

ment to be accumulative or not, at the discretion of the adjudicating tribunal), for any British subject, within any part of China, to assist either the existing Chinese Government, or any or either of the different factions then engaged, or who might be thereafter engaged, in opposition to the Government, by personal enlistment in the service of either of the said several parties, or by procuring other persons to enlist in such service, or by furnishing, selling, or procuring warlike stores of any description, or by fitting out vessels, or by knowingly and purposely doing any other act to assist either party, by which neutrality might be violated; and that the tribunal for adjudicating on offences, of the description intended to be thereby dealt with, should consist of a Consular Officer in charge of a Consulate, and two Assessors of Her Majesty, resident within the Consulate;

And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance of the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, should be explained and amended, and that further provisions should be made to prevent the participation of British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, in acts of war or rebellion against the authority of the said Emperor;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of all powers enabling Her in this behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. Nothing in the said Ordinance made and passed on the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall extend or apply, or be deemed to have extended, or to have been applicable, to any British subject, who, at any time heretofore may have assisted, or may hereafter assist, the Government of the Emperor of China, by the means in the same Ordinance mentioned, or otherwise howsoever, by or under the leave or licence of Her Majesty, or by or under the authority of any Order of Her Majesty in Council, at any time heretofore made, or to be hereafter made.

2. If any subject of Her Majesty, within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, shall, at any time after the publication of this present Order, in Her Majesty's Colony of Hong Kong, levy war, or take part in any operations of war, against the Emperor of China, or aid or abet any persons who are or who may be engaged in carrying on war or rebellion or insurrection against the said Emperor, in carrying on such war or rebellion, or insurrection, such person shall be liable to the several penalties mentioned in the said Ordinance of the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and shall further be liable to be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China; and in case of his afterwards returning within the same, shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished, and to be again sent out of the said dominions, and so from time to time, in the same manner, in all respects, as is provided by the said Orders in Council of the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, respectively, concerning the persons liable to be sent out of the said dominions under those respective Orders.

3. Every person offending against this present Order may be proceeded against in the same manner, in all respects, as is provided by the said Order of the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, concerning persons offending against any rules or regulations duly made, under and by virtue thereof, by Her Majesty's Superintendent of British Trade in China for the time being.

And the Right Honourable Earl Russell, and the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 139.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following *Circular* from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering the new Instructions issued by the Royal National Life Boat Institution for the Restoration of Persons apparently Drowned, is published for general information.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th August, 1864.

### CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET, 20th June, 1864.

SIR,—I transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Royal National Life Boat Institution, with copies of new Instructions which have been issued by that Institution, for the Restoration of Persons Apparently Drowned.

I have been informed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Medical Director-General of the Navy has given it as his opinion that the Instructions in question are valuable, and that they have been circulated in the Royal Navy; I have therefore no hesitation in giving to these Instructions the circulation desired by the Committee of the Institution.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

*Governor*

SIR H. ROBINSON,  
*&c., &c.*

*Mr. Lewis to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy.)

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE BOAT INSTITUTION, 14, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI,  
LONDON, 26th May, 1864.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you a few copies of the new Instructions issued by the Royal National Life Boat Institution for the Restoration of the Apparently Drowned.

These Instructions are the result of extensive inquiries which have recently been made by the Institution amongst medical men, medical bodies, and coroners throughout the United Kingdom.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered 1,000 copies to be circulated throughout Her Majesty's Fleet, and the Commodore Controller-General of Coast Guard has also requested 2,000 copies to be supplied for distribution throughout the Coast Guard Service.

