HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

HONOLULU:
WENESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871.

BY AUTHORITY.

THE license to practice medicine granted to Dr. J. M. Forrest, on the 2d day of June last, by the Board of Health, has been cancelled this day.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON.

INTERIOR OFFICE, Nov. 14th, 1871.

TUESDAY the 28th of November is the anniversary of the recognition of Hawaiian Independence by the Governments of France and Great Britain, and will be kept as a public holiday. F. W. HUTCHISON,

INTERIOR OFFICE, Oct 30th, 1871.

MONDAY the 11th of December, being the birth day of His MAJESTY the KING, will be observed as a public holiday. All government offices will be closed.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,

INTERIOR OFFICE, Oct 30th, 1871.

FROM and after this date, it is ordered that all lumber landed in the harbor of Honolulu be removed from the water front within a period of twenty days from the unloading of the vessel; should the lumber not be carted away by that time, a charge of three cents per diem for every thirty-two square feet will be made. The Harbor-master will point out lots on the esplanade where lumber can be stored if so desired, at the old rate of charges—viz: one cent per diem for every thirty-two square feet.

By order of the Minister of the Interior.

JOHN MEEK,
Harbor-master and Wharfinger.

Honolulu, Nov. 15, 1871.

MR. KAAUA has been appointed POUND-MASTER for the District of Waialua, Island of Oahu, in place of W. C. Lane. JNO. O. DOMINIS,

Governor's Office, Governor of Oahu.

Honolulu, Nov. 16, 1871.

MR. M. KUKAHAU has been appointed POUND-MASTER for the District of Kaelepulu, Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu. JNO. O. DOMINIS,

Governor's Office, Governor of Oahu.

Honolulu, Nov. 21, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that Kahalou Bridge, Koolaupoko, Oahu, will be closed to traffic for a few days on and after Monday the 13th instant, for the purpose of repairs. GEO. H. LOCE,

Road Supervisor's Office, } Road Sup'r.
Nov. 7th, 1871. }

Inter-Colonial Conference.

The most interesting news from the Australian Colonies, at hand by the steamer Nevada, is the report of the proceedings of the Inter-Colonial Conference, held at Melbourne, which were published simultaneously by authority in all the Colonies on the 7th of October. This Conference was composed of Ministerial delegates from the several Colonies, and was convened, among other things, for the purpose of arriving at a concert of action for subsidising postal steamers, including those connecting the Colonies with England via Honolulu and San Francisco.

It is known to our readers that New Zealand is paying a subsidy of £50,000 to the Webb steamers, and that the Legislature of New South Wales has voted £15,000 and that of Queensland £10,000 per annum for postal steamers on this ocean. But the division and jealousies of the several Colonies have prevented them from hitherto joining to support the same line.

It was expected, or at least hoped, that the Conference would be able to reconcile the jarring interests, and to devise some plan for the continuance of the Pacific steamers, which have, by the energy and at the risk of private parties, been running upon this route.

The following is an abstract of the scheme arrived at by the Ministerial delegates, which they are pledged to recommend and support in the Legislatures of the Colonies interested therein.

1st.—The Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania, should contribute for the maintenance of two postal lines, one via Suez and one via San Francisco, the sum of £128,000, provided the Government of England agrees to bear one half of the total cost of both services.

2d.—New Zealand may be permitted to join in the arrangement on payment of her proportional part of the £123,000, and by providing any branch service that may be necessary, to avail herself of the benefits of the main service.

3d.—If Western Australia, New Caledonia, the Hawaiian Islands, or any other country, shall contribute to the support of the lines, such sum shall go to diminish the amounts paid by the Colonies, parties to the contract.

4th.—No agreement with any other country or colony shall be entered into if the steamers cannot make the passage so that the mails shall be delivered between the terminal points in forty-eight days.

5th.—The United States Government shall be invited to contribute towards the maintenance of the San Francisco line, and whatever amount shall be given by that Government shall also go to diminish the amounts pledged by the Colonists.

6th.—That tenders for both services shall be received up to the 31st of March next without intermission, the San Francisco service to begin not later than March 1873. On the point of keeping up a temporary service via San Francisco until that of 1873 shall be established, the Victoria delegates proposed to subsidize the Webb line. The New South Wales delegates refused to negotiate for any service on the basis of the New Zealand contracts; so that the proposal was dropped.

