

counts. For as much reason (that an omission of our exact above alluded to of March is here supplied, in the particular of names) we subjoin the 5th and last of the charges;—which is as follows. "For having wholly withdrawn from their proper duties and employed in his own stables the following troop syces and grasscutters:—

- Beharee, Syc, from August 1839 to January 1840.
Bedoo, Syc, from December 1839 to April 1840.
Gheeno, Syc, from December 1839 to July 1840.
Shekh Rasool Bukhsh, Syc from February 1840 to May 1840.
Bahram Khan, Syc, from February 1840 to May 1840.
Suddowwa, Grasscutter, from February 1840 to July 1840.

The prisoner, we are told, appeared to be suffering under considerable physical weakness, and he was indeed compelled, during the whole course of the day's proceedings, to recline upon a couch which had been placed for his accommodation.

Major Blair, the temporary Commandant of the 10th Cavalry appeared as prosecutor. The counsel for the prosecution we have already named as Captain Wheeler, whose late appointment to the command of the 7th Irregular horse, had not, it would seem, as yet appeared in orders at Peshawar, so as to relieve him from the duties of his legal office.

The deposition of Major Blair was, in brief, to the effect, that the 3d troop had deteriorated in condition during the period referred to in the charges. That Col. Pope had requested him to communicate to Captain Mellish his (Col. Pope's) surprise and displeasure at this circumstance, and that the Captain, in expressing his concern that occasion should have appeared to exist for animadversion on the state of this troop, had pledged himself to spare no effort towards restoring the horses to good condition. It was added by the Major, that in his opinion some want of gram, and of a due attention in the supervision of the troop, must have occasioned it to fall off in the manner which has been described or alleged; and that this state of things occurred in despite of every due precaution on the part of the commanding officer.

The second witness for the prosecution, (if the prosecutor may be named as giving the first evidence) was one Syf Oolla. This "Seyctor of Allah," as he is called, had been "in the service of the Government," under Capt. Mellish, for some time past, and had been employed by him to take charge of his private stall. He stated that he was in the habit of getting gram for the Captain's horses from the supply which was daily furnished by the Commissariat gomashta, for the horses of the 3d troop. The quantity which he applied to the gomashta, was from forty to five and forty seers. Of this amount, he accounted for the expenditure of only eight and thirty; and on cross-examination, he specified an expenditure of upwards of fifty.

Beharee, Syc, the third evidence for the prosecution, stated, that although a syc in the pay of the Honourable Company, he had been constantly engaged in attendance on Captain Mellish's private stall. He was not able to state whether he was employed in this way by Captain Mellish's order. He had himself been directed to remain at the Captain's stables solely by the troop darogah. This detail of the amount of gram obtained daily from that which was furnished for the use of the 3d troop, exhibited a distinction which is by no means without a difference from that which was put forth just before by Syf Oolla. It lastly appeared from this man's evidence, that gram was lately obtained for the horses of Captain Mellish, from a bunsia, and that he was aware of the change of arrangements. By the way, we had well nigh omitted to observe that Captain Mellish is described as having made a formal admission of his guilt on the (comparatively) unimportant offence alleged against him in the 5th charge. We propose to resume this subject (condensing, perhaps, somewhat of the matter supplied by our friends) as from time to time relays of intelligence on the case in question may reach us. The second instalment will probably arrive tomorrow, as the Court was adjourned to reconvene on the morning of the 20th, at 6 o'clock. We studiously abstain at present from any comments on the proceedings. But in regard to a trial which must needs be held, long ere our first issue of its deliberations can reach the point from whence they emanate, we are willing to waive those objections to a publication of its proceedings, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have impeded us to decline again, as we have declined before, a yielding ourselves of an opportunity to cater to the appetites of that Liberal Public, as the phrase runs, whose approbation we highly value; yet whose applause we cannot seek to win at the cost of what is due to any individual, however humble or however unfortunate.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 7.

Our latest intelligence of the Khafia is that the mischievous Sikh regiments moved out of the way on the 15th ultimo, and that Captain Broadfoot went forward with his charge on the morning of the 18th. This is all well, for any collision between the Brigades and the troops in question, could at this juncture and with reference to the plans of government have been premature; and indeed if the present result would seem to argue in favour of our opinion that the call for the brigade was, at the time, an injudicious procedure.

