



SUPPLEMENT

To the HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 30th January, 1886.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 44.

The following Report of the Captain Superintendent of Police, for 1885, is published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 30th January, 1886.

POLICE OFFICE,
HONGKONG, 9th January, 1886.

No. 12.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, details of the Police Establishment, the list of Pensioners, and the Criminal Statistics for 1885.

2. The Criminal Statistics show that 6,775 cases were reported to the Police during 1885, being a decrease of 3,428 cases or 34.18 per cent. on the returns of 1884. In the subdivision of these cases into Serious Crimes (so-called) and Minor Offences, a decrease of 186 cases or 7.01 per cent. is found in Serious Crimes, and of 3,242 cases or 42.93 per cent. in Minor Offences.

3. During the past year two attempts at rioting were frustrated, and whilst only three murders occurred in the Colony (one in Lyndhurst Terrace and two in sampans off Tai Kok Tsui) yet there were several cases of manslaughter, and the reports of cutting and wounding were numerous; as also at one time were the cases of people being hustled and robbed by a party of five or six men. The assailants have gradually been arrested, and it is thought that this branch of crime will be checked for the present. The Police have also been successful in forestalling several intended raids on houses for the purposes of robbery.

4. Another proof of combination was shown in the piratical seizure of the S. S. *Greyhound* on the High Seas and the murder of the Master. The pirates embarked as passengers, an old device of the Chinese, whose soldiers resorted to a similar practice in the war thirty years ago. The opening of telegraphic communication with Macao and Canton enabled me, as the circumstances led me to expect that the Pirates would go to the former place, to speedily inform the Local Authorities, and owing to their willing exertions and hearty co-operation two junks and ten of the pirates were subsequently seized.

5. The Detectives, both European and Chinese, attach great importance to the growing power of the Secret Triad Society. It is alleged that its influence is being largely used to screen criminal offenders and to make the procuring of evidence difficult. My recommendation made in letter No. 262 of the 24th August, 1885, that this Society should be registered and brought under control is, I am informed, under consideration. In view of the recent attempts at riot, it is expedient that Guilds should be similarly registered. From the statements of the Detectives it would appear that all the lower criminal classes of the Colony have joined the Triad Society, and look to the heads of it for assistance when they are arrested. Hence it would appear probable that unless deterrent measures are promptly carried out, the Government will find that it has eventually to stamp out an Association whose ramifications certainly even now embrace nearly all the Hakka population, and are being strengthened by the enrolment of the thieves and rowdies of the lowest Chinese classes.

6. At the end of June a system was introduced under which numerous Chinese convicts were banished on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment. From papers that subsequently came before my notice, it would appear that the leading idea was that all non-British subjects who had been twice convicted of felony should be banished. As in several of the cases sent down to me for report it appeared that many of the prisoners had only been dealt with by the Magistrates, I pointed out that the powers given to the Supreme Court in Criminal Jurisdiction, of sentencing an offender after one conviction for felony to Penal Servitude for any term not exceeding 10 years, and after two summary convictions for any of the offences punishable summarily a term not exceeding 7 years Penal Servitude for offences under the Larceny Ordinance, had not in these cases been exercised. It appears that since the 24th June, 1885, 64 old offenders have been banished, of whom 18 have been arrested for returning

to the Colony, for each of whom the sum of fifty dollars has been paid. The maximum penalty for returning from banishment is one year's imprisonment with hard labour. In the face of the fact that so many deportees have returned, I must respectfully submit the question, whether, as was done in former years, the additional penalty of personal correction is not desirable. I estimate that this system will cost the Government about \$3,000 for the first year. Whether it will be successful will probably depend on the experience of prisoners in Gaol. It is undoubted but that to many Chinese the Gaol with its ample diet, and its numerous provisions for the comforts of prisoners, has been a palpable improvement on their experiences outside. The present Superintendent has done a great deal towards the enforcement of salutary discipline, and the new regulations which come into force this year will probably strengthen his hands. But in the absence of any system of personal correction for offenders returning from banishment, it will become necessary, if the system is to have any success, that their gaol life should be more irksome than it has hitherto been.