The New South Wales delegates then proposed that Mr. Hall's line should be supported, and that their colony would pay at the rate of £15,000 per annum until some permanent arrangement for the San Francisco service should be made. This proposal also fell to the ground, and the Conference adjourned without making any provision for a temporary line. It was stated in the Conference that the Postmaster-General in London had announced his intention of charging twopence on each newspaper and threepence on each letter by Hall's line, in addition to the postage charged in Australia, on the ground that such letters had been forwarded by "a private merchant vessel."

We cannot see that the maintenance of a Pacific line of steamers has been at all insured by the action of the Inter-Colonial Conference. It has made no recommendation or provision for keeping up either of the lines that have been running, while the scheme proposed for the future will fail to enlist co-operation among the Colonists themselves.

The Melbourne *Age* says: "Fortunately the agreement contains a clause setting forth that it is entered into 'subject to the condition that it shall be approved of by the Legislatures of the Colonies interested therein.' This should be fatal to the scheme."

The Sydney *Mail* says: "The Conference, however, agreed upon a scheme of postal service which will probably come nothing, since it is based upon the to assumption that the Home Government, without being first consulted in the matter, will pay an annual subsidy of £128,000, or one-half the total cost of the two services—one by way of Suez and the other by way of California." And the Auckland *Herald* ridicules the idea of the British Government consenting to any postal scheme by way of the Pacific in which New Zealand interests have not primary consideration.

The Australian Colonies themselves must, like New Zealand, make absolute grants for steam lines, if they design to keep open the Pacific route. We believe that neither England nor the United States are, or can be, as much interested as the Colonists themselves, or that they will undertake to bear a moiety of the subsidies necessary to maintain the steamers. On the contrary, the Legislature of both countries seems to be moving in an opposite direction. Hence, although we hear that several companies are ready to make tenders, there is not an occasion likely to arise for tenders until the Colonies are more ready to agree among themselves than they have thus far shown a disposition to do, in arranging for a Pacific line.

In the meantime, we are assured that Mr. Webb's line will continue to run on this route, whatever may be the immediate action of the Colonial governments. The certainty of final support for the great enterprise, both from the United States and the Colonies, being such that Mr. Webb is confident of ultimate success.

The Trans-Pacific Route.

THE importance of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers touching at Honolulu on their way to Japan and China has been previously remarked upon, though with little probability of such an arrangement coming into operation. Should these steamers call at this port, they would undoubtedly command a fair proportion of freight and passenger traffic from San Francisco; and as a Treaty now exists between Japan and this Kingdom, a trade will probably spring into existence that will supply freight for Yokohama, as well as from that port to Honolulu: besides which, it may be remarked that this port is a convenient coaling station for that line of steamers. At present, passengers from the Australian and New Zealand Colonies for China and Japan, have either to engage a passage in some coal-laden vessel sailing from Newcastle, a somewhat inconvenient point of departure—though these opportunities are not frequent—or in the P. & O. Co.'s steamers, by which route their voyage is circuitous, long and tedious, and also very expensive. In proceeding by way of Honolulu—from Auckland to this port, and *vice versa*, by the Webb line—their course would be more direct and less expensive, with the certainty of a speedy passage. This it is obvious to everyone that this route would take precedence of the P. & O. Co.'s. And if the opportunity of visiting the Hawaiian Islands were offered as an inducement for traveling per Pacific Mail steamers to persons going from Europe to Japan or China, many would choose the American route in preference to the one via Suez. The interest these Islands has long excited in the minds of travelers and tourists is proverbial. Regarding the *détour* from their direct course that the steamers would make in calling here, the extra distance would lengthen the trip across but little, if any; and it is therefore quite feasible to conclude that if Honolulu were made an intermediate port, the enterprise would prove both profitable to the Company and gratifying to the mercantile and traveling public generally.

Following is an announcement taken from the S. F. *Bulletin*, in referring to which we may be allowed, *en passant*, a few observations regarding China and Japan:

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in a circular issued from the New York office under date of October 24, and signed by Alex McLane, President, states that they will begin a semi-monthly trans-Pacific line between San Francisco, Japan and China, on the 15th May, 1872, with regular departures thereafter from San Francisco, on the 1st and 15th of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when the departures will take place on the Saturday preceding. The statement is also made that the Company will be prepared to supply additional tonnage, should the trade require it."

