

any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty.

Rule 2. If there is now in any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown any ship of war of either belligerent, such ship of war shall leave such port, roadstead, or waters within such time not less than twenty-four hours as shall be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances and the condition of such ship as to repairs, provisions, or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew; and if after the date hereof any ship of war of either belligerent shall enter any such port, roadstead, or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchant ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent; and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

Rule 3. No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer named neutral destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

Rule 4. Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or possessions abroad.

The Governor or other chief authority of each of His Majesty's territories or possessions beyond the seas shall forthwith notify and publish the above Rules.

I have, &c.,
LANSLOWNE.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall,
February 10, 1904.

THE LONDON GOVERNMENT ACT, 1899.

THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

Notice is hereby given that the Committee of the Privy Council under the London Government Act, 1899, have settled a Scheme with reference to a Financial Adjustment between the Parishes comprised in the City of Westminster, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of that City. Copies of this Scheme may be inspected and obtained at the office of the Town Clerk of the City.

A. W. FitzRoy.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 11th day of *February*, 1904.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day General Sir Henry Brackenbury, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

A. W. FitzRoy.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 11th day of *February*, 1904.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of Her said late Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before His Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four, in the words following, that is to say:—

“We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of Her said late Majesty, chapter fifty-five have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for augmenting the income of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, in the diocese of Gloucester.

“Whereas part of the income of the said Archdeaconry of Gloucester has hitherto been derived from procurations, synodals, visitation fees, and induction fees or some or one of these sources, and it appears to us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners that it is undesirable that fees derived from any of these sources should continue to be received by the Archdeacon of the said Archdeaconry, and such Archdeacon has discontinued to collect such fees.

“And whereas by reason of such discontinuance the income of the Archdeacon of the said Archdeaconry has been diminished and reduced below the yearly sum of two hundred pounds.

“And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the augmentation hereinafter recommended and proposed is required in order to raise the annual income of the said Archdeacon to two hundred pounds.

“Now therefore we the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners with the consent of the Right