The Committee are desirous that these directions should be known throughout the British Colonies, and they would therefore feel much obliged if you would do them the honour to direct that the accompanying letters, containing packets of the same, be transmitted to the respective Governors of the Colonies.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) RICHARD LEWIS,  
*Secretary.*

TREATMENT OF THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

PATRONESS.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

The leading principles of the following Directions for the Restoration of the apparently Dead from Drowning are founded on those of the late Dr. Marshall Hall, combined with those of Dr. H. R. Silvester, and are the result of extensive inquiries which were made by the Institution in 1863-4 amongst Medical Men, Medical Bodies, and Coroners throughout the United Kingdom. These Directions have been extensively circulated by the Institution throughout the United Kingdom and in the Colonies. They are also in use in Her Majesty's Fleet, and in the Coast-guard Service.

I.

Send immediately for medical assistance, blankets, and dry clothing, but proceed to treat the Patient *instantly* on the spot, in the open air, with the face downwards, whether on shore or afloat; exposing the face, neck, and chest to the wind, except in severe weather, and removing all tight clothing from the neck and chest, especially the braces.

The points to be aimed at are—first and *immediately*, the Restoration of Breathing; and secondly, after breathing is restored, the Promotion of Warmth and Circulation.

The efforts to *restore Breathing* must be commenced immediately and energetically, and persevered in for one or two hours, or until a medical man has pronounced that life is extinct. Efforts to promote *Warmth* and *Circulation* beyond removing the wet clothes and drying the skin must not be made until the first appearance of natural breathing. For if circulation of the blood be induced before breathing has recommenced, the restoration to life will be endangered.

II.—TO RESTORE BREATHING.

To CLEAR THE THROAT—Place the Patient on the floor or ground with the face downwards, and one of the arms under the forehead, in which position all fluids will more readily escape by the mouth, and the tongue itself will fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. Assist this operation by wiping and cleansing the mouth.

If satisfactory breathing commences, use the treatment described below to promote Warmth. If there be only slight breathing—or no breathing—or if the breathing fail, then—

To EXCITE BREATHING—Turn the Patient well and instantly on the side, supporting the head, and—

Excite the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn, and smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather, &c., if they are at hand. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water, or cold and hot water alternately, on them.

If there be no success, lose not a moment but instantly

To IMITATE BREATHING—Replace the Patient on the face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress.

Turn the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, back again; repeating these measures cautiously, efficiently, and perseveringly about fifteen times in the minute, or once every four or five seconds, occasionally varying the side.

[By placing the Patient on the chest, the weight of the body forces the air out; when turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and air enters the chest.]

On each occasion that the body is replaced on the face, make uniform but efficient pressure with brisk movement, on the back between and below the shoulder-blades or bones on each side, removing the pressure immediately before turning the body on the side. During the whole of the operations let one person attend solely to the movements of the head, and of the arm placed under it.

[The first measure increases the Expiration, the second commences Inspiration.]

\* \* The result is *Respiration* or *Natural Breathing*;—and, if not too late, *Life*.

Whilst the above operations are being proceeded with, dry the hands and feet; and as soon as dry clothing or blankets can be procured, strip the body and cover, or gradually re clothe it, but taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing.

III.

Should these efforts not prove successful in the course of from two to five minutes, proceed to imitate breathing by Dr. Silvester's method, as follows:—

Place the Patient on the back on a flat surface, inclined a little upwards from the feet; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder-blades.

Draw forward the Patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips: an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer this purpose, or a piece of string or tape may be tied round them, or by raising the lower jaw, the teeth may be made to retain the tongue in that position. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest, especially the braces.

To IMITATE THE MOVEMENTS OF BREATHING—Standing at the Patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, and draw the arms gently and steadily upwards above the head, and *keep them stretched* upwards for two seconds. (*By this means air is drawn into the lungs.*) Then turn down the Patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. (*By this means air is pressed out of the lungs.*)

Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly, about fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which cease to imitate the movements of breathing, and proceed to INDUCE CIRCULATION AND WARMTH.

IV.—TREATMENT AFTER NATURAL BREATHING HAS BEEN RESTORED.

To PROMOTE WARMTH AND CIRCULATION.—

Commence rubbing the limbs upwards, with firm grasping pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c.: [*by this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.*]

The friction must be continued under the blanket or over the dry clothing.