7. The returns of gambling show 254 cases against 104 in 1884, and 86 in 1883. This amount would be larger, were not cases of Lotteries now dealt with by Summons instead of by Warrant on summary arrest; they therefore appear in the Magistrates' and not in the Police Returns. The smallness of the numbers in 1883 and 1884, is probably due to the Government Order 1071 of 1883 directing, "The simplest plan would be to let the Chinese alone and to let them gamble in peace, prosecuting only in those cases when the surrounding circumstances and notoriety left no doubt as to the nature of any particular house."

8. In connection with the riots just before my return to the Colony in 1884, I observe that it was considered expedient to seize the arms stored in various Chinese shops. The repeal by Ordinance 8 of 1882 of the unrepealed sections of Ordinance 9 of 1857 appears to have resulted in the probably unintended result of also repealing Ordinance 1 of 1855 which contained some valuable clauses concerning the sale of arms and the manufacture of explosives which might well have been enforced in cases of emergency. I have had during the past year to call attention to the want of any preventive measures against the storage of fire crackers and other dangerous commodities in buildings in the populated portion of the Colony.

9. There is a point which has arisen during the past year to which I desire to draw attention. In this Colony so few matters connected with Police work are dealt with otherwise than by Ordinances, that there is a want of that elasticity which can be obtained in England by the exercise of a power to pass by-laws. A notable instance arose in the constant necessity in a commercial Colony like this, of vessels desiring to discharge or take in cargo at night. For over forty years the local law has prohibited it, but, from precedents dating back in my own experience to nearly twenty years, this obvious necessity has been recognised by the Chief of Police granting permits when necessary. During the past year the applications, formerly made by well known firms connected with the principal lines of steamers, increased fifty per cent., and were becoming so numerous that it was clear that, unless some system was inaugurated, every firm that occasionally shipped goods would be in possession of a permit. Now each permit practically represents some six cargo boats. The wisdom of our predecessors recognised that in these waters, so liable to piratical attacks, it was expedient that there should at night time be a clear belt of water between the shipping and the water frontage. Incidentally I may point out that in one respect the status of this Colony is almost exceptional: it is one of the very few civilised places in the world where the trade of the Port is absolutely free from all Customs' dues. Hence in other harbours goods can only be landed at certain recognised points or under certain well known restrictions. Here cargo boats can come alongside any portion of the four miles frontage of the City. Being desirous of reducing the practice of the issue of Permits to a system, I, with the permission of the Government, inserted an advertisement in the newspapers requesting the expression of views, either for or against the landing or shipping of cargo at night *i.e.*, between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. The result for a Commercial Colony was somewhat surprising; not a single letter in favour of the practice was received, whilst objections to the course were sent in. It was therefore proposed to do away with the system of granting general permits available at all times, and to substitute special permits to be granted when circumstances demanded that the dispatch of any particular vessel should be accelerated, and for this purpose every facility was given. When this was made known, the Chamber of Commerce for the first time took up the question and argued that, as Hongkong was a free port, the consignees of vessels were at liberty to land or discharge cargo as they pleased. The matter having been referred to the law officers, the opinion was that there was no authority of law for the granting of permits. An impression appeared to prevail that this implied that boats could discharge cargo at night. The result of a test case, that was taken before a Magistrate, whose decision was not appealed against, would seem to show that this prevalent impression is erroneous, and that the law distinctly prohibits boats from being within one hundred yards of the shore at night except at certain specified public or at all private wharves. Being fully aware that the prosperity of this Colony is solely dependent on its trade, I have taken on myself the responsibility of not carrying out the law to its full extent, but I trust that the matter may soon be placed on a sound basis, and that the two equally vital points of protecting the facilities of the trade of the Colony, and of protecting the City from sudden piratical raids, may meet with due consideration.

10. The same legal dictum of the absence of any authority of law equally applies to other matters on which the Chief of Police for the time being has heretofore endeavoured to assist the industries or

necessities of the Colony, viz. : the granting of permits (*a.*) for the temporary obstruction of a roadway by the transit of heavy goods, (*b.*) for allowing boats to lie near certain wharves at night for the accommodation of the officers and men of the various men-of-war in Harbour, (*c.*) for the removal by the Chinese of the bones of the dead to the mainland. In none of these cases is there any authority of law for granting permits, but it is clearly desirable that such power should exist.