That the establishment of this semi-monthly service will be highly satisfactory to residents in Japan and China, as also to the United States and the commercial world generally, is unquestionable. The great increase of trade which has induced the P. M. S. S. Company to determine on running two steamers a month upon this route sufficiently indicates the growing trade with the two great empires of China and Japan. A rapid change from their long-cherished isolation to a comparatively open intercourse with foreigners has been especially observable in Japan. Not so with China, for notwithstanding the immense trade carried on for many years by foreign merchants with that nation, the Chinese have ever been extremely jealous of the intrusion of foreigners—always slow and unwilling to adopt foreign appliances and inventions, or to patronize foreign productions: always superstitiously opposed to the introduction of the telegraph, etc.—in short, thoroughly prejudiced against "foreign invaders," and many difficulties with them have therefore been inevitable. Similar misunderstandings and consequent recourse to arms have also occurred in Japan; but they have been brought more easily and satisfactorily to a close. Of course, it is well known that there are many Japanese who strenuously oppose intercourse with foreigners—who denounce everything of foreign origin—who ever seek to weaken the prestige of the Treaty Powers, and who would be daring and reckless enough, perhaps, to rise up and drive every American and European from their soil, if there were any hope of success. This party—these fanatical haters of *tojin* "intruders"—will probably become clear headed in the course of a few years; and their associations with the world may soon present to their gradually-awakening senses a glowing vista of brightness for the future of "*Dai Nippon*," notwithstanding the presence of foreigners. But the majority of this strangely-interesting people are widely different. Most of them fully comprehend, and are anxious to embrace the advantage of alliances with more advanced nations. They are quick to perceive the superiority of many American and European productions over their own; zealous to acquire a knowledge of engineering, mechanical work generally, and all new inventions. The study and use of arms they delight in, and purchase great quantities; they adopt foreign attire, and in a measure conform to the usages of foreign society. The arts and sciences are taught in their colleges; they are rapidly learning the principal languages of the world, and even the Classics are familiar to some. Steamers are a constant theme of study on the part of many of the nobles and others, and they possess quite a number; the telegraph has been flashing its lightning messages over a portion of the country for the past two years, and the locomotive will soon be conveying the wondering natives across their beloved country at a speed hitherto undreamt of in their philosophy. Truly, a great future is opening to Japan. The change in that Empire has already been very remarkable—since the negotiation of the Treaties in 1858, by Commodore Perry and Lord Elgin respectively: but what advancement may be looked for in the next few years? A great and gratifying one, undoubtedly. Yokohama has become a most important sea port since the settlement there of foreigners; from sixty to a hundred foreign keels are constantly at anchor in the harbor; its steam communication with the principal parts of the world is frequent and well established; and now we learn that the amount of freight and number of passengers passing between America, that port and China has increased to such an extent that the P. M. S. S. Company is induced to run a semi-monthly line of huge steamships—an enterprise which will command universal admiration, and which must be peculiarly gratifying to all engaged in commerce with those two great Empires across the Pacific. We only regret that the present prospect of this line of steamers making this a port of call is anything but flattering.

Circuit Court for Hawaii.

The November Term of the Circuit Court for Hawaii was held by Mr. Justice Hartwell, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Justice Hart, of the Circuit, sitting from the 8th to the 13th of November; L. McCully, Esq., Deputy Attorney-General for the Crown. The following business was done:

The King vs. Kolomoku, Waahia and Kekualiiii—an Appeal from Hilo on the charge of furnishing Intoxicating Liquors to Hawaiians; also on charge of Distilling Spirits; also the King vs. Kolomoku, one of the above defendants, on the charge of escape from an officer while under arrest. In the above cases a *nol. pros.* was entered for the reason that there had been a failure to subpœna the witnesses.

W. C. Jones for the defendants.

The King vs. Kekoula—From Kau, on charge of nuisance in obstructing a public road by building a wall across it. Appeal from Local Justice Hart. The accused showed a former acquittal by the District Justice of Kau, and was discharged.

J. D. Halai for defense.

The King vs. Kawai (k.,) and Keai (w.,)—Appeal. Charged with distilling. Verdict, not guilty.

W. C. Jones for defense.

The King vs. Makine—Indicted for a Larceny of $170 from the overland mail from Kona to Hilo, he having been a clerk of the Postmaster at Kawaihae. Verdict, not guilty. The evidence in this case was all circumstantial. The mail bag passed through many hands, and over half the route was unlocked.

W. C. Jones for defense.

The King vs. Kaiele—Indicted for Housebreaking, in a store-house of the Kohala Sugar Company. He was caught in the act by two men stationed there to watch for him. Verdict, guilty; sentence, two years imprisonment.

