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No. 1.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Translations into Chinese, for the information of the Chinese portion of the Community, of some of the Government Notifications are inserted herein, but it is to be understood that in case of variance in the sense of the English and Chinese versions, the sense of the English text must be considered as correct.

By Command,

C. MAY,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1879.

號 一 第 報 憲

一千八百七十九年正月初  
三日  
戊寅年十二月十一日 示

署理香港輔政使司 奉  
督憲諭為憲報英文華文并刊  
事照得本港轅門報內有  
憲報由英文繹出華文者  
俾本港華人週知但須知  
若由英文繹出華文間有  
未能照合者仍以英文之  
意為正此示

SUPREME COURT,  
4th March, 1879.

Summary of cases deserving notice tried at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice during the Criminal Sessions which commenced on the 18th February, 1879.

1. Tang A-hoi was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years with hard labour and to be kept in solitary confinement for 3 months on 3 separate occasions of one month each for unlawfully detaining a child under the age of 14 years. The evidence against this man only showed that he was in possession of the child in Hongkong. Stealing children is a very wicked act for which the law of England will punish severely every guilty person.

2. Li A-tsun, convicted of a similar offence, committed under the aggravated circumstances that he was a relative and brought the child from Canton to Hongkong, was sentenced to 2 years' hard labour, and to be twice privately whipped, receiving 25 strokes on each occasion.

本年二月十八日 後按 察使 司衙 門斷 案選 錄列 後

鄧亞開 携一小  
子未及十四歲  
者據供帶不過  
在港收留此小  
子但携帶他人  
兒女罪惡實深  
按英國律例嚴  
罰凡犯此罪者  
故斷監禁二年  
並作苦工及坐  
黑牢三次每次  
一月之久

二李亞進 亦  
犯携帶人  
口之罪但  
此案情罪  
更重大因  
携其戚屬  
之子由羊  
城至港故  
斷監禁二  
年充苦工  
及在獄鞭  
打二次每  
次廿五籐

3. Fung A-ts'oi, Lò A-ng and Ng A-múi, females, were convicted of a similar offence. The first prisoner Fung A-ts'oi was recommended to mercy by the Jury and was sentenced to three months' hard labour. The Chief Justice when sentencing this prisoner told her that he did not think she had bought the child for an immoral purpose. The 2nd prisoner Lò A-ng, who had been concerned in the stealing of the child in Macao and the sale here, was sentenced to 2 years' hard labour and to be kept in solitary confinement for 2 months at separate periods of 14 days each. The 3rd prisoner Ng A-múi, who was concerned in the selling of the child, was sentenced to one year's hard labour and to be kept in solitary confinement for 4 periods of 7 days each.

4. Lò A-hi was convicted of stealing 50 bags flour, part of the cargo of the American barque *Coloma*, and of having been 4 times previously convicted. He was sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude.

三馮亞才盧亞五伍亞梅三  
婦人均犯拐帶人口之罪  
賠審縉紳懇請 臬憲憐  
憫馮才且照 臬憲察覺  
買來該女未有為娼寮所  
用確據故從輕罰作苦工  
三月惟盧亞五因在澳門  
拐來此女及在香港串賣  
判罰二年苦工及坐黑牢  
二月之久分作四次每次  
十四天伍亞梅因串賣該  
女罰作一年苦工及坐黑  
牢四次每次七天

四盧亞喜  
在大美  
國帆船  
名哥羅  
馬者倫  
麵粉五  
十包又  
查該犯  
前經定  
罪四次  
茲故罰  
作苦工  
五年

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT,  
4th March, 1879.

On the 15th ultimo, His Honour Mr. Justice SNOWDEN tried a case in which a Chinaman by the name of Ch'an Ü sued Ng Man-k'wan of the Tak-mi Hong for \$1,000, being damages for wrongful arrest and imprisonment from the 21st to the 25th of February, 1878. This case arose out of a suit which was heard in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in February, 1878, when Mr. Ng Man-k'wan sued the partners of the Ü-hang-li Hong, (of which Ch'an Ü was one). The plaintiff in the present case sought to recover damages for being arrested as a partner of the firm. He now alleges that he was only a servant, and on account of the imprisonment, he had been unable to obtain employment. The partnership book of the firm was produced, which was in the hands of the Official Assignee, the firm Ü-hang-li having become bankrupt, and showed that the plaintiff was a partner. His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant, and committed the plaintiff to prison for fourteen days for perjury.

Let all men who read this learn that they must tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in an English Court of justice. Every witness declares that he will speak the truth, and after that is done, to say what is false is a great offence, as it is an insult to the Court and Judge, and renders the offender liable to very heavy punishment.

前月十五日副臬憲士判斷陳裕吳文坤一案蓋陳裕控德美行吳文坤追討賠醜銀一千大員以吳文坤累伊押監五天即自一千八百七十八年二月在錢債衙門控告元亨利一案實指陳裕為元亨利合伴營生之東主茲陳裕控稱吳文坤前指作合伴東主是誣他受值傭工是實且當日牽累監押有玷名聲壞厥前程難尋專業等語但適值元亨利倒盤報窮數簿盡繳經歷司手內合伴老本數簿實有原告姓名確知其為合伴東主故副臬憲決斷被告得直罰原告監禁十四天以其發假誓也凡覽此者須知在大英按察司衙門必要說真話句句說真除真實之言外切不可說凡見證人既經發誓則必說真倘發誓後仍舊糊說則有大罪應受大刑因乃獲罪衙門及臬司故應受重刑也

一千八百七十九年 三月初四日 刊