

Llansaintffraid Deythyr
Do. Pool
Llanwddyn
Myfad
Pennant

And shall be called "The Llanfyllin Coroner's District." The Court for the Election of a Coroner for the said district shall be holden at Llanfyllin.

The townships of Weston Madoc, Hopton Issa, and Bacheldre, in the parish of Churchstoke and hundred of Camse, heretofore part of the said Welshpool Coroner's District, which is by this Order divided, shall be transferred to and shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be a part of the Newtown Coroner's District.

The portion of the parish of Berriew which is situate in the hundred of Newtown, heretofore part of the said Newtown Coroner's District, shall be transferred to and shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be a part of the "Welshpool Coroner's District" by this Order constituted.

And further to declare, order and direct that this Order shall be published in the London Gazette.

Arthur Helps.

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 6th day of *August*, 1874.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the session of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter eighty), and intituled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," it was enacted (among other things) that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Privy 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 100 miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council, for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within Her Majesty's island of Hong Kong:

And whereas by another Act of Parliament passed in the same session (sixth and seventh Victoria, chapter ninety-four), and 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," the short title of which is (in accordance with twenty-ninth and thirtieth Victoria chapter eighty-seven) "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843," it was enacted (among other things) that it was and should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty then had or might at any time thereafter 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 power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory:

And whereas Her Majesty has had and now has power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Emperor of China and in the dominions of the Mikado of Japan:

And whereas, by "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873," thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Victoria chapter eighty-five (which is to be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and which with the said Acts may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873,) it was enacted, among other things, that where, in accordance with the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, Her Majesty should exercise jurisdiction within any port out of Her Majesty's dominions, it should be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to declare such port a port of registry (in the Act now in recital referred to as a foreign port of registry), and by the same or any subsequent Order in Council to declare the description of persons who should be the registrars of British ships at such foreign port of registry, and to make regulations with respect to the registry of British ships thereat; and that upon such Order coming into operation it should have effect as if it were enacted in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, and should, subject to any exceptions and regulations contained in the Order, apply in the same manner, as nearly as might be, as if the port mentioned in the Order were an ordinary port of registry:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that it is expedient to declare the port of Shanghai in the empire of China a foreign port of registry, and to declare the description of persons who shall be the registrars of British ships thereat, and to make regulations with respect to the registry of British ships thereat:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in her in this behalf by the hereinbefore recited Acts, or some or one of them, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to declare and order as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as the China and Japan Maritime Order in Council, 1874.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order—

The term "China" shall mean the dominions of the Emperor of China:

The term "Japan" shall mean the dominions of the Mikado of Japan:

The term "minister" shall mean the chief diplomatic representative or superintendent of trade of Her Majesty for the time being, whether ambassador, envoy, minister, plenipotentiary, or chargé d'affaires:

The term "consular officer" shall include consul-general, consul, and vice-consul, and any person for the time being discharging the duties of consul-general, consul, or vice-consul:

The term "The Merchant Shipping Acts" shall mean the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, and any Acts amending the same:

The term "month" shall mean calendar month: Words importing the plural or singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

Application of Order.

3. The provisions of this Order relating to British subjects apply to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether by birth or naturalization.

Shanghai a Port of Registry.

4. The port of Shanghai in the empire of China shall be a port of registry.