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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871.

August, 1870.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THEREAS by "The Naturalization Act, 1870," it is enacted that, where Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with any Foreign State, to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such Convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the Convention, make a declaration of alienage; and from and after the date of his so making such declaration, such person shall be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid. And whereas, on or about the thirteenth day of May last past, a Convention between Her Majesty and the President of the United States of America was duly signed at London, the ratifications whereof were duly exchanged at London the tenth day of August instant, whereby the subjects or citizens of the United States of America who have been naturalized as British subjects are at liberty to renounce their naturalization, and divest themselves of their status as such British subjects, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby declare that Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with the said United States of America, to the effect that the subjects or citizens of those States who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects.

Arthur Helps.

Whitehall, February 2, 1871.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Sir Thomas Erskine May, Knight Commander of the and sixty-one should be continued on separate

T the Court at Windsor, the 17th day of | Most Honourable Order of the Bath, the office of Under Clerk of the Parliaments, to attend upon the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., resigned.

Whitehall, February 2, 1871.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal appointing the Reverend John Manley Hawker, M.A., to the place and dignity of a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter, void by the death of the Reverend Joseph Dornford; and also to the place and dignity of Treasurer of the said Cathedral Church, void by the death of Doctor Henry Phillpotts, late Bishop of Exeter.

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith:

To Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Hugh MacCalmont, Baron Cairns;

To Our trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir William Milbourne James, Knight, Lord Justice of Appeal;

Our trusty and well-beloved Sir George William Wilshere Bramwell, Knight, Baron of Our Court of Exchequer;

Our trusty and well-beloved Sir James Yorke Scarlett (commonly called the Honourable Sir James Yorke Scarlett), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General in Our Army;

Our trusty and well-beloved Donald Martin Stewart, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major-General in Our Indian Forces;

Whereas by Our Royal Warrant dated on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, certain regulations were laid down for the amalgamation of the General and Field Officers of Our Indian Armies with the General and Field Officers of Our Regular Army, whereby it was provided that all Colonels of either Army who attained that rank prior to the seventeenth of February, one thousand eight hundred