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GOVERNMENT EDUCATION, HONGKONG.

The following account of the proceedings at the Central School on the 25th of January, 1878, is republished from the report of the *Daily Press*, for general information.

PRIZE DAY AT THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Yesterday morning the Annual Public Examination of the pupils of the Government Central School was held, after which the prizes were distributed by His Excellency Governor POPE HENNESSY. His Excellency was accompanied by his Acting Aide-de-Camp, Mr. CREAGH, and his Private Secretary, Mr. G. STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. Among those present to witness the proceedings were the Honourable J. G. AUSTIN, C.M.G., the Honourable C. C. SMITH, the Honourable J. M. PRICE, the Honourable F. B. JOHNSON, Mr. Justice SNOWDEN, Captain H. G. THOMSETT, Mr. J. RUSSELL, Mr. A. LISTER, Mr. H. E. WODEHOUSE, Dr. WHARRY, Dr. YOUNG, Mr. T. JACKSON, Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, Mr. H. E. BRADDON, Rev. Dr. EITEL, Rev. R. LECHLER, Rev. J. C. EDGE, Rev. J. REUSCH, a large number of ladies, and other foreign residents, besides a good sprinkling of natives.

HIS EXCELLENCY having carefully looked over the examination papers and returns of the School, said the first duty he had to perform was to distribute the prizes which Mr. STEWART had put into his hands, which he proceeded to do, addressing to the different recipients a few words of congratulation and encouragement. To Mr. FRANK HAZELAND, who took the prize in the first class, (a watch presented by His Excellency), he said he was happy to give the prize to the son of a worthy resident of the Colony. Mr. HAZELAND's father was for many years our Crown Solicitor, he (Mr. FRANK HAZELAND) was himself born in Hongkong, and all were aware of the intimate connection his family had with the Colony for many years. In giving him this prize, His Excellency hoped it would only be one of many steps in progress he would make.

The following is the Prize list:—

NAME.	PRIZE.	DONOR.
<i>SPECIAL PRIZES.</i>		
BEST SCHOLAR.		
Tsang Kit-fan,	Morrison Scholarship,	Morrison Trustees.
TRANSLATION.		
Hung Kam-shing,	Watch,	Honourable C. C. Smith.
GENERAL PROFICIENCY.		
Lung Man-piu,	{ An appointment (\$20 a month), Chinese Customs,..... }	Mr. Commissioner Bredon.
<i>ORDINARY PRIZES.</i>		
1st Class.		
Frank Hazeland,	Watch,	H. E. The Governor.
Tsang Kam-chiu,	Gold Pencilcase,.....	.....
A. J. Reid,	Pencilcase,	Mr. Romano.
2nd Class.		
Wong Ching-ki,.....	Watch,	Mr. Romano.
Ho Fuk,	Gold Pencilcase, .....	.....
Cowasjee Eduljee,	Pencilcase,	Mr. Romano.
3rd Class.		
Yeung I-kam,.....	Watch,	Mr. Russell.
Miu Yeuk-ki,	Inkstand,.....	Old Scholar.
R. Gomes,	Inkstand,.....	Old Scholar.

4th Class.

Luk King-fo,	Watch,	Mr. Kwok Tsung.
Chan Ping-hang,	Gold Pencilcase, .....	.....
Kwong Chiu-wing,	Gold and Rubber Pencilcase,	Mr. Ball.

5th Class.

Chan Kam-fong,	Watch,	Mr. Kwok Tsung.
Lai Ping-chiu,	Gold and Rubber Pencilcase, .....	.....

6th Class.

Li Yau,	Watch, .....	.....
Ho Tseung-hang,	Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....

7th Class.

Wong Kam-sau,	Watch, .....	.....
Leung U-in,	Gold and Rubber Pencilcase,	Mr. Piercy.

8th Class.

Hau Fung-shu,	Watch, .....	.....
Ng Man-ki,	Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....

9th Class.

Kwan Shiu-ping,	Gold Pencilcase, .....	.....
Lau Chak,	Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....

10th Class.

Chan Ting-sui,	Silver Pencilcase,	Mr. Gerard.
P'un Chi,	Ivory and Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....
Lam Cheung,	Ivory and Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....

