30th of September of each year.

Annual Meeting of Land Renters.

7. It being expedient and necessary for the better order and good government of the Settlement that some provisions should be made for the making of roads and jetties, and for cleansing, lighting, watering and draining the Settlement generally, and establishing a watch or police force therein, and paying the person necessarily employed in any municipal office or capacity, the British Consul shall, in the month of April* of each year, convene a general meeting of land renters, giving twelve days’ notice of said meeting, to devise ways and means for raising the requisite funds for the aforesaid purposes; and at such meeting it shall be competent to the said renters, or a majority of them, in public meeting duly assembled to declare an assessment upon the aggregate area of the lots in the Settlement, towards which assessment each land renter shall pay a sum exactly proportionate to his own quantity of ground, and it shall also be competent for the said renters, or a majority of them as aforesaid, to impose other rates and taxes in the form of dues on all goods landed or shipped on or from the bund within the limits of the said Settlement, and in the form of mooring charges to be levied on such vessels as may make fast to the mooring posts set up for their accommodation within the said limits provided the said rates or taxes levied in the form of dues shall in no case exceed the amount of one-tenth of one per cent. on the value of the goods landed or shipped on or from the said bund.

The scale of wharfage dues and mooring charges thus fixed at the annual meeting of land renters shall be communicated by Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul to the Consuls of other nations and to the Local Chinese Authorities.

7a. Wharfage Dues for Pei-ho Conservancy and Local Waterways.†
7b. Taku Bar and Local Waterways.‡

Committee of Land Renters.

8. It shall be competent to the land renters as aforesaid in public meeting duly assembled, under and in accordance with the provisions

* Altered in 1885 to: “Consul shall, in the month of January.”
† See Regulation of 22nd July, 1901 (No. 145).
‡ See Regulation of 11th February, 1907 (No. 185).
of the above Regulation No. 7, to appoint by ballot or otherwise, as may be agreed upon at the aforesaid annual general meeting, an Executive Committee or Council of not more than five or less than three land renters, for the purpose of levying the rates, dues and taxes hereinafter mentioned, and applying the funds realised from the same for the purposes aforesaid, and for carrying out the Regulations now made. Be it further ordered that the said Committee when appointed shall have power and authority to levy and apply the said rates, dues and taxes for the purposes aforesaid, and also that the said Committee or their secretary have full power and authority to sue for all arrears of such rates, dues and taxes and recover the same from all defaulters in Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Courts if the said defaulters or any of them be British subjects, and in the Consular Courts under whose jurisdiction such defaulters may be if the said defaulters or any of them be not British subjects.

Tenure of Office and Special Powers of Committee.

9. The Committee shall hold office for one year from the date of their election, and shall have power of themselves to fill up any vacancies that may occur during their term of office.

They shall elect their own chairman and may from time to time appoint, pay out of the municipal funds, and remove such officers and servants as they think fit.

Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum, and in all questions upon which the members are equally divided the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Funds and Accounts.

10. The Committee shall administer the municipal funds at their discretion for the purposes specified in Regulation No. 7 of these Regulations, and in as far as such expenditure shall have been sanctioned at the annual general meeting of land renters, or at any special general meeting called to vote expenses, provided they do not exceed the sums voted at such meetings.

Be it further ordered that the said Committee shall appoint an auditor at least seven days before the annual general meeting of land renters to audit the accounts kept by them during their year of office, and that they shall also draw up a statement of receipts and disbursements for the same period, and that the said statement and said accounts duly audited be left in the Court Room of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate for at least 24 hours before the assembling of the said annual general meeting, to be open for the inspection of the land renters generally, and that the said accounts be passed finally, if correct, at the said meeting.

Bye-Laws.

11. The Committee shall have power and authority from time to time to make Bye-laws for the purpose of better enabling them 640
to carry out the objects of these Regulations, and such Bye-laws if adopted by a special general meeting of the land renters and approved by Her Britannic Majesty’s Minister, shall be of the same force and effect as these Regulations.

Committee may be sued in Her Britannic Majesty’s Consular Court.

12. The Committee shall be liable to be sued, through their Secretary, in Her Britannic Majesty’s Consular Court at Tientsin by any person who may deem himself injured by any act of the Committee or its officers, and, should the plaintiff obtain damages in any such suit, said damages and the costs of such suit shall be summarily recoverable by Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul and paid out of the funds levied under the authority of these Local Land Regulations.

Land Renters’ Meetings and Voters’ Qualifications.

13. In addition to the annual general meeting of land renters Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul may at any time when it appears to him needful or on the requisition of the Chairman of the Land Renters’ Committee, or on that of at least five of the land renters or their representatives, provided such requisition set forth satisfactory grounds for such request, convene a general meeting of land renters, giving seven days’ notice of the meeting and its object. The resolutions passed by a majority at all general meetings, annual as well as occasional, upon subjects which these meetings are competent to consider, shall be binding upon all renters of land and their representatives within the limits of the Settlement, provided that at such meeting at least one-third of the resident land renters or their representatives are present, [and all registered owners of at least mows of land within the said limits shall be entitled to a vote at the said annual and other duly convened general meetings. Provided always that this clause shall not entitle any land renter or any firm to more than one vote].*

* Cancelled, from “and all registered” to “than one vote.” See Provisional Rules below substituted.

Provisional Rules for Voting at Land Renters’ Meetings at Tientsin.

1. The registered lessees of undivided concession lots and their representatives shall be entitled to vote at all land renters’ meetings and to sit upon the Municipal Council, each of the said undivided lots carrying with it one vote.

2. Where an original concession lot has been subdivided, the sub-tenants may jointly nominate a representative, who shall then be entitled to vote for the whole lot and to sit upon the Council.

3. The recognised agents in the actual employ of absent land renters and the holder of written authority (either special or general) to act for qualified voters absent from any meeting shall alone be deemed representatives. Provided that if lots be registered as the property of married women or infants the legal male representatives of said married women and infants may, in respect of such representation, vote and sit upon the Council.

4. The resolutions, passed by a majority of votes at all general meetings upon subjects which these meetings are competent to consider, shall be binding upon all renters and their representatives provided that at such meetings at least one-third
Chairman of the Land Renters' Meetings, &c.

14. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall be ex-officio Chairman of all general meetings of land renters, and in his absence then such land renter as the majority of voters present shall nominate, and at all such general meetings the chairman shall have a casting vote in questions upon which the voters present are equally divided in opinion.

Consul's approval of a Resolution passed at a General Meeting necessary to its validity in certain cases.

15. In all cases in which land renters in public meeting duly assembled, as provided by these Regulations, decide upon any matter of a municipal nature not already enumerated and affecting the general interests, such decision shall first be submitted to the Consul for his approval, and unless such approval be officially given such resolution shall not be valid and binding. Provided always that a term of seven days shall elapse between the date of the Resolution and the signification of approval by the Consul, during which term any person considering himself prejudiced in property or interests by the Resolution may represent his case to the Consul for consideration. After the expiration of the term of seven days, the Consular approval, if signified, shall be final. Provided also that, should the Consul signify his disapproval of the resolution and should his veto be protested against in writing by three or more of the land renters within a further period of seven days from the date of its being made known, it shall be lawful for the said land renters to appeal through the Consul to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, whose decision shall be final.

The Consular Constable and Land Renters' Police may apprehend all Persons found committing or charged with committing certain offences.

16. It shall be lawful for the Consular constable and the land renters' policemen, when these latter shall have been sworn in as special constables by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, to apprehend forthwith all persons whatsoever within the limits of the Settlement who may be found in the act of committing a nuisance or committing

of the land renters or their representatives are present, and provided such resolutions may be carried also by a show of hands in the first instance if a division be not at the time demanded. Provided also that if Her Britannic Majesty's Consul or his duly authorized representative be absent from any general meeting the resolutions passed at such meetings shall not be binding without his approval.

5. No transfer of land in the settlement shall be registered between the date of the 12 days' notice concerning the annual general meeting and the day of the meeting.

6. Any person claiming a vote which has not been previously registered shall register such vote at least seven days before any meeting at which the vote is to be used or the vote will not be allowed.

7. The accounts of the retiring Council having been previously duly audited, shall be passed, if possible, at the annual meeting, and the estimates for the coming year voted at the same meeting.
GREAT BRITAIN.