We have letters from Candahar to the 5th ultimo, but they do not give us any actual news, though as the information contained in them very strongly confirms the opinion, we at once expressed regarding the injudicious proceedings of Major Lynd towards the Ghilzie, we shall employ that information in an article to-morrow, giving it, as our opinion merits, the better it may be for the public interests in the quarter where he now exercises a misplaced authority.

We find that the King of Joanna, to whose aid we made a reference on Friday, has had an interview with the Governor General, and is now on the point of proceeding to the Mauritius in the Salsette. Nothing, it appears, can be done for the unfortunate refugee by Lord Auckland's Government. His cause and his fate are therefore left to the Government of the Mauritius, which island is near to Joanna, and being under the orders of the Colonial office, may be better positioned to interfere (if any interference be deemed expedient) than the Vice Roy British India. We question, however, whether the Mauritius planters will consider it a very great point in the King of Joanna's favor that his hostile to slavery and the slave trade. The present Joannesse dynasty seems very much inclined to supply the deficiency of manumissions so long complained of at the Mauritius, and has already, we observe, allowed of the migration of many of its subjects for the express purpose of assisting the sugar growers.

Our Peshawar correspondent has given us a very brief statement of the proceedings of the second day's trial of Capt. Mellish. The Major neverthless to interest our readers, two of the witnesses (a head syc and a syc) were examined; and a syc by name Bedoo, who had been examined; but the troops, that Khan and Shekh Mohammed Ali, gave

it seems very straightforward answers to all the questions put to them. The substance of what they deposed in a few words that out of eight bags of gram of a maund each, sent by the Commissariat for each troop, only 7 were ever brought to the 3d troop by the troop Darogah. The eighth bag the Darogah is supposed to have appropriated to his own use. Out of the remaining seven bags, about 40 seers a day went to Capt. Mellish's house. Beharee Esloo and Gheeno, sycs, came by turn to the troops for it when it was weighed out to them by the Darogah. To full suspicion and to keep up appearances the Darogah kept about 10 maunds in the troop godown—he even went so far as to buy gram and place it there; they could not say whether Capt. M. was or was not aware of gram going to his house from the troop godown; they did not report the circumstance to Capt. M. because the gram went to his house, but they represented it to an arzee to the Colonel.

During the night of the day that the Colonel began a system of daily weighing, the gram for each troop, the gram that was in the troop godown was taken away by the Darogah and no more gram went from the troop after that. The gram in the troop godown was supposed to be kept there by the Darogah to make up, at a moment's notice any deficiency detected or about to be detected. Some of the witnesses could speak to the fact that Capt. Mellish was aware of the troop gram going to his house, and this we understand is what Capt. M. will dwell upon in his defence. He does not deny now (however sceptical he might have been at one time) that large quantities of gram were abstracted from the troop and a part sent to his house, but that he was all along ignorant of the circumstance.

It is our correspondent writes, imagined by many at Peshawar to be next to impossible, that such a system should have prevailed for so long a time without Captain M.'s knowledge, but when it is considered how indifferent Capt. M. was, and how ever been to all his concerns, both public and private, the great difficulty is removed. Lieut and Adj. Kitson and Veterinary Surgeon Hulse, 10th Cavalry both deposed, that the bad condition of the 3d troop, when conducted by Capt. M. was owing chiefly to the want of attention on the part of that Officer, and that since his removal from the command of the troop, it began gradually to reform. The Court adjourned till the following day at 6 A. M. The prosecution was to close the next day, after one question had been put to one of the former witnesses, Capt. M. will then produce his defence, the examination of which will, it is said, in all probability occupy the court during the whole of the 3rd sitting. Two days at the very least must then be allowed to Capt. M. to prepare his defence.

HURD, JUNE 7.

The Shipping Board, in their last, announce the arrival of the Caroline, from Calcutta on the 15th, and the 24th Dec.

The Steamship of this morning also reported the Caroline, Hughes, from London 1st Jan.