CHINESE CLASSES.—FORTNIGHTLY EXAMINATIONS.

1st Class.

Leung Shiu-kong,	Binocular,	Head Master.
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2nd Class.

Sham Tin-shan,	Silver Pencilcase,	Second Master.
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ORDINARY PRIZES.

1st Class.

Chung Shing-hong,	Watch,	Mr. Wong Tso-leung.
Wat Ying-cho,	Silver Pencilcase,

2nd Class.

Cheung Yung-kan,	Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....
Chan Tin-tseung,	Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....

3rd Class.

Ho Tun-yung,	Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....
Tsang King-tsz,	Ivory and Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....

4th Class.

Li Ip,	Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....
Chan Un-fan,	Ivory and Silver Pencilcase, .....	.....

CHINESE CLASS FOR EUROPEANS, &c.

1st Division.

Sheik Akbar,	Watch,	Honourable J. G. Austin.
A. Ramjan,	Three Books,	Mr. Machado.

2nd Division.

Li Fai,	Three Books,	Mr. Romano.
F. Machado,	Dictionary,	Mr. Hyndman.

3rd Division.

G. Basa,	Three Books,	Mr. J. J. dos Remedios.
C. Franco,	Two Books,	Mr. J. J. dos Remedios.

Having completed the distribution of the prizes,—

His EXCELLENCY said:—Ladies and gentlemen, it becomes my pleasing duty to congratulate my friend Mr. STEWART, on the number of scholars who are here to-day. On one of the last occasions I appeared in public in Hongkong—it was at a concert—I saw that the hall in which the concert was held was but half filled. Well, Mr. STEWART cannot complain to-day that this spacious hall is only half-filled; indeed, on the contrary, the hall in this school, though very spacious, is not, on an occasion like this, large enough to contain, I may say, one half of the pupils who are in attendance throughout the year. I suppose the number of pupils who are sitting before me amounts to something like two hundred and fifty or three hundred. The total number of scholars attending this school during the year 1877 amounted to six hundred and ten and at this moment there are four hundred and thirty-three boys in attendance at the Central School, so that a considerable number of the pupils are not now inside this room. So far, therefore, Mr. STEWART has no cause of complaint as to the attendance at the school; and, I may add, it is not only to-day very large, but, I believe, I am right in saying that in the history of the school it has never been so large as it is to-day. Mr. STEWART now tells me it is larger than it has ever been before. The daily average attendance, which after all is the real test of the working of a school so far as the attendance is concerned, was this year four hundred and thirty-one, being considerably in excess of that of the previous year. But whilst I congratulate Mr. STEWART on that important fact, I must condole with him and the scholars upon the loss that this institution

sustained during the past year. The third master, Mr. GAIR, obtained leave of absence on account of the delicate state of his health, and, I regret to say, he died in Japan. Mr. GAIR was for a long time in the public service of the Colony. He was an Inspector of Police previous to his connection with the Central School. Before joining our Police force he was a school-master in Scotland, and when he was promoted to the important post of third master in this school, I believe I am justified in saying, in the presence of Mr. STEWART and those who knew him well, that he was an able assistant to the head master, that he gave the utmost satisfaction to Mr. STEWART and the pupils who came in contact with him. Whilst, therefore, I am bound to express publicly my great regret at his loss, I have at all events the satisfaction of recording the fact that the Government have been able to obtain the assistance of a competent gentleman to take his place, and I may say in passing, that on a recent visit to this school I was much pleased to see how admirably Mr. FALCONER, the second master in the school, Mr. BALL, and Mr. PIERCY assisted Mr. STEWART. When you think of the large number of pupils in this school, you will appreciate the responsibility of Mr. STEWART and the other gentlemen who are entrusted with the management of this institution. What I saw in the school and what I have read of the previous reports of Mr. STEWART and of the progress of the school, all convince me that a change is necessary in the management of this institution in the direction of giving more leisure to Mr. STEWART to attend to the higher duties of inspector of schools. (Applause). I think we are exacting from Mr. STEWART more than any one man, no matter how accomplished and able he may be, can perform in asking him to be not only the inspector of all our schools, but also to retain the post of head master in this school. I believe that if Mr. STEWART were to take the position of inspector of schools, maintaining of course in that position a proper supervision over this school, he would be able to give to the whole educational scheme of the Colony a closer attention than he is at present able to bestow upon it. It does not do for us if we happen to have a very good officer to overwork him; with the growth, the steady but yet rapid growth, of this school, the work of Mr. STEWART must have grown in proportion, and the time has come when, I think, I may fairly consider whether or not some change should be made of the nature I have indicated. Of course, as you are aware, whatever change I may think it necessary to recommend, it will be my duty to report to Her Majesty's Government, but, knowing what the services of Mr. STEWART have been to the school, I believe the Secretary of State would favourably entertain any recommendation in that direction by the Governor of the Colony.