11. Another matter wherein the practice of the Colony existing for many years has been upset, is the granting of permits for (*a.*) Chinese Religious Ceremonies, Theatricals, and (*b.*) Religious Processions and Festivals. The power to grant permits for the former (*a.*) was vested in the Governor or Registrar General by Ordinance 6 of 1857, but by the amended Ordinance 8 of 1858, the power was vested in the Governor only. The matters referred to in (*b.*) were by Ordinance 14 of 1845 in the hands of the Chief Magistrate of Police, and by proclamation this was changed to the Chief of the Police Force. This proclamation is held, and obviously rightly so, to be *ultra vires*. Now applications are sent to the Registrar General who endorses his recommendation or otherwise, then to the Colonial Secretary, who sends them to the Surveyor General as to structural matters, and to the Magistrates, (who are not in a position to obtain information), for a report. The document is then returned to the Colonial Secretary who submits it for the Governor's decision ; he again receives it and sends the permit to the Registrar General, who returns the application to the Colonial Secretary, who sends notice to me as Head of the Police Force, and in numerous cases I receive the document after the expiry of the date on which the event took place. I must submit that it is time a less cumbrous process was adopted, and probably the simplest course would be for the Chief of Police to deal with such matters when outside and the Registrar General when inside buildings, subject always to the decision of the Surveyor General on structural matters. The right of appeal to the Governor being paramount, no special allusion need be made to it. The late Mr. MAY, when Chief of Police, gave this opinion on the subject of Licences for Religious or Theatrical entertainments. "I am of opinion that the granting of such permission should be in the hands of the executive Police. This power was by Ordinance 14 of 1845 vested in the hands of the Chief Magistrate, but practically it devolved upon the Superintendent of Police, because the Chief Magistrate invariably made reference to that Officer. As a fact there are few Religious entertainments, although Religion is often advanced as a plea; firing off crackers, musical parties, &c., are all called "Chin-chin joss," but these bear as much relation to the religion of the Chinese as the institution of "Greenwich Fair" does to the religion of the inhabitants of London. The proper person to judge of the policy of granting or recommending such indulgence, or minor invasions of the letter of the law, must be the Officer having the responsibility of preventing disorder and annoyance to the public and ready power of preventing the abuse of the indulgence if granted."

12. The various Police Stations suffered a great deal from the lowness of the Colonial Funds. The guard house at Hungghòm has however been rebuilt and the out houses are a vast improvement from a sanitary point of view to those attached to most of the Stations. Stanley Station, having, through want of money, been for nearly two years unavailable, was in July last handed back to the Police, but the summer rains soon showed the upper floor to be comparatively uninhabitable from leakage. Subsequent defects have been developed, which plainly show that the building of the upper story many years ago was not carried out efficiently, with the probable result that it must be taken down and rebuilt before the building is really habitable. At the Water Police Basin, davits and a flight of steps are still wanting, which want contributes to the deterioration of the boats, and the endangering of the men when embarking. The scarcity of married quarters is greatly felt, and the high rates of rent now charged render it difficult for men to obtain rooms with the allowance granted by Government. The health of the Water Police has improved since the removal of the men from the Hulk to the Station at Kaulung Point, but Whitfield Station has from the number of cases off ever proved very unhealthy to the occupants. The drains are now being thoroughly repaired and the undergrowth around cut away. If after this no improvement is shown, the cause must be attributable either to the recent earth cutting in connection with the neighbouring fort, or to the rapid silting up of the foreshore.

13. The heavy fall in the value of the dollar, which is now quoted at $3/3\frac{5}{8}$, is a matter which must tend to the increase of the cost of the maintenance of the Police Force. It is beyond dispute that the cost of all commodities has considerably increased.

14. I am happy to be able to report that the general conduct of the Force, as witnessed by the diminished amount of fines and punishments inflicted during the year for breaches of discipline, has been very satisfactory ; and that I have received the faithful support of the officers and men in the discharge of their respective duties under circumstances that on more than one occasion might have tended to dishearten them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Honourable FREDERICK STEWART, LL.D.,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
§c., §c., §c.

TABLE A.
RETURN OF SERIOUS AND MINOR OFFENCES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1885, WITH THE RESULTS OF SUCH REPORTS.