Promote the warmth of the body by the application of hot flannels, bottles, or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet.

If the Patient has been carried to a house after respiration has been restored, be careful to let the air play freely about the room.

On the restoration of life, a teaspoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing have returned, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee, should be administered. The Patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The above treatment should be persevered in for some hours, as it is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance, persons having been restored after persevering for many hours.

APPEARANCES WHICH GENERALLY ACCOMPANY DEATH.

Breathing and the heart's action cease entirely; the eyelids are generally half-closed; the pupils dilated; the jaws clenched; the fingers semi-contracted; the tongue approaches to the under edges of the lips, and these, as well as the nostrils, are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increase.

CAUTIONS.

Prevent unnecessary crowding of persons round the body, especially if in an apartment.  
 Avoid rough usage, and do not allow the body to remain on the back unless the tongue is secured.  
 Under no circumstances hold the body up by the Feet.  
 On no account place the body in a warm bath, unless under medical direction, and even then it should only be employed as a momentary excitant.

By order of the Committee,

RICHARD LEWIS,  
*Secretary.*

Royal National Life-Boat Institution, London, May, 1864.

No. 140.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Finding and Sentence of the Marine Court, appointed under Ordinance No. 11 of 1860, to inquire into the occurrences on board the British Ship *Euphrates* during her voyage from Sydney to Hongkong, with the Confirmation of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, and his disallowance of a portion of the proceedings, are published for general information.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 31st August, 1864.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The Court having deliberately and carefully taken into their consideration the evidence adduced concludes,—

*Firstly.* That the Chinese did not get their stipulated allowance of wood and water.

*Secondly.* That the order given by the Master to throw water on to the quarter deck and which fell upon certain Chinese was unnecessary and calculated to lead to the excitement that followed.

*Thirdly.* It is not proved that the Chinaman who was seen partially in the Carpenter's Cabin was there for an improper purpose, but it is more probable that he was there to look at the Ship's Clock.

*Fourthly.* The Master is highly reprehensible in allowing the Crew to arm themselves without orders, nor was he justified in so hastily concluding that the Chinese were mutineers.

*Fifthly.* That the death of the Interpreter Apack was the result of accident.

*Sixthly.* That the confinement between decks was unjustifiable and oppressive and likely to produce disease.

The Court is of opinion that the Master acted too much under the influence of his Crew, who were afraid of the consequences of their own aggressive acts, but it is right to note that he was altogether unacquainted with the Chinese character and too easily concluded that a noisy remonstrance was open revolt. Under the circumstances his position was a difficult one; he had imprudently left Sydney without proper Officers, the two acting as Mates having been shipped in London as able Seamen and still holding these ratings. The Crew, foolishly imagining their lives were in danger, became clamorous for the security of the Passengers, the Master had no one fit to consult with, and in the exercise of his own personal judgment committed an error, but for which the Ship might have proceeded quietly on her voyage in the same manner that other vessels do, bringing Chinese Gold-diggers back to their native country.

SENTENCE.

That the Certificate of Service No. 36,736 held by the Master be suspended for six months, and the Court further direct that the two men at present acting as Mates be directed to return to their duty as able Seamen.

Given under our hands in the Colony of Hongkong, this 20th day of August, 1864.

(Signed,) C. MAY,  
*1st Police Magistrate.*  
 „ H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,  
*Harbour Master, &c.*  
 „ J. C. BALDWIN,  
*Non-Official Justice of the Peace.*  
 „ JOHN TOWNSEND,  
*Master Mariner.*  
 „ G. H. HEATON,  
*Government Marine Surveyor.*

Mr. Pollard for the Master protested that the Court has no power to give a decision other than in accordance with Ordinance 11 of 1860, upon which Ordinance the Warrant of His Excellency the Governor is framed, and that under that Ordinance the Court has no power to suspend the Master's Certificate.

(Signed,) C. MAY.