There is, in the Bombay Times of the 26th ultimo, a well written, caustic article on the Rivett Carnac's funeral, in which we have only one fault to find—but that fault is a grave one. The article has made its appearance a month too late.

We look upon this as inexcusable. An article such as our contemporary has written, ought to have appeared at the time, or not at all. It comes in, with a sorry grace, now, as the echo of the voice of the Bengal press. It looks mean, some weeks after the subject of the satires has taken its departure. It is useless, too, now that the subscriber on has amounted to twenty-five thousand rupees.

We do not blame the editor of the Times, whom we believe to be as bold and honest as any one of his fraternity; we merely regard the case as affording another convincing proof of the injury, which a quasi-independent journal sustains by a proprietary connexion with a body of influential men, like the merchant-owners of the Bombay Times. If that journal had been the property of one independent man, there would not have been this cautious silence, whilst the Governor was still at Bombay—his execratory shouting after him when the ex-Governor was half way to the Red Sea. Surely, our contemporary's article—good as it is—could not have occupied a month in concoction.

Nothing is more true than that it is ridiculous, in the highest degree, to vote statutes and sideboards of plate to a Governor, whose chief praise is, that he was an easy, accessible man, who pleased himself and his friends—himself first and his friends afterwards—but surely our western contemporary is not so slow of perception, that this fact did not strike him in full force, before Sir James Rivett Carnac had well nigh reached Agra. "Excellent man!" say the Bombay papers—how sorry we are that he is going to leave us—such a Governor!—such a Prince of a fellow! when shall we see his like?—But no sooner is he clear of Bombay, than they begin to look about them—"Are you quite sure he's gone?"—"Quite sure!"—"Not a possibility of his hearing?"—"None whatever!"—"No chance of his coming back?"—"Not a shadow!"—"Quite sure!"—"Quite!"—"Then here's at him!"—Of all the humbugs, who have ever come to Bombay, that man was the most atrocious. The sun never went down without descending upon a flagitious job. As a Governor he was beneath contempt, &c., &c., &c. These great truths, it appears, are not discoverable in a day—they dawn slowly upon the intelligences of our Bombay brethren, and do not strike, in their full effulgence, on the mental vision of the people of the west, until reflected back from Bengal. It takes a month, at Bombay, to comprehend that, which is comprehended in three minutes at Calcutta. Well may the reader exclaim, on throwing down the Bombay Times—"Have you only just found that out!"

CAPTURE OF GAMBLERS.—A gang of Hindoo gamblers were captured on last Saturday, in a notorious gaming house in Jorassanko. The number of them taken is eighteen.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.—Owing to the great increase of the trade of this port since 1836, the year the preventive service was instituted, the number of Officers in the establishment has been found to be insufficient for the objects of the service. In consequence of which, it is said, a

proposition is under consideration for submission to the government, for the extension of the service.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, JUNE 9.

From Ootacund we learn by a letter of the 31 Instant that the rains were fast setting in, and interrupting the road improvements in progress on the Coonoor and Kandy routes. No new arrivals are reported.

The following letter from a correspondent at Bellary, dated 21 Instant, describes the depredations of some hordes of predatory horse in the neighbouring district, and the effectual measures which have just been taken to capture these daring freebooters, the number and boldness of whom reminds us of the rapacious Pindarries of 30 years ago. Two troops of Cavalry, one commanded by Captain GAZMIS, the other by Lieutenant STUDDY have been sent in pursuit of these mounted robbers, who are described as consisting of a body of Arabs from the Nazam's territory, and a number of horsemen from the Marhatta country; we may expect therefore shortly to receive tidings of their capture or dispersion. Our correspondent thinks the prevailing reports which are given in his letter, must be exaggerated, and this we consider highly probable, as the fears of the afflicted villagers would not be very favourable to a correct estimate of the strength and numbers of their unwelcome visitors.