W. C. Jones for defense.

The King vs. Keoni Kalama—Indicted for Burglary in the dwelling-house of Henry Christiansen, with larceny of $350 in money, some gold rings, &c. Verdict, guilty; sentence, three years imprisonment.

J. D. Halai for defense.

The King vs. Keona—Committed by the District Justice of Hamakua, for Perjury in testifying that he did not see a certain assault. The man convicted in the District Court having been discharged on appeal by the Local Circuit Justice, no indictment was presented, and a *nol. pros.* was entered.

The King vs. Nawahine—Charged with common nuisance in addressing indecent language to people on the public road. Verdict, guilty; sentence, a fine of $25 and to pay costs. Exceptions taken, that the words used did not constitute an offense under the Statute.

W. C. Jones for the defense.

The King vs. Ben and Kalauhawaile—Indicted for Burglary in the house of Henry Bishop, Hilo, and larceny of $102. Plea, guilty; Ben sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment, and Kalauhawaile to one year and six months.

W. C. Jones for defendants.

The King vs. Make—Charged with distilling. Appeal from Hilo. Continued by consent to the Hilo term.

The King vs. Alapai—The defendant, a country constable, was committed for obstructing justice by carelessly permitting a prisoner to escape from his custody. No indictment was presented.

The King vs. Kalaui—Indicted for an aggravated assault, biting off a piece of complainant's ear. Verdict, guilty; sentence, imprisonment one year, and a fine of $25.

W. C. Jones for defense.

The King vs. John Jones—Indicted for an assault with a pistol. Verdict, guilty. Motion in arrest of judgment overruled; case reserved. Sentence, three months imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $100.

The King vs. William Richards—Charged with simple assault and battery on a servant. Appeal from Local Circuit Judge. Verdict, not guilty.

W. C. Jones for defense.

The King vs. Manuel Portugee—Committed for libel, in publishing an advertisement in the *Kuokoa*, charging certain men by name with threatening his life. No indictment was presented.

CIVIL CALENDAR.

George Davis Hasu vs. The Waimea Grazing and Agricultural Company—Trespass—damages claimed $10,000. This case was continued from the last term at Hilo, when the jury disagreed. Judgment of discontinuance, with costs to the defendants.

W. C. Jones for plaintiff.

L. McCully for defendants.

Nicholas George vs. Kaulia—Contract. Default entered with affirmance of judgment of Court below.

Punikaila vs. George Kimball—Suit to annul marriage. Transferred to Supreme Court at Chambers.

Mr. Napela for petitioner.

Naikauna vs. Kaumomana and Mahoe—Action of contract for rent of privilege of gathering pulu. Jury waived. Plea that the defendants had not entered, by reason of an outstanding lease to a third party. Demurrer to this plea was overruled, and the defendants were allowed to show that by reason of a valid lease by the plaintiff to other parties they had not entered, and legally could not obtain possession. Also, *held*, that a sale of a growing crop of pulu for a time within one year was not required by the Statute of Frauds to be shown by a written agreement, and that want of title in the vendor was a good defense to an action for the purchase money, if the defendants had not received the pulu. Case continued to the Hilo Term.

W. C. Jones for plaintiff.

D. H. Hitchcock for the defendants.

The Very Latest.

We are indebted to W. H. Webb, Esq., owner of the Australian steamship line, for the following telegrams, being one day later than any published in the San Francisco papers at the time of sailing of the Moses Taylor:

LONDON, November 9th.—The *Times'* leader, on the New York election, rejoices in the defeat of the Tammany Ring. It congratulates the electors on the result, and hopes that example will be made of men guilty of corrupt practices.

The amount received at the Mansion House in aid of the Chicago sufferers amounted to £47,600.

A boiler explosion occurred on board the steamer Genil, killing five men and injuring nine.

Napoleon visited the Military Academy at Chislehurst yesterday, and inspected the cadets.

RICHMOND (VA.), November 8th.—The election returns indicate the political standard of the House Delegates about the same as last year, two-thirds Conservative, the Republicans gaining probably one or two senators.

NEW YORK, November 8th.—Tweed, on being questioned, said he was not prepared to answer any questions in regard to his reported resignation, but it is pretty certain that there is no truth in the report. He said that the great success of the Reform Party took him completely by surprise, and he was totally unprepared for it. Tweed's counsel said yesterday that he would hurry the trial of charges brought forward by the Reform Committee, as his client had no reason or desire for delay.

