

NOTIFICATION.

Diplomatic Department.

WHEREAS the interests of the Public Service require the temporary absence from this Colony of His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, LL. D., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., it is hereby notified that the Superintendency of Trade will be removed until further notice to the Port of Shanghai, to which all communications must for the present be addressed. Such communications if sent to the Government Offices to the care of J. Hyndman, Esq., will be forwarded to their destination.

By Order,

W. H. MEDHURST,

Officiating Secretary to H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, &c., &c.

Superintendency of Trade, Victoria,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1854.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Subjoined Message from Her Majesty The QUEEN to both Houses of Parliament, together with two Supplements to the *London Gazette*, are hereby published for general information.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1854.

Message from the Queen to both Houses of Parliament, March 27, 1854.

VICTORIA REGINA,

HER Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of ^{Lords} _{Commons} that the negotiations in which Her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged, with His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, have terminated, and that Her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally the Sultan against unprovoked aggression.

Her Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of ^{Lords} _{Commons} copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subject of these negotiations. It is a consolation to Her Majesty to reflect that no endeavours have been wanting on her part to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace.

Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed, and Her Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and devotion of ^{the House of Lords} _{Her faithful Commons}, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects, to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation for protecting the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia.

V. R.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1854.

DECLARATION.

It is with deep regret that Her Majesty announces the failure of Her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for Her People and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences, that after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as Her Majesty, considered just and equitable, Her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the honour of Her Crown, to the interests of Her People, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of an Ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which Her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which His Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head, justice was done; and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government.

But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of Her Majesty that the Mission of Prince Menchikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menchikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he in the first instance endeavoured, as far as possible, to conceal from Her Majesty's Ambassador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their Sovereign the Sultan.

These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte.

Two assurances had been given to Her Majesty; one, that the Mission of Prince Menchikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other, that his Mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects Her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own, over a large portion of his subjects; and those demands were enforced by a threat: and when Her Majesty learnt that, on announcing the termination of his Mission, Prince Menchikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial Government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, Her Majesty thought proper that Her Fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiation bore an amicable character Her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Ambassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, Her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of Her determination to support the Sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the Fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's Note to Rechid Pacha, of the 29th May, and re-stated in his Despatch to Baron Brunnow, of the 20th May, which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia.

The Despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador, at Constantinople, authorizing him in certain specified contingencies to send for the British Fleet, was dated the 31st May, and the order sent direct from England to Her Majesty's Admiral to proceed to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, was dated the 2nd of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was therefore taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadrons were given.

The Sultan's Minister was informed that unless he signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the Note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menchikoff on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian Troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a Protest to his Allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the Sovereigns of Austria, France, and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the Four Powers, once by a note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte, once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and approved at Vienna on the 13th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honourable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their Sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian Government; to such a demand the Sultan would not submit, and His Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia, but Her Majesty nevertheless, in conjunction with Her Allies, has not ceased her endeavours to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has however now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

In this conjuncture, Her Majesty feels called upon by regard for an Ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire have been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of Her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from Her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the faith of Treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms in conjunction with the Emperor of the French for the defence of the Sultan.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of Her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts, and of its pure and beneficent spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that Her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

DECLARATION.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an Ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, Her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to Her by the law of nations.

It is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the

right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts.

But Her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

It is not Her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board enemy's ships, and Her Majesty further declares, that being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1854.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 29th day of *March*, 1854.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having determined to afford active assistance to Her Ally, His Highness the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, for the protection of his dominions against the encroachments and unprovoked aggression of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, Her Majesty therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, vessels, and goods of the Emperor of all the Russias, and of his subjects or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions, so that Her Majesty's fleets and ships shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of all the Russias, or his subjects or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions, and bring to same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within Her Majesty's dominions, possessions, or colonies, as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof. And to that end Her Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of Her Majesty, in Her Office of Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the Draft of a Commission, and present the same to Her Majesty at this Board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of England, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within Her Majesty's dominions, which shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to the Emperor of all the Russias or his subjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions: and they are likewise to prepare and lay before Her Majesty, at this Board, a Draft of such Instructions as may be proper to be sent to the said several Courts of Admiralty in Her Majesty's dominions, possessions, and colonies, for their guidance herein.