[Nov. 26, 1866.

[Land Regulations. Tientsin.]

a felony or breaking the peace or being drunk and disorderly, or who may be charged with the commission of the said offences; and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall in the first instance enquire into the said charge, and deal with the accused according to law if he be a British subject, and, if not, the said Consul shall send the accused in custody to his own national authority with a statement and with the evidence of the crime or offence on account of which he had been apprehended, and if the accused have no Consular Representative at Tientsin, then Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall request the local Chinese authorities to deal with the case, and shall depute an officer of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate to act as an assessor at the trial of the accused.

Provided always that no constable shall, without a special warrant, enter any occupied lot or compound for the purpose of apprehending any person or persons therein, unless called upon by one of its occupants to do so, or unless pursuing an offender into said lot or compound.

Penalties for carrying Firearms, &c., about the Settlement, and for other herein specified Offences.

17. The masters, mates, and seamen of merchant vessels shall not be allowed to carry firearms or other dangerous weapons about the Settlement, nor shall persons be permitted to drive or ride furiously along the bund and roads nor causelessly to create a noise or disturbance thereon. It shall be the duty of the Consular constable and other special constables charged with enforcing these Regulations to apprehend any person whatsoever offending against this Regulation, and to bring him in the first instance before Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who may punish the offender for each offence, if said offender be a British subject, by a fine not exceeding $10, or by one week's imprisonment, with or without hard labour.

If the said offender, however, be not a British subject, then Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall send him in custody to his own national authority, with a statement of the offence on account of which he has been apprehended. Provided that should the said offender have no Consular representative at Tientsin then Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall request the local Chinese authorities to deal with the case, and shall depute an officer of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate to act as an assessor at the trial of the accused.

Licences.

18. No tavern, public-house, boarding-house, or house of entertainment shall be opened within the limits of the Settlement without a licence from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and without paying the annual licence fee in such behalf payable, and said licence shall be granted subject at any time to revocation should it be proved that such house or tavern is conducted in an improper or disreputable manner or that the inmates or frequenters thereof
misconduct themselves or act in a disorderly manner. Persons convicted of a breach of this Regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100, which fine shall be summarily recoverable by Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul from the proprietor of the house if he be a leaseholder or British subject, and if not, from the leaseholder upon whose land the said house is situated.

**Combustible Materials not to be stored in the Settlement or in Ships moored to the British Bund.**

19. No vessel laden with gunpowder or other dangerous combustible material shall be allowed to be moored to the mooring posts along the British bund, nor shall any such aforesaid materials be stored in houses or godowns within the limits of the Settlement under a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this Regulation, which penalty shall be summarily recoverable from the hirer of said building or the leaseholder of the lot upon which said building is situated, as the case may be, in the same way as the penalty attached to a breach of Regulation No. 18 of these Regulations.

**Vessels Mooring along the Bund.**

20. All vessels that moor along the British bund must fasten their hawser to the mooring posts set apart for their use, paying such mooring charges in that behalf as are payable, and the police of the Settlement shall see that no hawser or chain cables are made fast to trees, or fixed in such a way as to impede the public path.

**Penalties summarily recoverable and their Amounts payable to the Land Renters’ Committee.**

21. The Committee of Land Renters or their Secretary may recover summarily before Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul, or other Consul having competent jurisdiction, all penalties imposed by these Regulations and by any Bye-laws which may hereafter be framed under the said Regulations and approved by Her Majesty’s Minister; and it shall be lawful for the said Consul to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty incurred together with such costs attending the conviction as he, the said Consul, shall think fit. All penalties so recovered shall be carried to the credit of the said land renters’ Committee, in diminution of the general expenditure authorized by the provisions of these Local Land Regulations. Provided that in case any person liable to any penalty, or any defaulters or owners or shippers or consignees of goods refusing to pay any rate, due, tax, or fine, have no Consular Representative at the Port of Tientsin then the said Committee shall, with the consent of the local authorities and under powers delegated, try them to this end, be at liberty to detain and sell such portion of the goods, or use such other means as with the consent of the local authorities may be necessary to obtain payment of such rate, due, tax, or fine.
No. 125.]

GREAT BRITAIN. [Nov. 26, 1866.

[General Regulations. Tientsin.]

Persons acting in execution of these Regulations not to be personally liable.

22. No matter or thing done or contract entered into by the Committee, nor any matter or thing done by any member thereof or by any person whosoever acting under the direction of the Committee, shall, if the matter or thing were done or the contract entered into bona fide for the purpose of executing these Regulations, subject them, or any of them personally to any action, liability, claim, or demand whatsoever; and any expense properly and with due authority incurred by the Committee, or by any Member thereof, or by any person whosoever acting under the direction of the Committee shall be borne and repaid out of the fund collected under the authority of these Regulations.

Proof of Regulations.

23. For the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any of these Regulations, and for all other purposes, a printed copy of the Regulation purporting to be certified under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Minister in China, shall be conclusive evidence of the Regulation, and no proof of the handwriting or seal purporting to certify the same shall be required.

Approved Bye-Laws.

I.—That the bund being now complete the full mooring charge of 5 Mexican cents per register ton shall in future be charged on all sailing vessels.

III.—That the Treasurer of the Municipal Council shall at no time retain in his hands more than 1,000 taels. Any excess over this amount is to be deposited in a bank at Shanghai; “but when extraordinary expenditure is immediately contemplated, the Honorary Treasurer is empowered to retain in his hands a larger sum.”

IV.—That any owner of a portion of a lot measuring 4 mows or more, provided there be a foreign residence thereon, shall be entitled to a vote, excepting, however, the Municipal lot, for which no vote shall be allowed.

Any person or firm residing in the British settlement at Tientsin, being neither land renter nor representative of such, paying in the name of the person or firm wharfage dues or taxes to the British Municipality of not less than 100 taels per annum shall be entitled to a vote at all meetings of land renters in the British Settlement.

The vote under this head not to be transferable and to cease upon the voter becoming either a land renter or representative of such on the British Settlement.

VII.—That after 31st December, 1867, no wheel barrows or heavy drays shall be allowed to ply in the Settlement.

This prohibition not to extend to light carts.

General Regulations.

Former Regulations repealed and present ones binding upon all British Subjects at the Port of Tientsin.

1. The Consular Regulations for the Port of Tientsin published by Acting-Consul Gibson on the 27th October, 1863, are hereby repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abro-
gated being embodied in the present General Regulations, and the said General Regulations apply to the whole Consular District of Tientsin including the outport of Taku, and shall be binding upon all British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin.

Mode of acquiring Land outside the Limits of the British Settlement.

2. Any British subject desiring to rent land from a Chinese proprietor outside the limits of the British Settlement shall, in the first instance, apply to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul officially in writing, stating the name and surname of the Chinese proprietor and specifying by plan the locality, boundaries and measurements in mow and square feet of the said land; and the said Consul will thereupon enquire whether any impediment exists to the renting of the said land, and if it be ascertained that no such impediment exists the applicant may then settle with the Chinese proprietor the price and condition of sale. Said applicant shall thereupon lodge with Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, the Chinese proprietor's deed of sale in duplicate accompanied by a plan clearly marking the boundaries of the said land, and containing a statement of the amount of land tax payable annually to the Chinese Government upon the said land. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall then transmit the deeds to the Chinese local authorities for examination, and, if the sale be regular, said deeds will be returned to the Consul duly sealed by the said Chinese local authority and the purchase money can then be paid.

If there are graves or coffins on the land rented their removal must be a matter of separate agreement.

Registration of Leases and of Charges on Land.

3. All such conveyances or leases of land so purchased as aforesaid shall be registered at the British Consulate, within one month from the time of the completion of the sale, under a penalty not exceeding $100; and all charges by way of mortgages made in the Consular district of Tientsin whether of a legal or equitable character, shall be registered as is provided in Clause III. of the Local Land Regulations; otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the execution of said deed.

Transfers.

4. All transfers of land purchased by British subjects within the Consular district of Tientsin, but outside the limits of the British Settlement shall be made by the parties to the transfer or their duly authorized representatives, in the presence of an officer of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Tientsin or Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consulate at Taku, and shall be registered.
at said Consulate or Vice-Consulate within one month of such transfer, under a penalty not exceeding $100.