1885.	Robberies with Violence from the Person.			Burglaries.			Larcenies in Dwelling Houses at Night.			Assaults with Intent to Rob.			Larcenies.			Felonies not already given.			Assaults and Disorderly Conduct.			Gambling.			Kidnapping.			Unlawful Possession.			Piracy.			Drunkenness.			Nuisances.			No Pass or Light.			Miscellaneous Offences.			Euro-peans and Amoy-cans.		Indians.		Chinese.		Total.		TOTAL OF ALL CASES.
	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.									
January,	10	6	6	13	6	..	1	28	91	10	5	9	17	10	6	18	55	67	186	204	91	21	8	3	..	602	335	203	654																		
February,	5	4	2	9	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	39	109	5	1	2	9	7	3	1	..	38	42	81	178	160	48	50	1	3	..	534	267	107	630																
March,	6	2	6	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	17	..	7	4	20	16	6	..	..	35	116	88	147	146	37	61	10	3	2	475	305	128	626													
April,	7	11	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	22	2	3	4	16	10	10	3	..	23	80	18	96	107	23	32	2	2	377	198	411	79	474															
May,	8	5	4	4	3	2	3	2	1	17	48	15	6	5	17	12	5	4	3	23	98	23	167	229	28	38	8	6	2	589	265	633	131	622																		
June,	6	5	1	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	16	30	..	4	2	18	10	11	2	1	26	50	12	117	117	19	36	1	2	477	172	415	87	490															
July,	7	6	2	4	3	1	2	22	33	5	2	2	15	8	7	4	10	15	18	36	6	118	129	25	30	5	3	366	102	409	107	470																		
August,	10	5	1	4	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	13	14	1	2	2	20	14	8	..	..	21	43	16	120	116	16	41	5	2	337	47	380	52	468															
September,	11	10	7	7	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	13	24	..	4	2	33	20	2	2	34	48	20	149	148	29	41	1	3	463	116	507	117	576																	
October,	6	3	1	4	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	15	130	1	4	4	14	11	4	1	..	43	48	44	218	231	51	59	14	1	618	82	678	96	609																
November,	10	7	3	6	3	1	3	1	..	1	..	23	168	10	5	2	19	21	6	..	..	16	36	44	204	233	31	35	9	7	632	85	674	101	579																	
December,	10	6	1	5	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	27	50	9	10	15	31	23	10	..	..	28	38	18	184	195	28	39	1	1	503	108	543	110	587														
TOTAL,	96	70	35	67	28	7	26	8	1	3	1	255	736	58	53	60	229	165	96	17	13	20	323	690	387	1,501	1,998	426	466	65	36	15	5,973	2,082	5,405	1,318	6,775																	

* 10 men tried at Canton.

Police Department, Hongkong, 9th January, 1886.

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

TABLE C.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF OFFENCES coming under the notice of the POLICE, during the Years 1883, 1884, and 1885.

DESCRIPTION.	SERIOUS.						MINOR.						
	NUMBER OF CASES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.			DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER OF CASES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.	Convicted.	1883.	1884.		1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Murder,	2	4	3	...	17	...	...	15	8	26	...	15	8
Robbery with Violence from the Person,	30	52	96	...	21	...	...	4	9	8	...	4	9
Burglary or Larceny from Dwelling,	81	47	93	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Assault with Intent to Rob,	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Kidnapping,	30	32	53	...	7	...	...	42	39	60	...	42	39
Piracy,	13	9	17	...	4	...	...	13	8	28	...	13	8
Unlawful Possession,	254	298	229	...	217	...	...	165	81	109	...	165	81
Larcenies,	1,980	2,153	1,927	...	887	...	...	952	312	322	...	952	312
Felonies not already given,	32	55	45	...	25	...	...	36	22	19	...	36	22
Total,	2,423	2,652	2,466	1,178	1,297	1,298	485	560	561	561	5,265	7,551	4,309

Decrease 186 Cases or 7.01 per cent.

Total Decrease—3,428 Cases or 34.18 per cent.

Decrease 3,242 Cases or 42.93 per cent.

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Police Department, Hongkong, 9th January, 1886.

TABLE D.

1.—RETURN of SERIOUS OFFENCES reported to the POLICE, during the 10 Years ending 1885, showing the Number of Prisoners Arrested, Convicted and Discharged.