From the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, this twenty-ninth day of *March*, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

CRANWORTH, C.
GRANVILLE, P.
ARGYLL, C. P. S.
NEWCASTLE.
BREADALBANE.
LANSDOWNE.
ABERCORN.
ABERDEEN.
CLARENDON.
DRUMLANRIG.
MULGRAVE.
J. RUSSELL.
ERNEST BRUCE.
SYDNEY HERBERT.
J. R. G. GRAHAM.
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.
W. E. GLADSTONE.
WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 29th day of *March*, 1854.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Russia, until further order; and Her Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all Russian ships and vessels whatsoever, now within or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within any of Her Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships or vessels: provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any ships or vessels specified or comprised in a certain Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated this twenty-ninth day of *March*, for exempting from capture or detention Russian vessels under special circumstances; and Her Majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of

the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 29th day of *March*, 1854.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty being compelled to declare War against His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias and being desirous to lessen as much as possible, the evils thereof, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Russian merchant vessels, in any ports or places within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be allowed until the tenth day of May next, six weeks from the date hereof, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and that such Russian merchant vessels, if met at sea by any of Her Majesty's ships, shall be permitted to continue their voyage, if on examination of their papers it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be taken to extend, to Russian vessels having on board any officer in the Military or Naval Service of the enemy, or any article prohibited or contraband of war, or any despatch of or to the Russian Government.

And it is hereby further ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council as aforesaid, that any Russian merchant vessel which, prior to the date of this order, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, shall be permitted to enter such port or place and to discharge her cargo, and afterwards forthwith to depart without molestation, and that any such vessel, if met at sea by any of Her Majesty's ships, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. Greville.

By the QUEEN,
A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by Our Order in Council, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, We have ordered that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the Emperor of all the Russias, his subjects, or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions (save and except any vessels to which Our license has been, or may be granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign port,) so that Our fleets and ships shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of all the Russias or his subjects, or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within Our dominions, duly authorized and required to take cognizance thereof, We do hereby order and direct that the net produce of all such prizes taken by any of Our ships or vessels of war (save and except when they shall be acting on any conjunct expedition with Our Army, in which case We reserve to Ourselves the division and distribution of all prize and booty taken, and also, save and except as hereinafter mentioned,) shall be for the entire benefit and encouragement of Our flag officers, captains, commanders, and other commissioned officers in Our pay; and of all subordinate warrant, petty, and non-commissioned officers, and of the seamen, marines, and soldiers on board Our said ships and vessels at the time of the capture, after the same shall have been to Us finally adjudged lawful prize.

Whenever any prize shall be taken by any of Our fleets, squadrons, ships, or vessels of war, whilst acting in conjunction with any fleet, squadron, ships, or vessels of war belonging to any other Power or Powers in alliance with Us, Our High Court of Admiralty, or the Vice-Admiralty Court within Our dominions adjudicating thereon, shall apportion to such Ally or Allies a share or shares of the proceeds of such prize or prizes, proportionate to the number of officers and men, &c., present and employed on the part of such Ally or Allies, as compared with the number of officers and men, &c., present and employed on Our behalf in such capture or captures, without reference to their respective ranks; and the share or shares so set apart for such Ally or Allies shall be transmitted to such persons as may be duly authorized on behalf of such Ally or Allies to receive the same.

Ships or vessels being in sight of the prize, as also of the captor, under circumstances to cause intimidation to the enemy and encouragement to the captor, shall be alone entitled to share as joint captors.

After having deducted the portion set apart as aforesaid for Our Allies, a distribution, so far as regards Her Majesty's Forces, shall be as follows:

The flag officer or officers shall have one-twentieth part of the whole net proceeds arising from prizes captured from the enemy, by any of the ships or vessels under his or their command, and of the rewards conferred for the same, according to the following conditions and modifications, save and except as hereinafter provided and directed, that is to say:

When there is but one flag officer he shall have the entire *one-twentieth part*; when two flag officers shall be sharing together, the chief shall have two-thirds, and the other flag officer shall have the remaining one-third of the *one-twentieth part*; and when there shall be more than two flag officers, the chief shall have one half of the said *one-twentieth part* and the remaining half shall be

equally divided among the junior flag officers; commodores of the first class and captains of the fleet to share as flag officers: provided always that no flag officer, unless actually on board any of Our ships or vessels of war, and at the actual taking, sinking, burning or otherwise destroying any ship or ships of war, privateer or privateers, belonging to the enemy, shall share in the distribution of any head money or bounty money granted as a reward for taking, sinking, burning, or otherwise destroying any such ship or vessel of the enemy.