The New York *Tribune* states that Tweed has been rapidly transferring property to other hands. A few days ago he sold another piece of valuable property, which cost $350,000, to his son, and has disposed of his stocks in various railway companies, in most instances at a sacrifice. He no longer figures as director of the Third Avenue Railroad, his name having been dropped on account of disposing of all interest in that line. At the time suit was instituted against him by O'Connor, he held 700 shares in the Metropolitan Gas Works, worth about $1,365,000, which he ordered to be sold immediately after suit commenced. Stock stood 195, but was disposed of for about 178. It is also reported that he attempted to sell the lease of the Metropolitan Hotel.

A general feeling of satisfaction prevails among all classes at the result of the election.

Chas. O'Conno says legislative action will be taken at once to erase from the Statute Books nefarious laws, which gave so much power to rascals who had nearly ruined the credit of the city through misgovernment.

The suit against Ringofficials will not be allowed to languish, although they will not be pressed quite so hastily as heretofore. It had been the object of the prosecution to press the suit in order to gather all the evidence possible, and place the same before the people, in order that it might be properly considered before election, thus giving honest citizens an opportunity of dealing justice to those who had so long defrauded the city; but the suit would proceed, as there was no intention of shielding them from the just punishment which they so richly deserve.

Ingersoll returned to New York on Monday night. He has been in constant communication with his friends, and ascertained that the limitation order for arrest, which had been granted against him had expired on Saturday. On Tuesday he was at the polls. Yesterday he sent a messenger to the Sheriff's office with information that he awaited with considerable impatience his arrest, and had gentlemen in readiness to sign bonds for his release. His arrest cannot be effected until to-day, as a new order will be required.

A new order has been granted for the arrest of Thomas Fields, who is lying ill at his residence. This morning the formality of arrest was gone through with, and bail given immediately.

The *World* says: Republican majority for State, from 12,000 to 17,000;; Legislature, two-thirds Republican in both houses.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate. In the matter of the Guardianship of the Estate of LOUISA and WILLIAM FRIEL, Minors. Order to show cause on application of Guardian for order of sale of real estate.

On reading and filing the Petition of S. B. DOLE, of Honolulu, the Guardian of the property of Louisa and William Friel, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to the said wards, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered that the next of kin of the said wards and all persons interested in the said Estate appear before this Court on Wednesday, the Sixth day of December, A. D. 1871, at Eleven o'clock A. M., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such Estate:

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least three successive weeks before the said day of hearing, in the *Hawaiian Gazette* newspaper, published in said Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, November 9th, 1871.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest: WALTER R. SEAL, Clerk. 41-3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Oahu, 28—October Term, A. D. 1871. AHUN, Libellant, *Ex Divorce*, *vs.* LOKATHEA M. ACHI, Libellee.

In the above entitled Libel for Divorce, it is now ordered, that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Ah Un, of the cause of adultery of the said D. M. Achi, to be made absolute after the expiration of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the law therefor, unless sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary.

And the Libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this Order in the Government GAZETTE and KE AU OKOA, for six successive weeks, the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order; that all persons interested may, within six months, show cause why said decree should not be absolute.

By the Court. WALTER R. SEAL, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original order in the above entitled cause, now on the files of this Court.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Supreme Court, (L.S.) this 24th day of October, A. D. 1871.

41—6t WALTER R. SEAL, Clerk.

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For San Francisco.

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ANDREW FULLER.....COMMANDER

WILL HAVE QUICK DESPATCH FOR THE ABOVE PORT

For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to

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'MOSES TAYLOR,'

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For Auckland, N. Z. & Sydney, N. S. W.

CONNECTING AT AUCKLAND WITH STEAMERS FOR OTHER NEW ZEALAND PORTS

—AND—

At Sydney with Steamers for Melbourne,

THE STEAMSHIP

NEBRASKA

On or about December 16th.

☞ Passengers booked through at reduced rates to points in the United States and to Liverpool, and also to ports in New Zealand and to Melbourne.

For freight or passage and all further information, apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice!

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE published by direction of the Right Hon. Earl Granville, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and all British Subjects who have become naturalized within the United States, and who may desire to resume their Allegiance as British Subjects, are hereby notified to make the Declaration before me, in the Form prescribed, before the 12th of May, 1872.