Yesterday forenoon Mr. Mellor received three despatches from different Amlidars, one of whom is about 100 miles from the other, two are a considerable distance from one another, and all near the Nazam and Southern Marhatta frontiers; each of these people gave information of the approach of several large bodies of plunderers; a party of nearly 400 Arabs are said to have been plundering at a great rate in the Darwan country, but had not killed any of the people; they had spread so much alarm that all were deserting their villages and going off into different strong places; it was further reported that Badamy in Darwan, a place where there is a Lakook Treasury had been plundered. On receipt of these despatches Mr. Mellor applied for two troops of Cavalry, one of which under Captain GRACE and Mr. Forbes moved off to the Darwan road to the frontier about 70 miles off; the other under Lieutenant Studly towards the Nazam's frontier about 37 miles off and about 90 from GRACE's post. Both troops marched at 11 p.m. last night Studly pushing on his post which he must have reached this morning. GRACE will be at his post this evening or tomorrow morning, and it is expected that he will fall in with the party of Arabs said to be thereabouts. Last night Mr. Mellor received another despatch reporting that 500 Marhatta Cavalry had crossed the frontier and were either at or invading on Stumpa Saugan and Lieut. Barrow with his troop hurried off early this morning with orders to push on at all speed. The Arabs are supposed to have come from Hyderabad where we learn a great many have been lately enlisted from some particular duty, the Marhatta Cavalry (who are said to have some guns) are supposed to come from somewhere about the same part. Last night no information received at the moment GRACE's and Studly's troops were starting, they both proceeded to a large rich village called Kanpaly on the banks of the Tamboudra which was expected to be looted last night; it is only about 35 miles from this, of course they reached it before morning, but with what success is not known; two Sepoys en route to the 52d at Shilpore have just returned doubling sick from Badamy, which they say is infested by a body of horse who have plundered it and killed several people; all are in the greatest terror; these men turned back after taking off their jackets. What truth there is in all these reports, I leave to you to judge—that villages have been plundered, there can be no doubt, but that the numbers of the Pindarries are so great is another question; however we shall have to follow those vagabonds up if it were to Hyderabad and secure them—of course the Cavalry will remain out until the rivers are down. Cholera has been raging in this neighbourhood although not in Bellary itself, since about 3 weeks when several cases occurred in the King's Own, but a seasonable fall of rain checked it entirely. At a place called Housepet it has been raging with much violence, out of 22 cases 17 were fatal. When I hear any thing further I will let you know; although bad matters, I cannot help fancying you shall find matters not quite so bad as represented, as from the numbers of different parties reported and their strength it would look like the commencement of the old Pindary system. A violent thunder-storm came on the night before last, the lightning struck and set fire to one of the pieces of arms of the 4th N. I., ran along the tops of the bayonets capsizing many, struck the Naigue of a guard wounding him slightly, killed a prisoner and after destroying the Regimental colour, escaped through the wall and entered the Regimental Store Room about 12 yards off and damaged several stands of arms. Although little rain has fallen the Monsoon is fairly set in. General Woulfe is to arrive about the 6th or 7th.

ATHENS, JUNE 10.

A detachment of the 39th Regt. N. I. consisting of four havidars, one drummer, four Naigues, and forty eight privates, embarked on board the Fortescue for Malacca, yesterday morning.

We regret to announce the death, at Waller on the 4th instant, of Lieut. J. SIMPSON of the 17th Regt. N. I. This casualty promotes Ensign L. LANG.

KHANDESH, May 29.—In my letter to you of the 30th January last, I believe I mentioned that several gang robberies had taken place in Khandesh, nearly all of which then remained undiscovered. I have now to inform you that a few days ago the whole, from the commencement, were traced to a respectable individual, the Subadar Major of the Khandesh Bheel Corps, stationed at Dhrunrogaum, as being directly connected with all those villainous transactions, in the last of which he appears to have been personally concerned and which proved