Perhaps I may take this opportunity of saying a word or two to the students who are present on a subject which at one time attracted a good deal of my attention and which, close as we are to China, is not an inappropriate subject in addressing an audience such as this. You are all aware that the Government of the Great Empire close to us relies for obtaining its official element upon a system of open competitive examination, established now for many centuries in China, and you are also aware that some of the countries in Europe—I will not say following the example of China, but certainly treading in the footsteps of China—have established also a system of open competitive examination for appointments in the civil service. Now one of my predecessors, many, many years ago, in writing to the Secretary of State, expressed his opinion that the Government of China was able to conduct the administration of China—of that vast empire stretching down from Peking to Canton—was able to conduct that government from Peking mainly by reason of this system of open competitive examinations, and by relying on certain great moral principles, such as parental authority, which that government at all times enforces. Not long since, when paying a flying visit to Canton, I was shown by Archdeacon GRAY the examination halls in that city. As well as I remember, he told me that at the last examination there were three thousand candidates, and there were very few more than one hundred of these three thousand that were to obtain the degrees; that is, there were few more than one hundred degrees to be given. The result was that during the two or three days the examination lasted the intellectual struggle between these three or four thousand students was very great. The names of the hundred who passed were recorded, and from time to time, as vacancies occurred in the public service of China, they obtained appointments, and in that way some of the most powerful mandarins in China have obtained the public offices they hold. Now the question occurred to me when I arrived in this Colony, would it be possible for me to do anything in that direction here? And perhaps you will excuse me if I refer to the personal reminiscence that some years ago, in the House of Commons, I made a motion for a committee to ascertain whether it was possible to throw open to public competition the whole of the appointments of the civil service in England. We had a debate upon that subject. Lord PALMERSTON, no doubt a very wise statesman, though perhaps on that occasion in the wrong, opposed my motion. The House of Commons, however, supported me; I had the satisfaction so far of defeating the Ministry. My committee was appointed and that committee recommended that the civil service of England should be thrown open to free public competition. It came to pass a few years later, in 1870, that Mr. GLADSTONE, who was then the Prime Minister of England, by an Order in Council carried into effect the recommendation of that committee, and I had the great satisfaction of receiving from him a letter in which he acquainted me with what he had done, and he was pleased to say that he had all along sympathised with my efforts to throw open the civil service of the United Kingdom to public competition. And at this moment, if a clerkship is vacant in the Colonial Office, in the Board of Admiralty, in any of the great departments of the State (with one exception), any young man in England, Ireland, or Scotland, without any favour or patronage, can compete for the appointment. And what is the result? I am told by the heads of the departments

