

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 470.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. LEUNG MIN, of No. 22, Queen's Road West, Victoria, Hongkong and Canton, in the Empire of China, Tea Merchant, have complied with the requirements of Ordinance 18 of 1898, for the registration in this Colony of his Mark No. 134, as applied to Substances used as food or as ingredients in foods in Class 42; and that the same has been duly registered.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 26th August, 1901.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 471.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognize the Austrian Consul at this port as in temporary charge of the Italian Consulate during the absence from the Colony of Z. VOLPICELLI, or until further notice.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 30th August, 1901.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 472.

The following Proclamation issued by the Foreign Representatives at Peking concerning the recent troubles in North China is published for general information.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th August, 1901.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE FOREIGN
PLENIPOTENTIARIES THROUGHOUT CHIHLI.

In the Spring and Summer of last year North China was the scene of grave disorders, and crimes without precedent against the laws of humanity were committed by the Boxers and Imperial troops.

On June the 11th the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation was barbarously murdered at the Yung-ting Gate; on June the 20th the Envoy Plenipotentiary of Germany was assassinated while going to the Tsungli Yamen to transact public business; and from that day to August 14th the Legations of all the Foreign Powers at Peking were besieged and constantly attacked. At Tientsin the Foreign Concessions were bombarded for three weeks with heavy cannon, and repeatedly attacked by Imperial troops and hordes of Boxers. Both at Peking and Tientsin many were killed and wounded, and a great quantity of property owned by foreigners was wantonly destroyed. Elsewhere and particularly in the Province of Shansi, numbers of foreigners of different nations, chiefly missionaries, were atrociously murdered, and in several places foreign cemeteries were profaned and the tombs destroyed.

The Foreign Governments concerned as soon as they received intelligence of these doings, sent armies over sea to quell the disorders, protect their nationals and chastise the persons who were responsible. The Taku Forts, Tientsin and Paoting-fu, and many other places were taken by assault, and the Imperial troops and Boxers were everywhere overthrown in numerous battles and encounters, thousands of them being slain and the rest driven afar off beyond the confines of Chihli. The Princes and high officers of State guilty of participation in the crimes against foreigners have all been most severely punished, several having suffered the death penalty in accordance with the commands of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China. Provincial officials of all ranks have also been punished according to their offences.

Heavy indemnities have been rightfully imposed by all the foreign States, and all civil and military examinations have been suspended for a period of five years in the localities where foreigners were murdered or cruelly treated.

Condign punishment having thus been administered, and China moreover having expressed regrets and having promised the other reparations demanded by the Foreign Powers, friendly relations are now definitely restored, and the Foreign troops of all nationalities will gradually return to their homes. Each Power will retain a permanent guard to protect its Legation; certain places between Peking and the sea will be occupied by foreign troops to preserve freedom of communication, and the Taku Forts and all others which might impede this freedom of communication will be razed.

This Proclamation is issued by the Representatives of the Foreign Powers so that all may know the true facts connected with the coming and going of the Allied Forces. It is also especially necessary that Chinese officials and people should take warning from the events stated and exercise extreme care to prevent any recurrence of disturbance or disorder.