

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

India Company in trust for us, should become vested in us; and that India should thenceforth be governed by us and in our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of the Government so made by means of an addition to be made to our style and titles; and which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it shall be lawful for us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid of the transfer of the Government of India, by our royal proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the style and titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, as to us may seem meet; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and we do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein our style and titles are used, save and except all charters, commissions, letters patent, grants, writs, appointments, and other like instruments, not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the style and titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue, in the words: "*Indiæ Imperatrix*;" and in the English tongue in these words: "Empress of India."

And our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the commissions, charters, letters patent, grants, writs, appointments, and other like instruments, hereinbefore specially excepted.

And our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver and copper moneys now current, and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver and copper moneys which shall, on and after this day, be coined by our authority, and with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to our style and titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and, further, that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by our proclamation to be current and lawful money of such dependencies, respectively bearing our style or titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such dependencies respectively, until our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.

God save the Queen."

Dr. Kenealy is now elaborating a scheme for combining in his own person the functions of all the law courts, local, national and international. "Before long," he modestly says, he will establish a "High Court of Arbitration," to which all persons who have differences may resort "if they think proper." The persons who thus think proper will "simply have to enter into an agreement to abide by the award of Dr. Kenealy, the judge." He observes very pointedly that "this award will be legally binding on both parties." Although the costs are to be almost nominal, "justice will be fairly and honestly administered." Parties may argue their own case, but "counsel will not be allowed to appear." We would recommend the learned Doctor to read and perpend the case of *The Queen v. O'Connell and others.*—*Ex.*

SCOTCH LAW COURTS.—Most people know the irreverent and slovenly way in which the oath is administered to English witnesses. The witness hurries into the box, and while judge and jury and the spectators are chatting and rustling in a pause of the business, the clerk of the court hands him a small Bible, which he holds in his right hand. The officer then recites his mumbled formula—"The evidence you shall give to the court and jury, touching the matter in question, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you, God!" The witness, without uttering a word, ducks his head and puts his lips to the Bible cover—unless he is cunning and ignorant enough to evade the ceremony by kissing his thumb. Now in Scotch courts the procedure is far more dignified and impressive. When the witness appears, the Judge himself rises from his seat, and raising high his right hand, looks fixedly on the offerer of the evidence, who, as instructed, also raises high his right arm, and looks the Judge in the face. The Judge then, amid general silence, calls the witness to say aloud after him—"I swear by Almighty God to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!" No paltry symbol is added to the simple solemnity of this declaration, which appears likely to be far more binding on the conscience of him who makes it before the Judge and in the silence of the crowded court.—*Leisure Hour.*