Secretary of the Treasury has

told me so, many of the leading officials in the public service have told me that since this system was established they find the tone of the service has improved and they have now an admirable staff of clerks. I may add that in India a similar result has occurred. The system was, to a great extent, brought into operation in the time of Lord LAWRENCE, and his present brilliant successor, Lord LYTTON, has borne testimony to the fact that the system of open competitions for the appointments in India has been most beneficial to the administration of that great Empire. Under these circumstances I thought it possible, perhaps, to introduce the system into this Colony, and accordingly we have had already one or two examinations. On one occasion there was a clerkship worth £200 per annum to be given away. It was a Chinese clerkship, and usually such a post was given by the Governor of the Colony, who looked over his list of applicants, and gave the appointment as he might think best, but I thought it well to try the experiment of an open competition. Accordingly, I asked the head of the department (it was in the Magistracy) to become an examiner, and Mr. MAY was good enough to undertake the duty. I also asked a Chinese scholar, Bishop BURDON, and my Right Reverend friend consented, and to these two, I added Mr. NG CHOY, a Chinese gentleman who is now a member of the English bar. Well, these three examiners were good enough to prepare the examination papers, and they made their report to me in course of time. I was disappointed, undoubtedly, at the result of that examination. The examiners reported that none of the candidates passed the examination sufficiently well to entitle them to the appointment. The examination consisted of translating a document which had come to the Magistracy in the ordinary course of business, a Chinese document, into English, and of translating the deposition of a witness taken at the Magistracy some weeks before into Chinese, and in reading and writing from dictation. That was a simple test, and, nevertheless, eleven candidates having presented themselves, I regretted to find that the examiners could not recommend to me any one of the eleven as having properly passed the examination. Now, it would be, I think, very foolish for us to shut our eyes to a fact of that kind. The examination could hardly be simpler than it was. The clerkship to be given away was of some value, \$80 a month, and the result was certainly somewhat disappointing. But, I venture to repeat what I at that time put in a minute, published in the *Gazette*, that looking at the report of the examiners, though I regretted the result, I felt the Chinese students who competed at that examination had shown great intelligence and industry, and I had every hope that at a subsequent examination some of them would be successful. I have no doubt that, in subsequent examinations some of them will be successful. Whatever scheme I may establish, that scheme of examination should be in accordance with the educational position of the Colony, and in endeavouring to introduce this system, we must not fly too high at first, but if possible bring our standard down to that which we know to exist in the Colony. And on this subject, I am bound to say—my friend Mr. STEWART mentioned there was a position in the Customs given by Mr. BREDON, which appointment has been awarded to-day to a Chinese youth whom I see here on my right—it is fair to mention that, two of the best pupils in this school declined to take the small appointment given by Mr. BREDON. It does not at all follow that the best pupils of this school, or of the others in the Colony, aspire to Government employment. I may say for my own part, though I have the honour to be in the service of Her Majesty, I would not recommend the youth of this Colony, or any other, to look forward to Government employment as the sole end or aim of their education. Fortunately, we are living in the centre of a great mercantile community, and I believe the small number that competed for the clerkship, to which I have been referring is, to some extent, owing to the fact that many who could undoubtedly have passed that examination with credit, preferred, and very rightly preferred, to devote themselves to other pursuits. Now, in giving whatever appointments may be at the disposal of the Governor of this Colony, I shall still adhere, within certain safe limits, to the arrangements already announced upon this subject, but I believe I will be justified from time to time in selecting clerks from young men who may be recommended to me by Mr. STEWART or other competent gentlemen in the colony. To give occasionally an appointment by open competition, and on the other hand to retain in my own gift a little share at all events of that patronage which all Governors heretofore have kept in their own hands exclusively, will, I believe, not be detrimental to the public service of Hongkong. (Applause.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you are all aware that the subject of education is not one upon which people in this Colony have been silent. For many years past it has been discussed in every shape and form, and indeed I was not many hours in the Colony before it was brought to my notice; even before I went down to the Council Chamber to read Her Majesty's commission, I was advised by the intelligent organs of the Press to announce what was called my policy on the subject of education. However, I had other things to do, and in addition to that, I thought it well to pay some attention to the actual educational condition of the Colony, to study it on the spot, before I ventured to express any opinion. And what is my policy? It is to promote Education; and I may say in one word, that, in doing this, I shall be most happy, during the five or six years that it may be my pleasure to be here, to do all in my power to promote the success of this institution, the Central School. (Applause.)

When I visited it the other day and saw Mr. FALCONER and the other gentlemen going through the daily routine of their duties, I was struck by some incidents, which it is well for us to bear in mind, because they suggest the possibility of improvements which I know Mr. STEWART has at heart. I visited one large class-room, indeed a sort of double class-room, on the other side of that passage. In that room I should think there must have been a hundred and fifty Chinese youths who were being instructed by three Chinese teachers. They were reading the Chinese classics. I found that the three Chinese teachers who were reading them in the Chinese classics had themselves no