**Licences.**

5. No British subject shall be allowed to establish any tavern, public house, boarding house, or house of entertainment at Tientsin or Taku, or in the Consular district of Tientsin or Taku, without a licence from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul, and without paying the annual licence fee in such behalf payable, and said licence shall be granted subject at any time to revocation should it be proved that such house or tavern is improperly conducted or that the inmates or frequenters thereof misconduct themselves or act in a disorderly manner. Persons convicted of a breach of this Regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100.

**British Vessels entering Port to anchor as Harbour Master shall direct and to hoist the Blue Peter twenty-four hours before departure.**

6. All British vessels entering port shall anchor at Taku or Tientsin only in such places as the Harbour Master, or other person duly authorized by the Customs House Authorities, shall appoint, and whenever any one of the said vessels is about to leave port she shall hoist the Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. Each breach of this Regulation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $50.

**Vessels entering Port to keep their Colours hoisted till duly reported.**

7. Every British vessel shall show her colours on entering port and keep them hoisted until she has been reported and her papers have been lodged at either the Vice-Consulate at Taku or the Consulate at Tientsin; and the master of every British vessel arriving at Taku, a steamer bound up the river to Tientsin excepted, shall deposit his ship's papers, together with a summary of the manifest of her cargo, at Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consulate at Taku within 48 hours if in the inner anchorage and within 72 if in the outer, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene. Masters shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this Regulation.

**All Sailing Vessels to report and clear at Taku.**

8. Every British sailing vessel, whether intending to pass up the river to Tientsin or not, shall report at the Vice-Consulate at Taku, and lodge her papers there. Provided that, if a sailing vessel passes up the river to Tientsin, she shall take up with her the "Ship's Articles," and deposit said document at the Consulate at Tientsin. Said articles shall be handed back to the master when the vessel is about to return to Taku, where she shall receive her other papers and port clearance at the Vice-Consulate.

647
[No. 125.]

[General Regulations. Tientsin.]

Steamers bound up the river may report and clear at Tientsin.

9. British steamers bound for Tientsin shall not be required to report and lodge their papers at Taku, but may report and clear at Tientsin. Provided that if a steamer bound for Tientsin remain for more than 3 hours at Taku, unless she can show reasonable cause for so doing, she shall report and lodge her papers at Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consulate there under a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this Regulation.

Unregistered Vessels belonging to British Subjects not to fly the British Ensign.

10. Should any vessel the property of a British subject, but not provided with a certificate of registry or other recognised pass, hoist the British ensign within the anchorages, or should she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British ensign as not to be clearly distinguished from it, the master of such vessel shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding $100.

Discharge of Firearms from British Vessels in the Anchorages prohibited.

11. The discharge of guns and other firearms from British vessels in the anchorages is prohibited under a penalty not exceeding $50 for each offence.

British Vessels laden with Gunpowder, &c., not to anchor within one mile of the Settlement of Tientsin.

12. No British vessel laden with gunpowder, or other dangerous combustible materials, shall be allowed to anchor within one mile of the British Settlement at Tientsin under a penalty not exceeding $200.

Stones, &c., and Dead Bodies not to be thrown overboard from British Vessels in the Anchorages.

13. Stones, ballast, or cinders shall not be thrown overboard from British vessels in the Tientsin anchorage under penalty of $50 for every such offence, nor shall the bodies of seamen or other persons dying on board British vessels, in either the Tientsin or Taku anchorages, be thrown overboard under a like penalty of $50 for every such offence.

Masters of British Vessels accountable for the conduct of their Crews on shore, and not to give their Officers or Men leave to go into the Country without the sanction of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul.

14. All masters of British vessels shall so far as English law permits be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore, and shall not give their mates, engineers, or men leave to go into
the country either at Taku or Tientsin without the express sanction of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul. Masters convicted of a breach of this Regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100 for each offence, and should any such mate, engineer, or other member of the crew of a British vessel go into the country without the permission of the said Consul or Vice-Consul he shall be liable to a fine of $100 or one month's imprisonment.

15. No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship shall be discharged or left behind at this Port any Seaman or other Person belonging to the said Vessels.

Masters of British Vessels not to discharge or leave behind at this 
Port any Seaman or other Person belonging to the said Vessels.

All Fees and Penalties leviable under the General Regulations to be 
summarily recoverable and carried to the credit of Her Britannic 
Majesty's Government.

16. All fees and penalties leviable under these General Regulations, and under any additional General Regulations which may hereafter be framed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister for the peace, order and good government of British Subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin shall be summarily recoverable by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul either by distress or imprisonment, and the amounts so recovered shall be carried to the credit of Her Britannic Majesty's Government and shown in the Quarterly Accounts of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate or Vice-Consulate.

Proof of Regulations.

17. The provisions of Rule 23 of the Local Land Regulations shall in like manner be available for the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any of the General Regulations.
Publication of Regulations and enforcement of Penalties.

18. A printed copy of these Regulations Local and General shall be affixed and at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the Public Offices of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tientsin and Vice-Consul at Taku, and no penalty shall be enforced for any offence against any of the said Regulations until the said Regulations have been so affixed and kept exhibited during a period of one month. Printed copies of these Regulations shall moreover be provided and sold at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Tientsin at $1 per copy.

Her Majesty's Minister may at any time repeal or alter these Regulations.

19. Her Majesty's Minister may at any time hereafter repeal or alter any or all of the Local Land Regulations and General Regulations now made, should it at any time seem to him expedient or necessary so to do.

(No. 126.) RULES OF PROCEDURE to be observed in Her Majesty's Supreme Court for China, &c., in Admiralty, 1867.*

Whereas it is of urgent necessity that Rules of Procedure in Admiralty Causes should be framed for the guidance of suitors, and whereas, by virtue of provisions contained in 26 and 27 Vict., cap. 24 ("An Act to facilitate the appointment of Vice-Admirals and of Officers in Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's Possessions abroad," &c., &c.), which provisions are, by the 54th section of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, extended to the Supreme Court of China and Japan, the said Supreme Court, as a Vice-Admiralty Court, has jurisdiction in (amongst other things) the matters following:—

1. Claims for seamen's wages;
2. Claims for master's wages, and for his disbursements on account of the ship;
3. Claims in respect of pilotage;
4. Claims in respect of salvage of any ship, or of life or goods therefrom;
5. Claims in respect of towage;
6. Claims for damage done by any ship;
7. Claims in respect of bottomry or respondentia bonds;
8. Claims in respect of any mortgage where the ship has been sold by a decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and the proceeds are under its control;
9. Claims between the owners of any ship registered, in the possession in which the Court is established, touching the ownership, possession, employment, or earnings of such ship.

* Repealed. The Rules at present in force in China are the Vice-Admiralty Courts Rules of 1883.
No. 142.] GREAT BRITAIN. [March 31, 1899.

(Land Regulations. Tientsin Extension.)

(NO. 142.) LAND REGULATIONS of the British Municipal Extension, Tientsin. 31st March, 1899.

UNDER and in pursuance of the provisions of "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865,"* and of "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1881,"* Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve "The Land Regulations of the British Municipal Extension, Tientsin, 1898," of which a copy is annexed hereto.

SALISBURY.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Office, March 31, 1899.

CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preamble</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total's proclamation</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LAND REGULATIONS.

1. Boundaries and limits. Name. Taku Road | 732 |
2. Control of the British authorities: Municipal Government | 733 |
3. Consular approval | 734 |
4. Leases and transfers. Mortgage, registration | 734 |
5. Boundary stones | 735 |
6. Lands, ponds, &c., for roads and public purposes | 735 |
7. Use of public land, institutions, &c. | 736 |
8. Land tax | 736 |
9. Annual meeting of landowners, feuars, lessees and residents. Consular assent, election of Council, owners' minutes, language | 736 |
10. Other general meetings. Presence of the public at meetings | 737 |
11. Suffrage: Tenants; owners, feuars or lessees; proxies | 738 |
12. Register of voters | 739 |
13. Council: Tenure of office, chairmanship, quorum | 740 |
14. Council: Dismissal and suspension of Councillors | 740 |
15. Proceedings of Council | 740 |
16. Powers of Council. Funds and accounts | 741 |
17. Council: Auditor, audit of accounts | 741 |
18. Council: Power to sue, and liability to be sued | 741 |
19. Council: Private estates of Councillors exempt from legal process | 741 |
20. Council: General powers | 743 |
21. Arrest and temporary imprisonment | 742 |
22. Licences, &c. | 743 |
23. Disorderly houses | 744 |
24. Transit of gunpowder, explosives, or dangerous material | 744 |
25. Police | 744 |
27. Proof of Regulations and bye-laws | 746 |
28. Interpretation of Regulations and bye-laws | 746 |
29. Revision and amendment of Regulations | 746 |
Consular Veto | 1085 |
Municipal Police | 1105 |

Preamble.