That no flag officer commanding in any port in the United Kingdom shall share in the proceeds of any prize captured from the enemy, by any ship or vessel which shall sail from or leave such port by order of the Lord High Admiral, or of our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.

That when ships or vessels under the command of several flag officers belonging to separate stations shall be joint captors, each flag officer shall receive a proportion of one-twentieth part, according to the number of officers and men present under the command of each such flag officer; and when any ship or vessel under orders from the Lord High Admiral, or from Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, are joint captors with other ships, or vessels under a flag or flags, the like regulations as to the apportionment of the flag share to the flag officer or officers is to be observed.

With reference to flag officers, it is to be noted: that when an inferior flag officer is sent to reinforce a superior officer on any station, the superior flag officer shall not share in any prize taken by the inferior flag officer before he has arrived within the limits of that station, unless the inferior officer shall have received some order directly from, and shall be acting in execution of some order issued by, such superior flag officer.

No chief flag officer quitting any station, except upon some definite urgent service, and with the intention of returning to the station as soon as such service is performed, shall share in any prize taken by Our ships or vessels left behind, after he has passed the limits of the station, or after he has surrendered the command to another flag officer appointed by the Admiralty to command in chief upon such station.

An inferior flag officer quitting any station (except when detached by orders from his commander-in-chief upon a special service, accompanied with orders to return to such station as soon as the service has been performed,) shall have no share in prizes taken by the ships and vessels remaining on the station, after he has passed the limits thereof. In like manner, flag officers remaining on such station shall not share in the prizes taken by such inferior officer, or by ships or vessels under his immediate command, after he has quitted the limits of the station, except he has been detached as aforesaid.

A commander-in-chief or other flag officer belonging to any station shall not share in any prize or prizes taken out of the limits of that station by any ship or vessel under the command of a flag officer of any other station, or under orders from Our Commissioners of the Admiralty, unless such commander-in-chief or flag officer is expressly authorised by Our said Commissioners to take the command of that station in which the prize or prizes is or are taken, and shall actually have taken upon him such command.

Every commodore having a captain under him shall be esteemed a flag officer with respect to the twentieth part of prizes taken, whether he be commanding-in-chief or serving under command.

The first captain to the admiral and commander-in-chief of Our fleet, and also the first captain to any flag officer appointed to command a fleet of ten ships of the line or upwards, shall be deemed to be a flag officer for the purpose of sharing in prize, and shall be entitled to share therein as the junior flag officer of such fleet.

Any officer on board any of Our ships of war at the time of capturing any prize or prizes, who shall have more commissions than one, shall be entitled only to share in such prize or prizes according to the share allotted to him by the above-mentioned distribution in respect to his superior commission or office.

And with reference to other officers it is to be noted:—that a captain, commander, or other commanding officer of a ship or vessel, shall be deemed to be under the command of a flag, when he shall have received some order from, or be acting in the execution of some order issued by, a flag officer, whether he be, or be not within the limits of the station of such flag officer; and in the event of his being directed to join a flag officer on any station he shall be deemed to be under the command of such flag officer from the time when he arrives within the limits of the station, which circumstance is always to be carefully noted in the log book; and it shall be considered that he continues under the flag officer of such station, until he shall have received some order directly from or be acting in the execution of some order issued by some other flag officer, duly authorized, or by the Lord High Admiral, or Our Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