YEAR	Murder.			Robbery with Violence from the Person.			Burglary and Larceny in Dwelling House.			Assault with Intent to Rob.			Kidnapping.			Piracy.			Unlawful Possession.			Larceny.			Felonies not already given.							
	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total No. arrested.					
1876,	4	1	3	24	6	4	90	23	7	30	1	1	55	31	32	63	5	9	4	13	239	230	289	1,059	671	180	851	8	2	7	9	
1877,	5	2	2	21	17	2	79	12	...	12	2	2	73	35	36	71	9	...	...	...	309	291	396	1,437	813	192	1,005	32	26	4	30
1878,	7	4	1	35	12	2	131	49	5	54	...	...	53	31	69	100	8	1	6	7	470	410	576	1,888	1,037	304	1,341	19	10	18	28
1879,	4	4	1	39	10	20	101	44	9	53	...	...	51	38	40	78	7	6	1	7	333	302	407	1,850	972	302	1,274	11	5	7	12
1880,	1	...	...	25	16	3	53	31	10	41	1	1	65	68	43	111	11	12	50	62	226	181	251	1,562	898	239	1,137	6	1	15	16
Total,	21	11	4	144	61	31	454	159	31	190	5	2	297	203	220	423	40	28	61	89	1,577	1,414	1,919	7,396	4,391	1,217	5,608	76	44	51	95	
1881,	2	1	...	19	15	8	60	34	8	42	...	...	50	35	63	98	7	12	9	2	303	307	360	1,879	979	260	1,239	9	7	5	12
1882,	2	1	...	30	21	6	91	49	27	76	1	...	55	29	59	88	5	3	11	14	275	239	315	2,104	1,053	344	1,397	33	10	36	46	
1883,	*2	...	...	30	17	15	81	21	4	25	1	...	1	30	7	42	13	4	8	12	254	217	298	1,980	887	312	1,199	82	25	22	47
1884,	4	...	26	52	18	8	47	15	9	24	2	1	1	32	4	39	43	9	16	28	298	262	371	2,153	949	322	1,271	55	32	19	51	
1885,	3	...	2	96	70	35	67	28	7	35	3	1	1	53	25	60	85	17	13	20	229	165	261	1,927	952	300	1,252	45	36	40	76	
Total,	13	2	28	227	141	72	213	346	147	202	7	3	250	100	263	363	51	48	76	105	1,359	1,190	1,605	10,043	4,820	1,538	6,358	224	110	122	232	
Average of 1st period,	4.2	2.2	0.8	28.8	12.2	6.2	18.4	90.8	31.8	6.2	38.0	1.0	0.4	59.4	40.6	44.0	54.6	8.0	5.6	12.2	17.8	315.4	282.8	101.0	1599.2	878.2	243.4	1121.6	15.2	80.8	10.2	19.0
Average of 2nd period,	2.6	0.4	5.6	45.4	28.2	14.4	69.2	29.4	11.0	40.4	1.4	0.4	44.0	20.0	52.6	72.6	10.2	9.6	15.2	21.0	271.8	238.0	83.0	2008.6	964.0	307.6	1271.6	44.8	22.0	24.4	46.4	

* In one case the Murderer committed Suicide.

D.

2.—RETURN OF MINOR OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE POLICE, DURING THE 10 YEARS ENDING 1885, SHOWING NUMBER OF PRISONERS ARRESTED, CONVICTED AND DISCHARGED.

