

(b) to avoid committing a breach of the law of the foreign country in which their marriage is to take place.—*Law Notes.*

TITLE OF OCCUPANT OF THRONE.—The style, title, and dignity of King-Emperor applied to His Majesty the King in relation to the great state ceremonial in India, in which the sovereign has been the centre of attraction, will recall to recollection the variations from time to time in the title of the occupant of the throne. The position of the crown as an imperial crown has been well established. In the reign of Henry VIII. by two successive statutes the crown was declared to be an imperial crown. This doctrine was reiterated at the accession of James I., and was again reiterated at the time of the union of Great Britain and Ireland. The title, however, of the sovereign has changed. In 1541 Ireland was raised from a lordship to a kingdom, and the King of England and France, as the sovereign of this country then and for many a generation afterwards styled himself, became King of England, France, and Ireland. When James VI. of Scotland became King of England his title was King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. At the union with Scotland the sovereign became King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. At the union with Ireland he became King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, while the title of King of France was, more than three centuries after it had ceased to have a semblance of reality, abandoned. In 1876, by virtue of the Royal Titles Act of that year, the sovereign by proclamation is also styled Emperor of India. This title, however, as a general rule, is only to be used in India, while by the Royal Titles Act of 1901 the sovereign is styled "King of all the British dominions beyond the seas." In the Acts of 1876 and of 1901 the words of the new title in the clauses of these statutes which make legal a change in the style and title of the sovereign were not embodied—a course which was adopted in the precedent of the Act of Union with Ireland in its provisions in relation to a change in the style and dignity of the monarch. The title "Defender of the Faith," which is jealously retained by the sovereigns of this country in accordance with public sentiment, was originally conferred on Henry VIII. by Pope Leo X., and, after his severance from Rome, was retained by him by virtue of an Act of Parliament. The title of Defender of the Faith is still so dearly prized by a Protestant people that the florin of 1849 had to be recoined because the letters "F. D." were omitted in the legend.—*Law Notes.*