And We hereby direct, that the captain, commander, lieutenant commanding, master commanding, or any other officer, duly commanding any ship, sloop or vessel of war, singly taken any prize from the enemy, that is to say, the officer actually in command at the time, shall have one-eighth of remainder, or if there is no flag, one-eighth of the entire net proceeds, except that if the single capturing ship be a rated ship, having a commander under the captain, the commander shall take a portion of the one-eighth part, as if he were commander of a sloop, according to the proportion hereinafter set forth; and if more than one commanding officer of the same rank of command shall be entitled to share as joint captors, the one-eighth shall be equally divided between them; but when captains, commanders, lieutenants commanding, and masters commanding respectively Our ships and vessels of war, and commanders under captains in rated ships shall share together in whatever variety of combination, the one-eighth shall be so divided into parts for a graduated apportionment as to provide for each captain receiving six parts; each commander of a sloop, or commander under a captain in a rated ship, three parts; and each lieutenant commanding, or master commanding, or other

officer actually commanding a small vessel of war, two parts; which We hereby direct shall be the proportion in which they shall respectively share; commodores of the second class and field officers of marines, or of land forces serving as marines, doing duty as field officers, above the rank of major, to share as captains; and field officers of marines, or of land forces serving as marines, and doing duty in the rank of major, to share as commanders of sloops.

And we further direct, that after provision shall thus have been made for the flag share (if any) and for the portion of the commanding officer or officers, and others, as above specified, the remainder of the net proceeds shall be distributed in ten classes, so that each officer, man, and boy, composing the rest of the complements of Our ships, sloops, and vessels of war, and actually on board at the time of any such capture, and every person present and assisting, shall receive shares or a share according to his class, as set forth in the following scale:—

First Class.—Master of the fleet, inspector of steam machinery afloat, when embarked with a fleet, medical inspector, or deputy medical inspector, when embarked with a fleet, forty-five shares each.

Second Class.—Senior lieutenants of a rated ship, not bearing a commander, under the captain, secretary to the admiral of the fleet or admiral commanding in chief:—Thirty-five shares each.

Third Class.—Sea lieutenant, master, captain of marines, of marine artillery, or of land forces doing duty as marines, whether having higher brevet rank or not, secretary to an admiral, or to a commodore of the first class, not commanding in chief, chief engineer:—Twenty-eight shares each.

Fourth Class.—Lieutenant or quartermaster of marines, lieutenant of marine artillery, lieutenant, quartermaster, or ensign, of land forces doing duty as marines, secretary to a commodore of the second class, chaplain, surgeon, paymaster, naval instructor, mate, assistant-surgeon, second master, clerk in charge, passed clerk, assistant engineer, gunner, boatswain, carpenter:—Eighteen shares each.

Fifth Class.—Midshipman, master's assistant pilot, clerk (not passed,) master-at-arms, chief gunner's mate, chief boatswain's mate, chief carpenter's mate, chief captain of the forecastle, admiral's coxswain, chief quartermaster, seaman's schoolmaster, ship's steward, ship's cook:—Ten shares each.

Sixth Class.—Naval cadets, clerk's assistant, captain's coxswain, ship's corporal, quartermaster, gunner's mate, boatswain's mate, captain of the forecastle, captain of the afterguard, captain of the hold, captain of the maintop, captain of the foretop, coxswain of the launch, sailmaker, ropemaker, caulker, leading stoker, blacksmith, serjeant of marines, of marine artillery, or of land forces doing duty as marines:—Nine shares each.

Seventh Class.—Captain of the mast, captain of the mizentop, yeoman of the signals, coxswain of the barge, coxswain of the pinnace, coxswain of the cutter, second captain of the forecastle, second captain of the maintop, second captain of the foretop, second captain of the afterguard, sailmaker's mate, caulker's mate, musician, cooper, armourer, corporal of marines or of land forces doing duty as marines, bombardier of marine artillery, head krooman:—Six shares each.

Eight Class.—Leading seamen, shipwright, second captain of the hold, able seaman, carpenter's crew, sailmaker's crew, cooper's crew, armourer's crew, yeoman of the store-rooms, steward's assistant, ordinary seaman, blacksmith's mate, private and fifer of marines, or of land forces doing duty as marines, gunner of marine artillery, painter, stoker, coal trimmer, second head krooman, sick berth attendant, bandsman, tailor, butcher:—Three shares each.

Ninth Class.—Cook's mate, ship's steward's boy, admiral's domestic, superintendent's domestic, admiral's steward and cook, captain's steward and cook, ward-room and gun-room steward and cook, subordinate officers' steward and cook, commander's servant, secretary's servant, second class ordinary seaman, assistant stoker, barber, boy of the first class, first and second class krooman, supernumeraries, except as hereinafter provided, persons borne merely as passengers, and not declining to render assistance on occasion of capture:—Two shares each.