Whereas by the terms of the appended Proclamation, issued on the 31st March, 1897, by his Excellency Li-Min-ch'en, Hai-kwan

* Repealed. See Order in Council of 24th October, 1904 (No. 156), Article 160.
Taotai of Tientsin, under the authority and by the direction of his Excellency Wang Wên-shao, Viceroy of Chih-li and Superintendent of Northern Trade, a certain quantity of land adjoining the British Concession in Tientsin has been handed over to the British local authorities for the purposes usually included in "Municipal Government"; and whereas by Section 85 of "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865," it is provided that Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time make Regulations for the peace, good order, and government of British subjects resident in China; and whereas such Regulations have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty.

Be it therefore ordered that the following Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws shall have effect and shall be binding upon all persons residing or being within the limits of the said area as to matters and things comprised therein, from and after one calendar month after the same shall have been affixed in and kept exhibited at Her Majesty's Consulate in Tientsin.

Be it further ordered that the Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws shall in like manner be binding on all British subjects residing or being within the Consular district of Tientsin. It is understood that the obligation of other foreigners residing therein, or owning property, leases, or feus therein anterior to the date of the Taotai's Proclamation, to conform to and obey the said Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws, is derived from their individual assent, together with the sanction and approval of their own national authorities.

---

Taotai's Proclamation.

(Translation).

The land lying west of the Taku Road used formerly to be entirely inhabited by Chinese, and was quite distinct from the foreign Settlements. At present, however, some 800 mow of this land has been leased to British subjects, who have built houses upon their property. The British Consul has frequently discussed with the Taotai the question of making roads in this neighbourhood and removing the nuisances which exist. The Taotai has, therefore, laid the matter before his Excellency Wang, Superintendent of Northern Trade, who, after careful consideration, has given his permission for that portion of land, excepting, however, the Taku Road itself, which is bounded on the east by the Taku Road, west by the Mud Wall, north by a line stretching from the northern extremity of the Concession westward to the Mud Wall, and south by one stretching from the Hsiao Ying-mên to the Young Men's Christian Association building, being under the control of the British authorities, and that the Regulations for same be drawn up by the consultation.

This Proclamation is therefore issued that the people who are inhabiting this land may know that, after the issue of this Proclama-
tion, the British authorities will be empowered to remove nuisances, brothels, and gambling dens; to construct drains, prohibit burials and the exposure of coffins, &c.; and that order will be kept by their police. Land required for roads will be paid for at market value, and people will not be permitted to purposely raise their prices. The Taotai will also appoint special deputies for the extension area, and will increase the number of police officers in the neighbourhood to look after any matters which may arise.

The Regulations which have been drawn up, and which you must implicitly obey, are as follows:—

1. Land belonging to Chinese will remain, as now, the property of the owners, but they must obey the British Regulations. Disorderly characters and persons found breaking the law will be arrested by the British police and handed to the deputies at once, who will send them on for punishment to the Taotai; they will not be retained in the Municipal prison. The British authorities will also have control over sanitation and drainage, and will have power to prohibit the exposure of coffins and burials. If any one within the area has a graveyard and is willing to remove it elsewhere, the Taotai and the Consul will consult together and devise some satisfactory method to enable him to do so. Those who are unwilling to remove their graves must keep them in proper sanitary order.

2. Within a fixed period (to be arranged by the Taotai and Consul) all brothels, gambling dens, disorderly houses, &c., will be closed.

3. The roads which it is proposed to make will be marked out, and a plan of them shown to the Chinese authorities, who will issue a proclamation, from the date of which no building will be permitted on the ground required for the roads. Compensation (which, if necessary, will be settled by the two authorities) will be made to the owners of the land, based on the market value of similar land in the neighbourhood.

4. After the issue of this proclamation, Chinese owning mud houses, or houses in an insanitary condition, may, if they wish it, sell them at a reasonable price to foreigners; but those who do not wish to sell will have, after a period of three years, either to pull their houses down, or, if they object to doing so, meet the requirements of the Regulations.

5. At the end of three years, Chinese landowners possessing any means will have to bear their share of the rates for roads, &c. If there are any public matters affecting them, however, to consult about, they will be allowed to take their part in the discussion; but Regulations on this subject will be drawn up by the Taotai and Consul.

6. Any ponds belonging to Chinese which have to be filled up, but which the owners have not means to fill, must be sold at a reasonable price to the British authorities, who will then do the filling themselves.
March 31, 1899.] GREAT BRITAIN. [No. 142.

[Land Regulations. Tientsin Extension.]

7. After the issue of this proclamation all transfers of land within the area must be registered at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, and for three years no charge will be made for this.

8. The Taku road is a Chinese high road. Neither foreigners nor Chinese will be allowed to encroach upon it by building or by otherwise inconveniencing the traffic.

9. The conveyance of material along the roads to and from the Hai-kuan-ssu Arsenal will be permitted as heretofore.

Police Arrests.

As there are a number of Chinese living at present within this area, the Taotai, or Hsien, will issue warrants for the arrest of any offenders amongst them, and will send their own men to execute the warrants. The Consul, without further inquiry, will instruct the police not to interfere or hinder them in the execution of their duty.

From time to time suitable Regulations will be drawn up, and, should they affect the Chinese, the British and Chinese authorities will consult together before the Regulations are enforced.

After a period of three years, if the land has been entirely leased to foreigners, the Regulations will, as far as they concern the Chinese, be rearranged by the two authorities.

____________________

Regulations.

Boundaries and Limits. Name. Taku Road.

1. The portion of land is bounded on the east by the Taku Road; on the north by a line stretching from the northern boundary of the British Concession to the Wei-tzü, or Mud Wall, that is by and including the half of a road hereafter to be made in continuation of and in line with Fei-lung and Hsin Yüan Roads, and to be named Bristow Road; on the west by the Wei-tzü, or Mud Wall; on the south by and including a recently made road from the Hsiaying Gate to the Taku Road, in continuation of Elgin Avenue.

The portion of land shall be called the British Municipal Extension, and shall be referred to as such in these Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws.

The Taku Road is not to be included, but the grounds, ponds, buildings, and tenements adjoining it or abutting thereon shall, for all the purposes of the Taotai's Proclamation and these Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws, be considered as part and parcel of the British Municipal Extension.

Control of the British Authorities: Municipal Government.

2. In addition to the administrative and sanitary powers specifically mentioned by his Excellency the Taotai in his Pro-
clamoration, "Control of the British Authorities" shall be understood to include power:—

(1) To assess and tax all residents, owners, feuers and lessees under the conditions and limitations hereafter stated in these Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws.

(2) To control the traffic in the thoroughfares, roads, &c., and in times of crisis or danger to exclude all or any traffic, vehicular or personal, provided such exclusion have the approval of the British Consul.

(3) To license, control and [or] exclude hawkers, beggars, storytellers, itinerant tradesmen, coolies, and others who ply for hire, either in person or with horses, barrows, carts, trolleys, cycles, &c., power to license, control, prohibit or close inns, restaurants, tea houses, opium shops, wine shops, theatres, music-halls, or places of amusement, brothels, or other disorderly houses.

(4) To prohibit street and night noises; to abate smoke, or other nuisance; to control and [or] prohibit noxious manufactures or commercial processes inimical to the public health or comfort.

(5) In times of plague, pestilence, epidemics of Asiatic cholera, or other mortal disease, to inspect, to close, and, with due compensation, to destroy tenements, to remove and segregate the victims, and generally to take adequate measures for the protection of the public health.

(6) To interfere with and prosecute all persons treating animals with unnecessary cruelty; to seize, impound and [or] destroy stray or dangerous dogs; and to impound and exact through the intervention of the proper authorities fines for stray animals in general.