It is to be observed that, although the Supplemental Convention of the 23d of February last only requires that American Citizens who have been naturalized as British Subjects should make the Declaration of Renunciation before an United States Court of Justice, or Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States, it will be necessary, in order to meet the requirements of the British Act of Parliament, that the Declaration should also be made before one of the British Judicial, Diplomatic, or Consular Officers mentioned in the 3rd Section.

No Fee will be levied for receiving these Declarations.

JAMES H. WODEHOUSE,
H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General.
H. B. M.'s Legation and Consulate General,
Honolulu, Nov. 13, 1871.

INCLOSURE 1.—*Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America. Supplementary to the Convention of May 13, 1870, respecting Naturalization.—Signed at Washington, February 23, 1871. (Ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 4, 1871.)*

WHEREAS, by the Second Article of the Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, for regulating the citizenship of subjects and citizens of the Contracting Parties who have emigrated or may emigrate from the dominions of the one to those of the other party, signed at London, on the 13th of May, 1870, it was stipulated that the manner in which the renunciation by such subjects and citizens of their naturalization, and the resumption of their native allegiance, may be made and publicly declared, should be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of effecting such agreement, have resolved to conclude a Supplemental Convention, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, who have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I. Any person being originally a citizen of the United States who had, previously to May 13, 1870, been naturalized as a British subject, may at any time before August 10, 1872, and any British subject who, at the date first aforesaid, had been naturalized as a citizen within the United States, may, at any time before May 13, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization by subscribing to an instrument in writing, substantially in the form hereunto appended, and designated as Annex A.

Such renunciation by an original citizen of the United States of British nationality shall, within the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, be made in duplicate, in the presence of any Court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the Clerk or Prothonotary of any such Court; if the declarant be beyond the territories of the United States, it shall be made in duplicate, before any Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the Court or officer in whose presence it was made; the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Department of State.

Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of any Judge of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose: if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any officer in the Diplomatic or Consular service of Her Majesty.

ARTICLE II. The Contracting Parties hereby engage to communicate each to the other, from time to time, lists of persons who, within their respective dominions and territories, or before their Diplomatic and Consular officers, have declared their renunciation of naturalization, with the dates and places of making such declarations, and such information as to the abode of the declarants, and the times and places of their naturalization, as they may have furnished.

ARTICLE III. The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be convenient.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L.S.) EDWD. THORNTON.
(L.S.) HAMILTON FISH.

ANNEX (A)—I, A. B., of (*insert abode*) being originally a citizen of the United States of America, (or a British subject,) and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject, (or as a citizen within the United States of America,) do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject, (or citizen of the United States;) and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United states (or British subject.)

(Signed) A. B.

Made and subscribed before me, ——, in (*insert country or other subdivision, and State, Province, Colony, Legation or Consulate.*) this day of , 187 . E. F.
(Signed) *Justice of the Peace, (or other title.)*

(L.S.) EDWD. THORNTON.
(L.S.) HAMILTON FISH.

INCLOSURE 2.—*Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America, relative to Naturalization.—Signed at London, May 13, 1870. (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 10, 1870.)*

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, desiring to regulate the citizenship of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United states of America, and of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And the President of the United States of America, John Lothrop Motley, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I. British subjects who have become, or shall become, naturalized according to law within the United states of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States.

ARTICLE II. Such British subjects or citizens as already have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United states, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries.

If any British subject, a British subject as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should renew his residence within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Majesty's Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, relieve him of his character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and treat Britain shall not, in that case, claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

In the same manner, if any such citizen of the United States, adopted, naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States' Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, relieve him of his character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and treat Britain shall not, in that case, claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

ARTICLE IV. The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(L.S.) CLARENDON.
(L.S.) JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

INCLOSURE 3.—*Order in Council.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of August, 1870. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS 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 or British subjects who have been naturalized as citizens of that State, within such limits of time as may be provided in the Convention, make a declaration of allegiance; and from and after the date of his so making such declaration, any person shall be regarded as an alien, and 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 to resume the nationality of their states as such 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.

INCLOSURE 4.—*Section 3 of 33 Vict. cap. 14.*

3. 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 of 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 allegiance, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration such person shall be regarded as an alien, and as the subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

A declaration of allegiance may be made as follows: that is to say,—If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of any Justice of the Peace, if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any Judge of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any Justice of the Peace, or of any other Officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose. If out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the Diplomatic or Consular service of Her Majesty.

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