Tenth Class.—Boy below first class:—One share.

All supernumeraries holding ranks in the service above the ranks or ratings specified in the fifth class of this Our Proclamation, who have been ordered to do duty in any of our ships or vessels, by the Lord High Admiral, or by our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, by the senior officer of the fleet or squadron, or if none senior, then by the captain or commanding officer of the capturing ship or vessel, if not by special authority employed in higher capacities, shall share according to the rank which they respectively hold in the service; but in all cases to qualify them for so sharing, and not merely as supernumeraries in the ninth class, due notation of their being thus respectively ordered to do duty must have been made on the muster books.

And with respect to supernumeraries of ratings in the service, below the denominations of those specified in the fourth class of this Our Proclamation, and who at full victuals are engaged in the ordinary duties of the ship, it is Our will and pleasure that they shall always share according to the ratings which they bear in the service.

And, in order that Our Royal intentions herein may be duly carried into effect, We further direct that when any capture is made from the enemy, the captains or commanding officers of Our ships or vessels of war making the same shall transmit, or cause to be transmitted, as soon as may be, to the Secretary to the Admiralty, a true and perfect list of all the officers, seamen, and marines, soldiers and others, who were actually on board on the occasion, accompanied by a separate list, containing the names of those belonging to the crew who were absent on duty or otherwise at the time, specifying the cause of such absence, each list to contain the quality of the service of each person, together with the respective descriptions of men, taken from the description book of the ship or vessel, and their several ratings, to be subscribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or four more of the chief officers on board.

And when the list of those actually on board, and the separate list of persons absent, though belonging to the ship or vessel, shall have been verified, on examination with the muster books lodged as official records, the Accountant-General of Our Navy shall, upon request, grant to the agent or

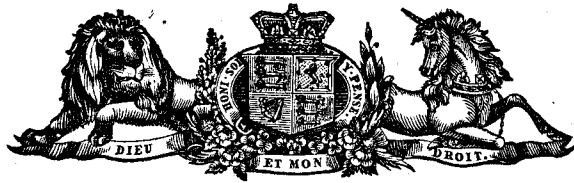
agents, nominated or appointed by the captors, a certificate that such lists are correct, or have been corrected, as occasion may require, in order that distribution of the prize or other proceeds may be duly made.

And in the event of difficulty arising with respect to any of the regulations hereby ordered, or if any case should occur not herein provided for, or not sufficiently provided for, We are pleased hereby to authorise the Lord High Admiral, or Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, for the time being, to issue such directions thereupon as may appear just and expedient, which directions shall have the same force and effect as if specially provided for in this Our Royal Proclamation.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventeenth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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Hongkong GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

VICTORIA, HONGKONG; SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Contract hitherto in force for the publication of GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS having ceased on the 21st instant. — Notice is hereby given, that the *HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE*, this day established, will be hereafter the only Official Organ of Proclamations, Notifications, and all Public Papers of this Government.

By Order,

W. CAINE,
Colonial Secretary.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th September, 1853.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN BOWRING.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

WHEREAS the Commands of Her Most Gracious Majesty The QUEEN, conveyed through His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, have been received, approving of and confirming Ordinance No. 3 of 1853, entitled *An Ordinance to extend the duties of Chinese Teopos appointed under Ordinance No. 13 of 1844, to determine their Emoluments, and to provide for the amicable settlement of Civil Suits among the Chinese Population of Hongkong*; and likewise Ordinance No. 4 of 1853, entitled *An Ordinance to amend Ordinances Nos. 11 of 1844 and 5 of 1845, and to improve the Regulations for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors by Chinese, and the Regulations for the Retail and Preparation of Opium*:—

Now, therefore it is hereby declared that the said Ordinances have been so approved and confirmed as aforesaid.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Victoria, Hongkong,
this 22d day of May, 1854.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN BOWRING.

His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, on the occasion of the Birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty, is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of the QUEEN, to grant a *Free Pardon to Eetum, Saleemen, Oong-ah-foong, and Joze Alvares, at present confined in the Gaol of this Colony.*

By His Excellency's Command,

W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Victoria, Hongkong,
this 24th day of May, 1854.