(7) To enforce a close time for the purchase and sale of game, and to issue licences for such sale.

(8) To inspect weights and measures, and to prosecute for the possession of false weights, measures, and coins.

(9) To inspect dairies, slaughter-houses, bakeries, and all shops where food is sold; to confiscate food, if it be found adulterated or unfit for human consumption, and to prosecute the sellers; to prohibit the entrance of food from external salesmen who refuse to submit to inspection or to take out licences, if such licences be established.

(10) To maintain special constables and constables; to enrol and maintain volunteer corps, fire brigades, or corps for the salvage of life and property or for the protection of the public health.

(11) To control and prohibit the sale and storage of gunpowder, explosives, mineral and other oils, and likewise to control or prohibit their transit through the streets and thoroughfares; to authorize, prohibit, or regulate the wearing or carriage of fire-arms or weapons.

(12) To raise money by loan secured by the taxes, income, or corporate property of the owners, feuers, lessees, and residents.
(13) To instal gas, water, and electric supply; tramways or other means of facilitating transit of wayfarers or goods, or to grant concessions to others to do so.

(14) To establish or subsidize schools, scholarships, markets, hospitals, bands, swimming or other baths, recreation grounds, libraries, or other institutions which are in western countries regarded as within the scope of municipal action, or which are contributive to the public good.

Provided always that the method and scope in which the said powers are intended to be exercised shall be clearly expressed in Bye-laws, which shall also clearly state the penalties and fines consequent on non-observance. Such Bye-laws, when issued ad interim on the sole authority of the Council hereinafter referred to, shall have the approval of the British Consul or his locum tenens, and shall be submitted for approval, modification, or rejection to the next general meeting of owners, lessees, and residents (referred to in Regulations IX and X).

Consular approval.

3. Here and hereafter in these Regulations and Bye-laws when the approval or assent of the British Consul or his locum tenens is referred to, and such approval or assent is not forthcoming, it shall be lawful for the Council hereinafter referred to or for a majority of the Council, or for the owners, feuers, lessees, and residents in legal general meeting to appeal to Her Majesty's Minister to China, or to his locum tenens, and his decision shall be final.

And further, the words "Her Majesty's Minister" and "Consul" throughout these Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws shall imply the locum tenens of each, if the officials referred to be sick or absent.

Leases and Transfers: Mortgage, registration.

4. The ownership or feu of all lots in the British Municipal Extension shall be registered in the office of the Council hereinafter referred to; and all transfers subsequent to the date of the Taotai's Proclamation shall be so registered, it being understood that for a period of three years from the date of these Regulations no charges be made to existing (31st day of March, 1897) Chinese holders, for the registration of such ownership and transfer; but after three years from the date of these Regulations, failure to register such ownership and transfer, may submit the owner, or new owner in case of transfer, to a fine not exceeding $100 for each period of six months of non-registration.

All charges by way of mortgage, whether of a legal or equitable character, made on property in the British Municipal Extension shall be registered in conformity with existing Regulations for the mortgage of land in China; otherwise such mortgage deed shall not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the same mortgage.
At the British Municipal Extension office accurate maps and plans shall be kept; and such maps and plans and the land register shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee.

Before entering the name of an owner or feuuer on the land register, it shall be the duty of the British Municipal Extension officials to satisfy themselves of the identity of the land in question.

Discrepancies in the actual and titular area or boundaries shall be noted in the register.

No title deed shall be registered unless it has passed through the Consulate of the nationality of the person desiring registration.

**Boundary-Stones.**

5. Owners, feuers, and lessees, or their representatives shall place boundary-stones to mark the limits of their lots. In cases where a portion of a lot is transferred, the portion shall likewise be defined by boundary-stones, which shall be provided by the persons or corporations concerned in the transfer. These stones shall be set up in the presence of an official of the Council hereinafter referred to.

Refusal to set up boundary-stones when called upon by the Council hereinafter referred to or its representative, shall subject the owner, feuuer, lessee, or his representative, to a fine not exceeding $25 for the original refusal or neglect, and a further fine not exceeding $2 for each succeeding day's refusal or neglect.

The illegal and wilful placing or removal of a boundary stone shall subject the perpetrator to a fine not exceeding $250.

**Land, Ponds, &c., for Roads and Public Purposes.**

6. The land, ponds, &c., which have been set aside for roads, recreation, or public advantage shall hereafter remain devoted to that purpose, and the Council hereinafter referred to, acting under the direction of the majority in legally constituted general meeting referred to in Regulations IX and X, shall have power to appropriate land, ponds, and [or] buildings necessary for the construction of new roads, public works, or public institutions, or for the extension of existing roads, works, or institutions;

Provided always that just and equitable value be given for the lands, ponds, buildings, &c., so appropriated, and, if expedient, also compensation for disturbance be given.

Owners, feuers, or lessees who have received notice of disturbance and appropriation, and who are dissatisfied with the price, equivalent, or compensation offered by the Council, may appeal to the British Consul in Tientsin, and, failing remedy of supposed grievance, they may further appeal to Her Majesty's Minister to China, whose decision shall be final.

Should any proprietor, feuuer, or lessee who is not a British subject object to the appropriation of his property, feu, or lease, or to the price, equivalent, and compensation offered for such appropriation...
and disturbance, he, if a foreigner, shall notify both the British Consul and his own Consul—if a Chinese, both the British Consul and the Taotai—of his objection, so that steps may be taken to obviate the difficulty. In the event of failure to effect an adjustment suitable to both parties, the Council may decline all jurisdiction over the land, ponds, &c., in question, withdrawing from such owner, feuers, or lessee all the privileges of the British Municipal Extension as far as may be done without inconvenience to other owners, feuers, lessees, or residents.

_Job of Public Land, Institutions, &c._

7. All land, ponds, and buildings hereafter appropriated at the public cost for the public advantage shall be devoted to the use of all owners, feuers, lessees, and residents, irrespective of nationality, provided the latter have conformed and do conform to these Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws, and to the unwritten rules of decency and public decorum.

Lands and buildings already (31st March, 1897) appropriated to special public purposes, such as the foreign recreation ground, foreign cemetery, &c., shall remain devoted to their present purposes, and shall be subject to the present (31st March, 1897) restrictions as to nationality.

It shall be within the power of the Council hereinafter referred to to exempt from taxation any property appropriated to public or charitable use.

Rights and privileges conferred on native owners, feuers, lessees, and residents shall not apply to their servants or to natives generally.

_Land Tax._

8. Each owner, feuers, or lessee shall be responsible for the payment of the land tax to the Imperial Government of China.

_Annual Meeting of Landowners, Feuers, Lessees, and Residents._

_Consular assent, Election of Council, Owners' Minutes, Language._

9. The British Consul shall, in the month of January in each year, convene a general meeting of owners, feuers, lessees, and residents, or their legal representatives, giving twelve days' notice of such meeting. He, or in case of absence or sickness, his nominee, shall preside at the meeting, and, in cases of equal division, shall give a casting vote, but he shall not vote as Chairman in ordinary divisions. Notwithstanding the above, it shall be lawful for the owners, feuers, lessees, and residents in general meeting to alter the month of the annual general meeting.

This meeting shall, by the majority of the votes represented, and within the scope of the powers referred to in Regulation II:

1. Devise ways and means for the administration of the Municipal Extension by declaring an assessment on the various kinds of
real property in the Municipal Extension; by determining the amount and nature of all taxation; by regulating its incidence, and by fixing the various licence fees and sums for Concessions to various Supply Associations.

2. Make Bye-laws, and approve, modify, or reject the *ad interim* Bye-laws issued by the Council (hereinafter referred to).

The assent of the British Consul shall be assumed to be given to any decision, vote, or Bye-law passed by the general meeting unless a formal veto or disclaimer be made verbally at the meeting, or be sent within seven days to the Council. No decision, vote, or Bye-law passed in such general meeting shall be valid as long as the Consular veto obtains, unless and until such veto shall have been overruled by the decision of the British Minister to China.

This meeting shall also elect by ballot, or, if a ballot be not demanded by any voter, in any other way it may determine, not less than three, and not more than nine, of its members to form a Council to carry out the decisions arrived at, and in general to administer the Municipal Extension under these Regulations and Bye-laws.

Fifteen voters, personally present, shall form a quorum of the annual general meeting.