YEAR.	ASSAULT.				GAMBLING.				MISCELLANEOUS.				DRUNKENNESS.	NUISANCES.	NO LIGHT OR PASS.
	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.				Cases reported.
1876,	786	1,298	267	1,565	159	323	26	349	2,438	2,889	299	3,188	523	306	849
1877,	841	1,282	281	1,563	282	497	146	643	2,073	2,012	275	2,287	464	611	1,151
1878,	875	1,289	318	1,607	353	585	125	710	1,794	1,965	332	2,297	512	355	335
1879,	838	1,134	376	1,510	157	499	185	684	1,442	1,717	337	2,054	301	232	762
1880,	746	965	310	1,275	358	814	191	1,005	1,815	1,769	374	2,143	276	329	840
Total,	4,086	5,968	1,552	7,520	1,309	2,718	673	3,391	9,562	10,352	1,617	11,969	2,076	1,833	3,937
1881,	904	1,430	227	1,657	397	1,046	108	1,154	1,879	1,983	367	2,350	337	284	566
1882,	754	1,089	317	1,406	261	698	147	840	1,750	1,820	382	2,202	276	263	424
1883,	730	852	299	1,151	86	358	166	524	2,629	2,804	559	3,363	158	527	1,135
1884,	1,118	1,513	397	1,910	104	594	124	718	2,441	2,636	581	3,217	202	790	2,896
1885,	753	973	273	1,246	255	736	58	794	1,901	1,998	426	2,424	323	690	387
Total,	4,259	5,857	1,513	7,370	1,103	3,427	603	4,030	10,600	11,241	2,315	13,556	1,296	2,534	5,408
Average of 1st period,	817.2	1,193.6	310.4	1,504.0	261.8	543.6	134.6	678.2	1,912.4	2,070.4	323.4	2,393.8	415.2	366.6	787.4
Average of 2nd period,	851.8	1,171.4	302.6	1,474.0	220.6	685.4	120.6	806.0	2,120.0	2,248.2	463.0	2,711.2	259.2	510.8	1,081.6

D.

3.—CASES REPORTED TO POLICE.

SERIOUS OFFENCES.

In 1876,	1,485 cases.	In 1881,	2,329 cases.
„ 1877,	1,966 „	„ 1882,	2,596 „
„ 1878,	2,611 „	„ 1883,	2,423 „
„ 1879,	2,397 „	„ 1884,	2,652 „
„ 1880,	2,051 „	„ 1885,	2,466 „
	<u>10,510 cases.</u>		<u>12,466 cases.</u>

Increase of 18.61 per cent. in 2nd period.

MINOR OFFENCES.

In 1876,	5,061 cases.	In 1881,	4,367 cases.
„ 1877,	5,422 „	„ 1882,	3,728 „
„ 1878,	4,224 „	„ 1883,	5,265 „
„ 1879,	3,732 „	„ 1884,	7,551 „
„ 1880,	4,364 „	„ 1885,	4,309 „
	<u>22,803 cases.</u>		<u>25,220 cases.</u>

Increase of 10.59 per cent. in 2nd period.

Altogether.

In 1876,	6,546 cases.	In 1881,	6,696 cases.
„ 1877,	7,388 „	„ 1882,	6,324 „
„ 1878,	6,835 „	„ 1883,	7,688 „
„ 1879,	6,129 „	„ 1884,	10,203 „
„ 1880,	6,415 „	„ 1885,	6,775 „
	<u>33,313 cases.</u>		<u>37,686 cases.</u>

Increase of 13.12 per cent. in 2nd period.

4.—DETAIL OF CASES REPORTED TO POLICE.

SERIOUS OFFENCES.

	1876 to 1880.	Yearly Average.	1881 to 1885.	Yearly Average.
1. Murder,	21	4.2	13	2.6
2. Robbery with Violence,	144	28.8	227	45.4
3. Burglaries & Larcenies in Dwellings,	454	90.8	372	74.4
4. Assault with Intent to Rob,	5	1.0	7	1.4
5. Kidnapping,	297	59.4	220	44.0
6. Piracy,	40	8.0	51	10.2
7. Unlawful Possession,	1,025	205.0	1,359	271.8
8. Larcenies,	7,896	1,579.2	10,043	2,008.6
9. Felonies not already given,	76	15.2	174	34.8

MINOR OFFENCES.

	1876 to 1880.	Yearly Average.	1881 to 1885.	Yearly Average.
10. Assault,	4,086	817.2	4,259	851.8
11. Gambling,	1,309	261.8	1,103	220.6
12. Miscellaneous,	9,562	1,912.4	10,600	2,120.0
13. Drunkenness,	2,076	415.2	1,296	259.2
14. Nuisances,	1,833	366.6	2,554	510.8
15. No Pass or Light,	3,937	787.4	5,408	1,081.6

5.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS ARRESTED BY POLICE.

FOR SERIOUS OFFENCES.

In 1876,	1,269 persons.	In 1881,	1,796 persons.
„ 1877,	1,537 „	„ 1882,	1,936 „
„ 1878,	2,125 „	„ 1883,	1,663 „
„ 1879,	1,866 „	„ 1884,	1,857 „
„ 1880,	1,638 „	„ 1885,	1,859 „
	<u>8,435 persons.</u>		<u>9,141 persons.</u>

FOR MINOR OFFENCES.