knowledge whatever of the English language. These three Chinese teachers spoke no English; and of the pupils in that particular class-room not one could speak English. These pupils, I was glad to see, were reading the Chinese classics. During the whole of the year we have had six hundred and ten pupils attending the school. I asked Mr. STEWART this morning how many of these were able to speak English, and he said under fifty or sixty, and this small number very imperfectly. Now, these are grave facts. They point to that which Mr. STEWART wishes—to the desirability of our endeavouring to keep the pupils a little longer in the school. In this English Colony we must not be satisfied with 60 out of 600 being able to speak English in our principal Government school, and that imperfectly. After Hongkong has enjoyed thirty years of Colonial Government and large annual grants for education, I expected to find the new generation with something like a knowledge of English. The system unfortunately is that after learning perhaps only what we might call a smattering of our language, a few of the pupils leave the school and go at once into native business houses, whilst nine tenths leave the Government school entirely ignorant of the English language. I believe Mr. STEWART will be able to suggest to me means by which we might induce the pupils to devote a longer period to their school studies. I do not mean a longer period each day, but a greater number of years. But it also suggests something else. With whom do those boys that I now see before me mix after they leave this school—how many English speaking associates or friends have they? Very, very few. In this Colony—and in that respect it is unlike Singapore—you don't meet with many Chinese who in the ordinary course of business can speak or write English. I think one of our principal duties as educationists should be to increase the number of English speaking and English writing Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong. We must endeavour to do that not only by means of this valuable institution, but also by the other educational agencies in this Colony.

Now, Mr. STEWART has placed in my hands a list of the one hundred and forty-eight pupils of this school who left the school during last year, and I find on glancing through it that many of the pupils left the school to obtain employment in life. I find the first pupil is now a master in this very school, another pupil is a clerk to one of our leading merchants, another pupil is now employed in a piece goods shop, another pupil has become a comprador. I see another pupil has become an assistant in his father's business. Some of them have gone into business on their own account. One of them, I see, has become a medical student. Well, I read that with great interest, but on looking a little closer at the list I see it is not a Chinese boy who has become a medical student, and this brings me to a suggestion I have to make to Mr. STEWART. I should like very much to ask Mr. STEWART whether it might be possible in connection with this school to do anything in the way of promoting medical education among the Chinese. (Applause.) We all know that there is in this Colony a large and excellent institution called the Tung Wah Hospital, supported and managed by the leading Chinese residents. Can we in any way combine clinical teaching which might be received in that establishment with a little instruction in physiology in this school? Will it be possible for Mr. STEWART, having consulted with the Colonial Surgeon and with some of our medical friends and the committee of that institution, will it be possible, I say, for Mr. STEWART to form a scheme by which we might have some young Chinese trained to a knowledge of European medicine? If he succeeds in putting a plan, a practical plan, before me, I certainly will consult my honourable friends on the Council as to providing funds for carrying it into effect.—(Applause).

I am bound, as the Governor of this Colony, to say that there is one object of public instruction that above all others should engage my attention. Nothing is now so universally recognised as this fact, that education is the greatest enemy to crime, and therefore it is my duty, and has been since I arrived here, to consider how far our educational system co-operates with the Government in the repression and in the prevention of crime. On this subject, I noticed a paragraph in the last report of my friend Mr. STEWART which is undoubtedly a very serious one. At the end of his report he mentions the fact that whilst there were 26,247 children in the Colony, only 4,640 were attending school. Deducting those under the age of six, there are, he says, no less than twelve thousand children of age to attend school who are attending no school whatever. Where are they? Well, as you go along to East Point, you have an opportunity of seeing some of these little boys. They are running about in the streets, picking up bits of coal or other articles that may fall from the bags that are carried from the stores to the ships. They are the very class a Government is bound to educate. As you come along here, you see numbers of them also. I say it is my first duty to endeavour with Mr. STEWART to educate as many of these uneducated children as we can. (Applause). I therefore contemplate consulting my Council upon the establishment in this Colony of an industrial school, and of extending the reformatory system, such as it is at this moment. It is our duty to do so, a duty we owe not only to the children, but a duty we also owe to the tax-payers of this Colony, to prevent our juvenile population from growing up into a criminal class. It is our duty on all hands to endeavour to diminish that serious number of twelve thousand which Mr. STEWART mentions. (Applause). I may tell you of my own experience in the very last Colony I had the honour of governing—I was looking only a few weeks ago over a parliamentary return laid before the House of Commons, in which it is said by the legislature of that Colony, that one in eighteen of the population are attending school. Well, in this Colony the number is only, as far as I have been able to ascertain, one in fifty-two, so that there is here a very large margin for educational work. We have much to do, and crowded as this hall is to-day, we must have many halls like it filled before the public instruction of Hongkong will be on the