Its proceedings shall be recorded, and a Minute-book shall be kept.

The language of this and all other general meetings shall be English. The Minutes shall also be kept, and, if expedient, published in that language.

No duly qualified native owner, feuer, lessee, or resident shall be allowed to vote at the meeting unless he understands English, or is accompanied by a competent interpreter approved by the Chairman of the meeting, who shall decide if these conditions be fulfilled.

Other General Meetings. Presence of the Public at Meetings.

10. The British Consul may of his own accord at any time call a general meeting of the owners, lessees, and residents; and, seeing that it may be expedient in times of emergency that such meeting be held promptly, it is hereby enacted that he may call such meeting, either by public advertisement or by private intimation, using the most recent register of voters, and not refusing admission to or rejecting the vote of any one who is legally qualified, but who, in such emergency, has not had time to register. The notice of such meeting shall clearly state the purpose of the meeting. Unless the voting at such general meeting has been unanimous, no decision, vote, or Bye-law passed shall be valid unless and until it shall be again passed or approved at a subsequent confirmatory general meeting, provided that one-third of the voters present demand such a confirmatory general meeting. The date and method of calling
March 31, 1899.] GREAT BRITAIN. [No. 142.
(Land Regulations. Tientsin Extension.)

this confirmatory meeting shall be decided at the first meeting, but it shall not be less than twenty-four hours after it.

Further, the Consul shall, on the written application of a majority of the Council, or of not less than fifteen owners, feuers, lessees, and residents duly qualified to vote, and on the register, call a general meeting, giving twelve days’ notice, and clearly stating the object of such meeting. The written application to the Consul shall also clearly state the object of the meeting, and, as far as possible, the specific proposals to be laid before it, and these shall, as far as possible, be embodied in the agenda paper.

Unless the voting at such general meetings has been unanimous, no decision, vote or Bye-law passed shall be valid unless and until it shall be again passed or approved at a subsequent confirmatory general meeting, provided that one-third of the voters present demand such a confirmatory general meeting, to be called as provided for in a previous clause of this Regulation.

The business of such extraordinary general meetings shall be confined to the special purpose for which the meeting is called.

Every general meeting shall itself decide if the general public shall be admitted to its sessions. Provided no formal notice or objection is taken by a voter, the general public shall be assumed to be rightfully present.

(1) Suffrage, Tenants.

11. Every tenant of legal age, who pays an annual rental of not less than 300 taels, shall be entitled to attend the public meeting, to vote thereat, and shall be eligible to serve on the Council.

In the case of joint possession of an entire residence or business premises by several tenants or leaseholders, only one, to be chosen by such tenants, shall be allowed to vote and be eligible to serve on the Council, but the others shall have a right to be present at the general meetings.

Tenants shall not be entitled to vote as such if they already possess the suffrage for the same tenement as owner, feuer, or lessee.

No tenant shall have a vote in respect of any tenement until he shall have completed three months’ tenancy; but should his title to vote be complete in respect of another tenement in the meantime vacated, he may vote in respect of the latter; such tenancies to be continuous.

No tenant vote shall be exercised (1) if the owner, lessee, or resident be in arrears for any tax or assessment in respect of that tenement; or (2) if the owner or lessee shall have refused to acquiesce in these Regulations and Bye-laws; or (3) if the tenant is in contumacy with regard to any Bye-law.

(2) Owners, Feuers, or Lessees.

Owners, feuers, or lessees shall be entitled to one vote for (a) every 6 mou of land they possess, whether the land be conjoined in
one block or separated in small parcels, provided such land be in
good sanitary condition, and provided such land be without resi-
dential foreign-built houses or godowns; but the British Municipal
Council shall not exercise this suffrage in respect of the roads con-
structed by it in the Municipal Extension until its other holdings
are reduced to less than 200 mou; (b) every 4 or more mou of land
they possess in one block, provided such land be in good sanitary
condition, and provided such land has foreign-built residential house
or houses, godown or godowns, of an aggregate rental of 300 taels
per annum; (c) any smaller piece of land, provided such land be in
good sanitary condition, and provided such land has a house or
houses, godown or godowns, of an aggregate rental of not less than
400 taels per annum.

In the case of joint ownership, feu, or leasehold, only one indi-
vidual, to be chosen by the joint owners, feuers, &c., shall be allowed
to vote and be eligible to serve on the Council.

No vote shall be derived from land (1) which is, in the judgment
of the Council, sanitarily inefficient; (2) about which the title or
possession is in litigation or dispute; (3) of which the owner has
refused to acquiesce in these Regulations, or is in contumacy with
regard to any Bye-law; (4) of which the owner has refused or
neglected to pay his taxes or assessment; (5) which has been trans-
ferred in the interval between the Consular notice of a meeting and
the meeting; (6) on which the houses, godowns, or tenements
fail to meet the requirements of the Regulations and subsequent
Bye-laws as regards stability, sanitation, immunity from fire,
storage of explosives, &c.

Women who are majors and duly qualified may vote, but shall
not be eligible to serve on the Council.

The legally appointed agent or representative of minors, or
absentees who are owners, lessees, or feuers, shall be entitled to
vote and to serve on the Council.

**Proxies.**

Proxies, except in the case of sickness, shall not be allowed for
any legally qualified male voter who is within the Consular district
of Tientsin. In case of sickness, the notification of attendance by
proxy shall be in writing, and shall be witnessed.

**Register of Voters.**

12. The British Consul shall order a register of voters to be kept
in the Council offices, and shall appoint a Registrar. The Consul
shall be the registering judge.

No one shall vote unless his name be on the register, except under
the special circumstances referred to in the first clause of Regulation X.
The Council: Tenure of Office, Chairmanship, Quorum.

13. The Council shall hold office for one year, beginning on the first day of the month following that of the annual general meeting.

The Council shall elect by ballot its own Chairman; and by ballot, or otherwise as it may determine (if a ballot be not demanded), its own Committees, officers, and servants, and shall pay such officers and servants such sums as it deems fit. It may also dismiss such officers and servants at discretion.

The Chairman shall in general be a British subject, but, notwithstanding this, it shall be permissible to the annual general meeting of owners, feuers, &c., or to the undivided Council, to obtain the consent of the British Minister to China to allow a non-British subject to become Chairman.

Three shall form a quorum, and the Chairman or his locum tenens shall, in cases in which the Council is equally divided, have a casting vote.

Vacancies in the Council shall be filled as they occur by the votes of the remaining Councillors.

Council: Dismissal and Suspension of Councillors.

14. The Council as a body shall cease to hold office (1) by the incidence of the last day of the month in which the annual general meeting is held; (2) by a vote of censure or want of confidence passed at a general meeting or general meetings convened as in Regulation X.

In the contingency of a Council ceasing to hold office through the adverse vote of a general meeting, such meeting or the confirmatory meeting (if such be held) shall at once proceed to elect a new Council. Councillors shall in all cases be re-eligible, provided (1) they have not been convicted in a Court of Justice of misdemeanour; (2) that after proceedings in bankruptcy they have obtained a certificate of discharge.

No Councillor shall continue the duties of his office if he be (1) under accusation of an indictable offence; or (2) under examination in bankruptcy.

Councillors or employés of the Council shall cease to be such (1) on being convicted in a Court of Justice of misdemeanour; or (2) on failing to obtain a certificate of discharge after proceedings in bankruptcy.

Proceedings of Council.

15. The proceedings of the Council shall be recorded in the English language in a Minute Book.

Powers of Council, Funds, and Accounts.

16. The Council shall expend the funds placed at its disposal by the general meeting or accruing by the ordinary inflow of revenue
(1) specifically, for the objects and in the manner designated by the general meetings as far as these objects are consistent with these Regulations; (2) generally, for such purposes as are specified in the Taotai's Proclamation or in Regulation II, but only as far as such expenditure shall not exceed the sums voted by the general meeting and accruing by the ordinary inflow of revenue.

Council: Auditor, Audit of Accounts.

17. The annual general meeting may, at its discretion, appoint an auditor, and may also fix the amount of his remuneration; should it fail to do so, the Council shall appoint such an official, and, provided that no instruction or vote of the general meeting has been recorded on the subject, shall also fix the amount of his remuneration.

Should such auditor resign or die, or be incapacitated by absence or sickness during his year of office, the Council shall appoint another in his place.