Excepting Nos. 13, 14 and 15 (See Table 2) of which no details are given.

In 1876,	5,102 persons.	In 1881,	5,161 persons.
„ 1877,	4,493 „	„ 1882,	4,448 „
„ 1878,	4,614 „	„ 1883,	5,038 „
„ 1879,	4,248 „	„ 1884,	5,845 „
„ 1880,	4,423 „	„ 1885,	4,464 „
	<u>22,880 persons.</u>		<u>24,956 persons.</u>

Altogether excepting Nos. 13, 14 and 15.

In 1876,	6,371 persons.	In 1881,	6,957 persons.
„ 1877,	6,030 „	„ 1882,	6,414 „
„ 1878,	6,739 „	„ 1883,	6,701 „
„ 1879,	6,114 „	„ 1884,	7,702 „
„ 1880,	6,061 „	„ 1885,	6,323 „
	<u>31,315 persons.</u>		<u>34,097 persons.</u>

6.—DETAILS OF NUMBER OF PRISONERS ARRESTED.

FOR SERIOUS OFFENCES.

	1876 to 1880.	1881 to 1885.
1. Murder,	15	32
2. Robbery with Violence from Person,	92	213
3. Burglaries and Larcenies from Dwellings,	190	211
4. Assault with Intent to Rob,	4	5
5. Kidnapping,	423	363
6. Piracy,	89	105
7. Unlawful Possession,	1,919	1,605
8. Larcenies,	5,606	6,358
9. Felonies not given,	95	292
	<u>8,433</u>	<u>9,124</u>

FOR MINOR OFFENCES.

	1876 to 1880.	1881 to 1885.
10. Assault,	7,420	7,370
11. Gambling,	3,391	4,030
12. Miscellaneous,	11,969	13,556
13. Drunkenness,	2,076	1,296
14. Nuisances,	1,833	2,554
15. No Pass or Light,	3,937	5,408
	<u>30,626</u>	<u>34,214</u>

7.—NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED AND DISCHARGED.

FOR SERIOUS OFFENCES.

	Convicted.	Discharged.		Convicted.	Discharged.
In 1876,	974	295	In 1881,	1,390	406
„ 1877,	1,196	341	„ 1882,	1,405	561
„ 1878,	1,554	571	„ 1883,	1,178	485
„ 1879,	1,381	485	„ 1884,	1,297	560
„ 1880,	1,208	430	„ 1885,	1,298	561
	<u>6,313</u>	<u>2,122</u>		<u>6,568</u>	<u>2,573</u>

FOR MINOR OFFENCES.

	Convicted.	Discharged.		Convicted.	Discharged.
In 1876,	4,510	592	In 1881,	4,459	702
„ 1877,	3,791	702	„ 1882,	3,602	846
„ 1878,	3,839	775	„ 1883,	4,014	1,024
„ 1879,	3,350	898	„ 1884,	4,743	1,102
„ 1880,	3,548	875	„ 1885,	3,707	757
	<u>19,038</u>	<u>3,842</u>		<u>20,525</u>	<u>4,431</u>

Altogether excepting Nos. 13, 14 and 15.

	Convicted.	Discharged.		Convicted.	Discharged.
In 1876,	5,484	887	In 1881,	5,849	1,108
„ 1877,	4,987	1,043	„ 1882,	5,007	1,407
„ 1878,	5,393	1,346	„ 1883,	5,192	1,509
„ 1879,	4,731	1,383	„ 1884,	6,040	1,662
„ 1880,	4,756	1,305	„ 1885,	5,005	1,318
	<u>25,351</u>	<u>5,964</u>		<u>27,093</u>	<u>7,004</u>

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

TABLE E.

RETURN *shewing the ENLISTMENTS and CASUALTIES in the Police Force during 1885.*

	Enlistments.	Deaths.	Resignations through sickness.	Resignations through expiry of term of service or otherwise.	Dismissals.	Desertions.	Total number of casualties.
Europeans,	21	3	2	1	4	2	12
Indians,	43	1	5	36	4	...	46
Chinese,	65	5	4	38	15	...	62
TOTAL,.....	129	9	11	75	23	2	120

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Police Office, Hongkong, 9th January, 1886.