his downfall. It occurred at a village some twenty-three miles S. E. of Dhoolia named Urgan on the Burgoom Talook, on a rich native banker of that village, who was robbed of all his property, valuables, &c. amounting to several thousand rupees, and to crown all, was maltreated into the bargain. A few of the plunderers were seized, and a pair of shoes and a cap of the military kind were found near the spot, which the freebooters in their hurry to escape forgot to take with them. These two articles of military equipment were traced to some of the Bheel sepoy's. The Subadar Major at this time escaped the seizure of the authorities, though he was strongly suspected of a hand in it. Matters ran on smoothly, and all seemed lulled into oblivion, when some more of the plunderers were taken up, by whose deposition the Subadar Major was implicated, and as several of the gang (taken up in different other villages) corroborated the same statement against the Subadar Major, he was in consequence placed under arrest about the 20th of April last, as also were several of his accomplices, to undergo their trial at Nandoorbar by the Collector, who is now on his circuit at that Talook. On the 21st April the Subadar Major was placed under charge of a Bheel Guard, consisting of one Naigue and three Sepoys (another Guard in the interim being placed over his house to prevent any communication passing between him and his family. The prisoner had not proceeded above three marches when he broke from his arrest by quiting the guard, telling the Non Commissioned Officer that he had received instructions from the Officer Commanding to return; and without waiting for a reply, he put spurs to his horse, and after a few hours had riding arrived once more in Dhrunrogaum, in the costume of a wild mountain cussack, having a long colored bamboo bow and quiver of arrows slung on his back, a sword dangling by his side, and a spear in his hand, thereby endeavouring to show himself off as a true son of Mars. His unexpected appearance caused considerable uneasiness among the Officers, &c. &c. and on being questioned how he came there, and by what authority, he endeavoured to prevaricate and begged to be forgiven, but this was not so easily done. He was, without further remonstrance, placed under a stronger guard, and set under surveillance, and in this state took his second journey to Nandoorbar, where he is now closely watched to prevent his escaping a second time. One of his accomplices of the same Corps deserted, and it has not since been heard of. The Subadar Major endeavoured to destroy himself, swallowing a gold ring set with a fine Diamond, a token of his ill-gotten wealth. The whole amount in money, ornaments, &c. &c. taken at the different robberies, and delivered into his possession by his myrindons, amounted to about 50,000 Rupees (more or less.) That nothing might be found in his possession of the stolen goods (even if he should be suspected), he concealed all at Moorfar, a gurry some fifteen or twenty Coss in the North West direction of Dhoolia. Captain Morris, Bheel Agent in Khandesh, deserves the greatest praise for his exertions in probing and tracing the affair to the extent he has done, and which alone tended to bring to light the plans of the wily Subadar Major, and which he endeavoured so artfully to conceal.

About three weeks ago, a large body of Bheels collected on the Southpoora hills, (a range of seven mountains on the North of Khandesh) and plundered the surrounding villages of cattle, &c. oppressing the inhabitants, and spreading devastation wherever they went. Intelligence having been sent to the Collector of the affair, an application was made to the Brigadier at Malacca for military aid, to scour the country, and take up the rebel mountaineers if possible. Several Companies of regular and irregular Infantry were sent out, and a sufficient body of Sowars accompanied them to disperse the gang of marauders; and letters have been sent on to Indore, requesting the resident at that Court to order a sufficient number of horsemen of the Indore Irregulars, to keep in a direction along the hills to prevent their escape on that side. I hope to be able to let you know the result in my next.

Events of this kind are not unfrequent in the mountainous parts of Khandesh, and the uncivilized country of the Daug; whereas, thriving fields and gardens speak much in favor of the civilized Bheels to the South East of Khandesh, and the march of intellect is evidently gaining ground, owing to the strenuous exertions and conciliatory means of that most respected, intelligent, and scientific gentleman Major Ostram (now political agent at Sembeh) towards the children of the mountains, for the formation of that useful branch of the local service, the Bheel corps of Khandesh. The detachment of the 20th Regt. M. N. I. has not yet left Dhoolia for Mangalam as was expected, in consequence of the increase of sickness among the men, and want of European officers in the 22d Regt. B. N. I., some of whom are now ordered on Court Martial duty. The Detachment of the 20th is not expected to be relieved until the monsoon, which commences about the 15th of June and lasts till the middle of September. The General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Asseergaon, has not yet commenced its sittings, in consequence of the indisposition of Brevet Colonel Rhome, President of the Court. Lieut. Snow and Ensign Coleridge of the 20th Regt. M. N. I. arrived at Dhoolia a few days ago, on their way to Malacca, to join the Left Wing of the Corps.

