

do duly empower a person residing within the protected dominion to receive papers and documents on his or their behalf. The order to this effect may be issued without verbal proceedings thereon. The privilege is barred of opposing such orders. The person empowered to receive papers and documents is to be named either at the next hearing in Court, or previous to that in any paper or document which the party might forward to the opponent side before a hearing. Until a person be thus named, all writs, &c., may be served by means of a notice on the board of the Court.

The evidence in testimony of a writ having been served is to be reposit with the Court records.

§ 7. Issue of execution within the protected dominion rests exclusively with the officer vested with the power of jurisdiction. So far as writs of execution would have to be made out by the Clerk of the Protected Dominion Court, it is not necessary to produce them.

On issuing execution, the officer may depute other persons to give it effect, the latter having to proceed according to his directions.

§ 8. Writs of execution cannot be made out by the Clerk of the Court in the protected dominion except by order of the officer vested with the power of jurisdiction.

§ 9. The law on judicial costs, and the rules regulating the fees of bailiffs, witnesses, experts, and attorneys-at-law, are not applicable in the procedure before the judicial Courts within the protected dominion. Until further notice, the charges recoverable shall only cover the disbursements and expenses actually incurred. Beyond this, the Chancellor of the Empire decides as to the regulations that are to replace the laws above cited.

§ 10. Within the protected dominion of the New Guinea Company the law of the 4th May, 1870, on "Marriage and the Registration of German subjects residing abroad" (Confederacy Gazette, p. 599), comes into force on the 1st September, 1886, applying to all persons who are not natives (§ 2, sentence 2).

In witness whereof our most august own hand and affixed Imperial Great Seal.

Given at Berlin, June 5, 1886.

WILHELM.

Prince BISMARCK.

No. 4.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the PREMIER.

Tonga.

7, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 9th August, 1887.

IN continuation of my letter of the 6th ultimo, No. 1031, I forward herewith, for the information No. 2. of the Hon. the Minister, three copies of the High Commissioner's report on the recent disturbances at Tonga.

WALTER KENNAWAY,

(For the Agent-General.)

Enclosure.

REPORT by Sir C. MITCHELL, High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, in connection with the Recent Disturbances in and the Affairs of Tonga.

Sir C. MITCHELL to Sir H. HOLLAND.

SIR,— High Commissioner's Office, Western Pacific, Suva, Fiji, 6th May, 1887.

I have the honour to report that, in obedience to your telegraphic instructions, I left Suva in Her Majesty's ship "Diamond" on the 24th March. I arrived at Nukualofa, Friendly Islands, on the 27th (Sunday), in the afternoon.

2. On Acting Vice-Consul Leefe coming on board I gave him a letter, of which I enclose a copy, which I requested him to deliver to the King of Tonga; and early in the following morning I received the reply, of which I also enclose a copy.

3. As that reply was perfectly satisfactory, I waited on the King on Monday at the hour named by him, and was accompanied by the Chief Judicial Commissioner, by Captain Clayton, and by several of the officers of Her Majesty's ship "Diamond;" also by the Acting Vice-Consul.

4. Mr. Baker, the Premier, interpreted; but very little beyond ordinary civilities passed between the King and me, the only allusion to the troubles made by the King being that he considered Mr. Moulton and Mr. Hanslip were at the bottom of the whole matter. To this I, of course, made no reply.

5. During the interval between my receipt of your orders and my departure from Fiji I had endeavoured, but without success, to obtain a competent Tongan-English interpreter. There are natives who speak both Tongan and Fijian, and there are many Europeans who speak Fijian and English; but I felt that, with languages such as the Tongan and Fijian—each of them difficult of literal translation into English—a double interpretation would be certain to prove cumbrous, and would be likely to prove inexact.

6. I knew that all the Europeans in Tonga had, more or less, taken sides in the quarrel between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Baker, and that, consequently, I could scarcely employ one of them to interpret in an inquiry which mainly concerned those two gentlemen.

7. In this dilemma I determined to adopt the following course: As I understood the inquiry was attributable to the complaints made by the Wesleyan body of New South Wales, I called upon Mr. Moulton to furnish me with a schedule of complaints; and I told Mr. Baker that I should look to him to undertake the refutation of the charges made against the King's Government, or against himself personally.

2—A. 3.