

the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's name, and in obedience to Her commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the twenty-seventh day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-seventh day of October next.

AT the Court at *Osborne-House, Isle of Wight*, the 19th day of *August*, 1853,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council that the Parliament be prorogued from Saturday the twentieth day of August instant to Thursday the twenty-seventh day of October next

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

In order to the Electing a Peer of Scotland.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS Francis William, Earl of Seafield, was duly elected and returned to be one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, to sit in the House of Peers in the present Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and is since deceased: In order to the electing another Peer of Scotland to sit in his room, We do, by the advice of Our Privy Council, issue forth this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood House, at Edinburgh, on Wednesday the seventh day of September next ensuing, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose another Peer of Scotland to sit and vote in the House of Peers in this present Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of the said Francis William, Earl of Seafield, deceased, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituents and proxy being qualified according to law): and the Lord Clerk Register, or such two of the Principal Clerks of the Session as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes; and immediately after such election made and duly examined, to certify the name of the Peer so elected, and to sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers the electors, and return such certificate into Our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain: and We strictly charge and command that this Our Royal Proclamation be duly published at the Market Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the county towns of Scotland, ten days at least before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers to proceed on such election.

Given at Our Court at Osborne-House, Isle of Wight, this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and in the seventeenth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

AT the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *June*, 1853.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India," it was among other things enacted, that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty to appoint not exceeding three of His Majesty's subjects to be Superintendents of the Trade of His Majesty's subjects to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China; and by any Order or Orders in Council to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions:

And whereas by a certain other Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," it was among other things enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to authorize the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (so long as such Superintendent should be also the Governor of the Island of Hong-Kong) to enact, with the advice of the Legislative Council of the said Island of Hong-Kong, all such Laws and Ordinances as might from time to time be required for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China; and that it should also be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders in Council, to ordain, for the government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, any Law or Ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet:

And whereas by a certain other Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual," it was among other things enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath or may at any time hereafter have within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory:

And whereas by Treaty, Grant, Sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty hath power and jurisdiction over British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the same or certain parts thereof have heretofore been exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by Her Majesty's Consular officers resident within the said dominions:

And whereas in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by the above-recited Act of the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, Her Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council passed on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to prohibit her subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or