same satisfactory basis as I have seen it in other Colonies. These are facts, ladies and gentlemen, which it is desirable for us to remember. It is by knowing them and by co-operating together that we can secure in this Colony that proper quantity and quality of public instruction which a Government ought to provide. And I may say this is especially our duty here upon the confines of China, for speaking in the presence of perhaps one of the most distinguished scholars of China and Chinese—my friend Dr. EITEL—he will bear me out in saying the instruction of the people, no matter how rude and elementary, is carried out in that great Empire, and has been for centuries carried out in a mode which should set us an example. In the Chinese villages at the other side of the water, you see all or nearly all the little boys attending school. It may be that they learn, from our point of view, very little. They get off by heart a few moral and ethical precepts, but such as they are, there they are kept repeating them. They are kept at school away from the streets, and whatever the educational result may be, it is manifest that the peace and good order, speaking generally, of that vast Empire, is in no small degree dependent on the vast network of public instruction there is over the whole of China.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this I think is a fitting opportunity for me, in again congratulating Mr. STEWART and congratulating the pupils who have obtained these prizes to-day, to say that whatever discussions there may have been in this Colony, and they have raged pretty warmly now for a good many years, I believe we all unite in an earnest desire to promote the public instruction of the people, and I believe when we come to examine what are called the differences that exist, it will be found they are not very deep and that they should not keep us apart. On a recent occasion, during the absence of my Right Revd. friend Bishop BURDON, I had the pleasure of distributing the prizes at St. Paul's College. What I then said I now repeat, that the Government of this Colony is above the quarrels, discussions, and controversies of the educationists; the only desire of the Government is to do full justice and give fair play to all parties, and it is not because the Government gives assistance one day to one particular party that it is to be debarred the next day from as heartily and equally assisting another party. As long as we can promote public instruction so long, I believe, you will all co-operate with me in carrying out that policy of perfect fairness to all. In doing that, not only will we educate the people, but we will also—what is perhaps a secondary consideration but not unimportant—restore a little more harmony into our educational polemics. (Applause).

HIS EXCELLENCY again rose and said:—I think, gentlemen, I may, imitating the example of my worthy predecessor, SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, ask Dr. EITEL if he will favour us with a few remarks on a subject on which there is no better authority than himself—the great subject of public instruction.

The Revd. Dr. EITEL:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I feel very much at a loss as to what I can possibly say after the very admirable remarks that have already fallen from His Excellency, which have touched a responsive chord in all our hearts, as they ought to do, for we all have at heart the education of our fellow creatures. Only one thing I notice not specially mentioned in His Excellency's speech, but which no doubt is included in His Excellency's programme, and that is, the education of girls. A great deal has indeed already been done in this Colony for the education of boys, but very little for the education of female children, and I hope His Excellency, in his scheme for the future education of this Colony, will make special provision by the institution of girls' schools. (Applause). I have no doubt I am expressing the feelings of all present when I say the education of the Colony is in excellent hands. (Applause).

Mr. STEWART:—I have to thank Your Excellency, and the ladies and gentlemen who have favoured us with their presence to-day, for your attendance and for the presents which have been given as prizes. If your Excellency will now dismiss us for our holidays until the 1st March we shall be very glad.

HIS EXCELLENCY then announced the holidays and the proceedings terminated.

No. 17.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Despatch, No. 159 of the 7th December, 1877, from the Colonial Office, is published for general information.

By Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 21st January, 1878.

HONGKONG.

No. 159.

DOWNING STREET,

7th December, 1877.

SIR,—With reference to your Telegram of 3rd August, and your Despatch No. 86 of the same date, respecting the selection of trained Officers in England for service in the Victoria Gaol, Hongkong, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, copies of correspondence between this Department and the Home Office, from which, you will learn that GEORGE HAYWARD has been selected for the Office of Warden, and THOMAS COLE for that of Head Turnkey.