DHARWAR June 1.—On the 14th ultimo, the wife of a Sepoy belonging to the 47th Regiment N. I. and her daughter were drowned in a well near the end of the Lines. It appears that the girl was drawing water with a brass jar suspended by a rope, when she overreached herself and fell into the water, and the mother in striving to save her daughter was drowned also.

Cholera lately made its appearance in some villages near to the Fort, when several of the inhabitants fell victims to it. On the 30th ultimo, a detachment of the 47th Regt. N. I. consisting of a subaltern, two Native Officers, six Havidars, six Naigues, one Drummer, and a hundred Rank and File, under the command of Captain C. Woodfall,

marched from Dharwar for a place called Badamy about sixty miles to the East of this, where a lot of rebels are plundering the country, and have obtained possession of a large fort. A second detachment of twice the strength, well supplied with arms and ammunition, has since left for the same place. I believe too that a detachment of the 7th Regiment from Kullagees, and a detachment of Artillery from Bejgaum, have also proceeded to Badaney. It is expected to turn out a second Nepauee affair. The Badaney fort is said to be much stronger and better fortified.

The wife of a Sepoy belonging to the 47th Regiment died very suddenly on the evening of the 30th ultimo in the Lines of the Regiment. It appears that a mad dog bit her two months ago, the effects of which did not appear till within the last day or two.

ARRIVALS.—W. J. Masprat Esq. Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar from Bombay. H. E. Goldman, Esq. 1st Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar. Capt. C. Taylor, Lieut. Pollard and Walker, 47th Regiment from Division leave. Ensign W. Wood, 47th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—D. Greenhill, Esq. Judicial Inspecting Commissioner, on a tour of inspection. Lieutenant C. Desmouette, Bombay establishment, to the Neigherry Hills.

MERCARA, June 4.—A large quantity of blackwood as at present at this station to be sent to Bangalore, in which are some of the finest specimens I have ever seen. There are twelve pieces, a few of them measuring from eighteen to twenty feet in length. The Bandy hire to Bangalore, I hear, is to be a hundred and ten Rupees.

The Bullock shed for the detachment of Artillery is finished, measuring one thousand seven hundred and forty square feet, the expense of which amounts to about a hundred and fifty Rupees.

The heavy rain during the nights and dense fogs in the evenings, assure us of the near approach of the monsoon. The mornings are very cold, the thermometer ranging from 60 at five A. M. to 74 at two P. M.

It is contemplated to build a wall round the new Hospital, which is very necessary as it will prevent filth accumulating near the premises.

ARRIVALS. 26th May, Mr. Anderson, Sub-Collector of Malabar and Cochin from Cannanore, Capt. B. Anderson 29th Regt. N. I. from Jaulna, Mr. H. Wood, Civil Service, from England.

DEPARTURES. 27th, Mr. Anderson Sub-Collector to Mangalore, Major Snell 30th Regt. N. I. to Bangalore. 28th, Capt. Boulderson 29th Regt. N. I. to the Neigherry Hills on sick certificate, Mr. H. Wood, Civil Service to Masulpatam via Neigherry Hills and Bangalore.

CANNANORE, June 5.—The monsoon has set in here. Rain is pouring heavily, and since the evening before last, has continued without intermission. No more talk of the 94th's departure to China. The "Victoria Theatre," which has been closed for the last seven or eight months, has been re-opened, and the "Golden Ring" was performed by the Amateurs on Tuesday the 1st instant. Lieutenant Bond Commanding the Detachment of Artillery at Mangalore has proceeded on sick leave to Bangalore and Madras. Lieutenant Gumma, Commanding the F. Company Goldinguz, stationed here, being now on leave at the Hills, the command of the Company has devolved upon Captain Miller. A Court Martial is now sitting here for the trial of a Private of H. M. 94th Regiment for a * * * * * Arrival.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Wood, of Regt. N. I. from the Neigherries.

VELLORE, June 7.—The Rev. Mr. Moran, Chaplain of Arcot, paid us another pastoral visit on Saturday. Service was performed at the Missionary Chapel in the evening, and again at the public rooms on Sunday, both morning and evening.

A Detachment of the 8th Regt. N. I. (the Company's) under Command of Captain Luce of that Corps, arrived here yesterday morning from the Presidency.