The Council shall submit its accounts to this auditor, and the result of the audit, together with a clear statement of all receipts and disbursements and a balance sheet, shall be submitted to the annual general meeting. These shall either be advertised in the local newspapers or express agencies, or they shall be prominently and publicly exhibited at the Council Office at least three days before the annual general meeting. The accounts for each year shall be made up to the 31st December.

Council: Power to sue, and liability to be sued.

18. The Council shall have power, under legal process in the proper Courts, to sue for all arrears of rates, taxes, assessments, licences, fines, and all other legally imposed moneys, and to recover the same, together with such cost as the presiding officer of the Court may adjudge the offender to pay to the Council.

Similarly, the Council shall be liable to be sued, either in its corporate capacity or in the person of its recognized officers, in the British Consular Court of Tientsin, by any or by all who deem themselves injured by the acts of the Council or its officers and servants. Should such plaintiff obtain damages in such suit, these damages shall be summarily recoverable by the British Consul out of the corporate property held by the Council, or from the funds levied under these Regulations.

Council: Private Estates of Councillors exempt from legal process.

19. The private estates of the members of the Council and of its servants shall in no way whatever be liable for the damages and costs given to any plaintiff in suits which have their origin in the corporate action of the Council or of its recognized officers in administering these Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws.
20. The Council shall collect all revenue approved by the general meetings, and all licence fees authorized by Bye-laws, whether permanent or ad interim. It shall also originate legal process for the payment of fines and penalties.

It shall carry into effect, at its discretion, all instructions passed under Consular approval at general meetings.

It shall in general insure the realization of all the objects mentioned in the Taotai's Proclamation and in Regulation II, and to this end it is hereby ordered that the Council, subject to the approval of the British Consul, has power to issue and enforce ad interim Bye-laws, and to suspend or modify existing Bye-laws. But Bye-laws thus issued, enforced, suspended, or modified shall obtain and have force only until the next general meeting, whether annual or extraordinary, when they shall be submitted to the approval of such meeting. Should this approval be refused, the ad interim Bye-laws and [or] the suspension and modification of existing Bye-laws shall cease to obtain or to have force.

Ad interim Bye-laws, or the suspension or modification of existing Bye-laws which have been disapproved by formal vote in general meeting shall not again be issued, enforced, suspended, or modified by the same Council.

**Arrest and temporary Imprisonment.**

21. Should the arrest of any person or persons within the limits of the Municipal Extension become necessary, the following procedure shall be observed:—

(1) *British Subjects.*

British subjects shall be arrested only on the warrant of the British Consul, served personally or by his constable or nominee. The British Consul may, in cases of emergency or of expected violence, command the aid of the Municipal Extension Police.

(2) *Foreigners with Consular representation.*

Foreign subjects with Consular representation in Tientsin shall be arrested only on the warrant of their own Consul, served personally or by the Consular constable, marshal, or nominee. In cases of emergency or of expected violence, this Consul may apply to the British Consul for the aid of the Municipal Police, and the British Consul may command such aid to be given.

(3) *Foreigners without Consular Representation.*

Foreign subjects with no Consular representation in Tientsin shall be arrested only on the warrant of the proper Chinese officials, served by their wei-yuans or Yamên runners, but only after such warrant has been visé and approved by the British Consul. He
shall then order the Municipal Extension Police to offer no hindrance to the Chinese officers, and may order the said police to co-operate in effecting the arrest. The British Consul shall watch the subsequent proceedings, whether civil or criminal, against such prisoner in the Chinese Courts, and shall, if possible, act as Assessor. It shall also be the Consul's duty to see that the accused is tried only in the charges stated in the warrant.

(4) Chinese.

Chinese subjects shall be arrested only on the warrant of the proper Chinese officials, served by their wei-yuans or Yamén runners; but such service shall not take place until after formal notification to the British Consul, who may order the Municipal Extension Police to co-operate in effecting the arrest.

Wei-yuans or Yamén runners shall not enter the Municipal Extension in the exercise of their office without (1) prior notification to the British Consul; (2) the warrant of the proper Chinese officials.

Should a foreigner desire the arrest of a native by process of Chinese law, he shall apply to his Consul (or, having no Consul, to the British Consul) to put the Chinese law in action through the proper Chinese officials.

Notwithstanding the above, any persons found committing a flagrant offence or using violence to the danger of life or property, may be, whatever their nationality, arrested by the police of the Municipal Extension, and kept in custody.

In the case of such arrest, it shall be the duty of the Council, through its responsible officers, to notify both the British Consul and the prisoners' own national officials at the earliest convenient moment, when the latter shall at once take charge of the prisoners.

The Municipal Extension Police, in making such arrests, shall use no more violence than is absolutely necessary to insure their personal safety, and protection to life and property.

Prisoners in temporary durance shall not be maltreated, neither shall moneys nor fines be exacted from them.

Licences, &c.

22. No tavern, public-house, hotel, theatre, music-hall, or place of public entertainment shall be opened within the British Municipal Extension without a licence from the Council. This licence shall clearly state the conditions on which it is held. At the discretion of the Council or general meeting, a licence fee may be charged. The Council shall investigate all complaints made as to the manner in which such establishments are conducted, and, in case of such complaint being substantiated, may, at discretion, caution the licensee, cancel the licence, and [or] inflict a fine not exceeding $100. Such caution or fine shall be indorsed on the licence, and shall weigh with the Council or its Licensing Committee on the next annual revision of licences. In such cases the licensee may appeal to the
British Consul, who, after duly notifying the Council when the case will be investigated, shall have power to annul the decision of the Council.

No licence granted for such institutions shall be regarded as a vested right or property, but the Council or its Licensing Committee shall carefully consider each year the equity of refusing to renew such licence. The British Consul shall have power to intervene, and, on deposit of the licence fee at the British Consulate, may authorize the licensee to carry on his business while appeal is being made to the British Minister to China.

The penalty of opening or keeping open such establishment without licence, or without the special authorization of the Consul, shall be a sum not exceeding $100 for the offence, and a sum not exceeding $10 for every day it has been or shall be continued.

Disorderly Houses.

23. No brothels, gambling houses, or opium dens shall, under any circumstances whatever, be allowed in the British Municipal Extension, under a penalty of $250. The Council shall have power to close all places proved to be used as brothels, gambling houses, or opium dens, and to expel the proprietors, lessees, managers, or inhabitants from the Municipal Extension.

Transit of Gunpowder, Explosive, or Dangerous Material.

24. Except under licence of the Council, no vehicle laden with gunpowder, explosives, and [or] dangerous material shall be allowed to enter the British Municipal Extension under a penalty not exceeding $50 for each offence; nor shall the aforesaid materials be stored in compounds or godowns within the limits of the British Municipal Extension except under licence of the Council, under a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this Regulation. This penalty shall be summarily recoverable in the first place from the tenant of the compound or godown. Failing him, from the owner, if he be proved cognizant of or responsible for such unlicensed storage. Moreover, the Council shall have power to remove such material from the limits of the British Municipal Extension at the expense of the owner.

Notwithstanding the above, it shall be clearly understood that the rights and privileges of feuars, as defined in feu or other agreements issued by the British Municipal Council anterior to the date of the Taotai’s Proclamation, are in no way annulled or limited by this Regulation in particular or by these Regulations in general.

Police.

25. The police of the British Municipal Extension shall in all cases only act as such after they have been sworn in as constables by the British Consul, and shall derive their authority solely from his warrant.
Their control and administration shall, in general, be entirely Municipal—that is, it shall be by the Council and shall not be Consular; but notwithstanding this, it shall be lawful for the British Consul to command their service for the purposes of arrest under the conditions mentioned in Regulation XXI.

It shall be lawful for them to arrest any persons in the British Municipal Extension who may be found in the act of committing a felony, or who are breaking the peace, or are disorderly, or who, being drunk, are incapable of taking care of themselves.

In such cases they shall not maltreat the prisoners, and shall at once inform their Municipal superior officer of their procedure, and this officer shall act as in Regulation XXI.

Buildings: Ventilation, Drainage, Sanitation, &c.

26. The Council may from time to time make Bye-laws with respect to the structure of wall foundations, roofs and chimneys of new buildings, in order to secure stability and the prevention of fires. For the purposes of health, it may also make Bye-laws with respect to (1) the sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air; (2) the drainage, water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ash-pits, and cesspools in connection with buildings; (3) the temporary or permanent closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation; and (4) the prohibition of such buildings for habitation.

It may further provide for the observance of such Bye-laws by enacting therein provisions as to notices, deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to construct buildings, and inspection by the Council; and the Council may remove, alter, or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of such Bye-laws. No fees shall be charged to the persons who submit plans and specifications under the provision of the said Bye-laws.

When a notice, plan, or description of any work is required by any Bye-law to be laid before the Council, the latter shall, within fourteen days after the same has been delivered, signify in writing its approval or disapproval of the intended work to the person proposing to execute the same.

When the Council incurs expenses in or about the removal of any work executed contrary to any Bye-law, it may, at discretion, recover the amount of such expenses either from the person executing the works removed, or from the person causing the works to be executed.

For the purposes of this Regulation, the re-erection of any building pulled down below the first floor, or of any frame building of which only the framework is left down to the first floor, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only, or the increase in height of the wall of a building, shall be considered the erection of a new building.
The contravention of these Bye-laws shall be punishable by fine, but such fine shall not exceed for any one offence the sum of $25, or the sum of $10 for every day during which such offence is continued.

Proof of Regulations and Bye-laws.

27. It shall be the duty of all owners, feuers, lessees, residents, and of others who enter the Municipal Extension, to inform themselves of the tenour of these Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws, a printed copy of which shall always be obtainable for free inspection at the offices of the Council.

Ignorance of their tenour or of the penalties for infringing them may not avail to excuse such infringement or to mitigate penalty.

The printed copy of these Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws exhibited by the Council shall be deemed conclusive evidence of their authenticity.

Interpretation of Regulations and Bye-laws.

28. Should there be any dispute as to the meaning or application of these Regulations and subsequent Bye-laws, the British Consul in Tientsin shall decide what meaning and application shall obtain; but appeal may be made to the British Minister to China to overrule the Consul’s decision.

Revision and Amendment of Regulations.

29. After a period of three years from the date of these Regulations, and subsequently at intervals of ten years, the annual general meeting shall appoint a Committee to report on the amendment of and [or] addition to these Regulations. Should the Committee’s suggestions be approved in general meeting, annual or extraordinary, the British Minister to China shall be memorialized to sanction such amendments and [or] additions.

(No. 143.) ADDITIONAL LAND REGULATIONS* for the General Foreign Settlement at Shanghai. 3rd June, 1899.

Under and in pursuance of the provisions of “The China and Japan Order in Council, 1881,”† Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the three additional “Land Regulations for the General Foreign Settlement at Shanghai,” of which a copy is annexed hereto.

SALISBURY.
Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Office,
June 3, 1899.

* See Regulations of 1899 (No. 130).
† Repealed. See Order in Council of 24th October, 1904 (No. 156), Article 169.
formed part of the said Colony, and it should be competent for the Governor of Hong Kong, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said Colony, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the said territories as part of the Colony.

And whereas by Article 4 of the said Order in Council it was provided that, notwithstanding anything in the said Order in Council contained, the Chinese officials at the date of the said Order in Council stationed within the city of Kowloon should continue to exercise jurisdiction therein except in so far as might be inconsistent with the military requirements for the defence of Hong Kong,

And whereas the exercise of jurisdiction by the Chinese officials in the city of Kowloon having been found to be inconsistent with the military requirements for the defence of Hong Kong, it is expedient that Article 4 of the said Order in Council should be revoked, and that the Chinese officials within the city of Kowloon should cease to exercise jurisdiction therein, and that the said city of Kowloon should become part and parcel of Her Majesty's Colony of Hong Kong for all purposes during the continuance of the term of the lease in the said Convention mentioned:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. Article 4 of the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 20th October, 1898, is hereby revoked, without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder.

2. The city of Kowloon shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, for the term of the lease in the said Convention mentioned part and parcel of Her Majesty's Colony of Hong Kong, in like manner and for all intents and purposes as if it had originally formed part of the said Colony.

3. The provisions of the said Order in Council of the 20th October, 1898, shall apply to the city of Kowloon in like manner as if the said city had by the said Order in Council been declared to be part and parcel of Her Majesty's Colony of Hong Kong.

And the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

(No. 145.) REGULATION amending the Tientsin British Concession Local Land Regulations of 1866. Peking, 22nd July, 1901.

WHEREAS by the "China and Japan Order in Council, 1881"* it is amongst other things provided that "Her Majesty's Minister

* Repealed. See Order in Council of 24th October, 1904 (No. 154), Article 169. 750
may from time to time, subject and according to the provisions of this Order, make such Regulations as to him seem fit for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects resident in or resorting to China,” and also that he may “make any Regulation under this order extend either throughout China or to some one or more only of the Consular districts in China,” and also that he the said Minister may by any Regulation made under the said order “repeal or alter any Regulation made under the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865,”

And whereas certain Regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Lessees of Land and of all persons being within the limits of the British Concession (therein referred to as the British Settlement) at Tientsin and also for the peace, order, and good government of all British subjects within the Consular District of Tientsin known as the Tientsin Local Land Regulations and General Regulations were on the 26th day of November, 1866 (No. 125), duly made by Sir Rutherford Alcock, then Her Majesty’s Minister in China,

And whereas by the said Regulations provision was made for the raising of requisite funds for the better order and good government of the said Concession and for the assessment and levy of certain rates, taxes and dues as therein provided,

And whereas it is expedient by Regulation to empower the land renters in the said Concession in public meeting assembled to devise ways and means for the conservancy and improvement of the river Pei-ho and other water approaches to the said Concession by the assessment and levy of further rates, taxes and dues as hereafter provided,

And whereas it seems further to be urgently required that such Regulation should have effect unless and until disapproved of by His Majesty,

Be it therefore ordered that a Regulation in the words and figures following be added to the said Tientsin Local Land Regulations, and further that such Regulation shall be binding upon the same persons and of like force and validity as the said Regulations.

Wharfage Dues for Pei-ho Conservancy and Local Waterways.

7A. At such annual general meeting it shall be competent to said renters or a majority of them duly assembled in order to provide ways and means for the conservancy and improvement of the river Pei-ho and other local waterways to impose and levy (in addition to the rates, taxes and dues by Regulation VII provided for) upon all goods and merchandise landed, shipped or trans-shipped at any place within the limits of the said Settlement, wharfage dues not exceeding:—

On foreign imports and native exports (save as hereafter provided) 2 per cent. on full duty, i.e., taels 2 per taels 100 full duty.
(No. 168.) REGULATION amending the Tientsin British Concession Local Land Regulations of 1866. Peking, 11th February, 1907.

Notice.

The following Regulation made by His Majesty's Minister, and hereby declared to be urgent, is published for general information.

J. N. JORDAN.

Peking, February 11, 1907.

KING'S Regulation made under Articles 155 to 159* of "The China and Corea Order in Council, 1904."

[No. 2 of 1907.]

Amendment of the Tientsin British Concession Local Land Regulations.

1. The Local Land Regulations of the British Concession at Tientsin, which were duly made on the 26th November, 1866 (No. 125), by Sir Rutherford Alcock, then Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Minister in China, and amended by the addition of Regulation 7A, on the 22nd July, 1901 (No. 145), by Sir Ernest Satow, then Her Majesty's Minister in China, shall be further amended by the addition thereto, after Regulation 7A, of the following Regulation:—

Taku Bar, &c. Wharfage Dues.

7B. At such annual general meeting, or at any extraordinary general meeting, it shall be competent to the said land-renters, or a majority of them, duly assembled, in order to provide ways and means for the improvement of the Taku Bar and the conservancy and improvement of local waterways, to impose and levy in addition to the rates, taxes, and dues by Regulations 7 and 7A provided for upon all goods and merchandise landed, shipped, or trans-shipped at any place within the limits of the said settlement, wharfage dues not exceeding one-twentieth of 1 per cent. on the value thereof: Provided always that all goods, stores or material so landed, shipped, or trans-shipped being the bona fide property of, or intended for the use of, the Chinese Government or any Treaty Power, shall be free of such wharfage dues.

2. This Regulation may be cited as "The Tientsin British Local Land Regulations Amendment Regulation, 1907."

* See pages 884 and 885 (No. 156).