A Detachment from the 10th Regt. N. I. consisting of one Native Officer, one Havidar, three Naigues, and thirty Privates, will proceed tomorrow morning to Arcot for the protection of the public building at that station. I suppose those vacated by the 8th Light Cavalry. The Detachment will be relieved monthly.

We have had several fine showers of rain since my last communication, which have completely changed, for the better, the whole face of the country. The fields look green and beautiful, and there is now an abundance of water, so that there is no fear (this season at least) that the crops will fail.

HERALD, JUNE 9.

We are happy to state that Captain R. Johnson of H. H. in the Nazam's service, who some time since was seized and detained in custody by the Ghond Chief of Dhooll Ghaut, was after three days captivity set at liberty, having promised to see matters satisfactorily settled by two men that Chief and the Hyderabad Government. The Ghaut officer is however still dwelling amongst the turbulent mountain tribes, by one of whose leaders he was so roughly handled, the Resident having requested him to remain until he shall have completed the settlement of the claims of all the chiefs in the district.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

- ARRIVALS.
June 16th.—Lieut. Hall, H. M. 6th Royals, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.
June 19th.—Lieut. J. H. Arton, 10th Regt. N. I. to Aden.
Do. do. Ensign H. Stanley, 5th Regt. N. I. to Poona.
Do. do. Ensign G. Major, ditto to ditto.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

- BOMBAY.
ARRIVALS.
June 17th, American Ship Luconis, E. Barlow, Master, from New York 10th March.
Do. 16th, Barken Berkshire, R. M. Norris, Master, from Sydney 17th April.
Do. do. Barken Seaborne, B. B. Conner, Master, from Mauritius 4th June.
Passengers.—50 Natives.
Do. Ship Wm. Lushington, R. Atkins, Master, from Singapore 14th April.

the preceding of the condition of the Military Posts in Northern Cutch...

At KOTRA we are informed the Field Detachment consists of a weak Wing 1st Regiment Light Cavalry...

At SHORAN, says a correspondent, where three companies are detached from the 6th Regt. N. 1...

At DADUR, where the Head Quarters of the 6th Regiment N. 1, also a Company of Goulandauze...

"Of what possible use," says a correspondent, "can men be in this crippled state?"

Ever appears to be the prevailing malady. The thermometer in tents rises to about 120° and thus when the sun has nearly reached its maximum of heat...

"It is a trying climate, and what between the scarcity of medicine—the want of houses—and the extreme difficulty of procuring anything beyond the bare necessities of existence, the prospect for our Troops in Cutch between this time and the cold season is far from being agreeable."

It is well not to look forward too far; each day brings with it its own evil, and none of those who now pant under the torture of this sun, may have any intermission in time, when the period for the relief of Corps comes round; but when the mind runs on, and runs it will, to scenes of brighter anticipation and more cheering hope than those in which its torment is now pent up—the thought enters "will any one be permitted or forced to dwell for two successive seasons, in spots alike debilitating to the body, and weakening to the spirit, cut off from food and nourishment? Let us hope it may be otherwise, for one season passed in an atmosphere so draining and exhausting, must equal in its bad effects three or four spent in a more salubrious climate."

Surely the step was false that first led our Governors to endeavour to establish any resting place in Cutch, where even the Khakar will not come during these months of intense heat, deserting his employer at Quetta rather than be obliged to descend into the plains on duty; and where the labourer cannot be induced to work beyond 9 o'clock in the morning."

COURIER, JUNE 19.

By the Barque Berkshire which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have received Australian intelligence to the 17th April. Archdeacon Jefferys was to leave Sydney for Bombay, in the Morning on the 20th of that month; three days after the departure of the Berkshire. The arrival of the venerable Gentleman may therefore be daily looked for.

We have also been favoured with the following interesting items of shipping intelligence including the loss of the Ferguson in Torres Strait, having on board a detachment of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment with which she was proceeding to Madras.

The Barque Berkshire, Norris, Master, left England in November last for Sydney, and sailed from the latter port on the 17th April for Bombay, through Torres Strait in company with the Margaret, Canney; Amelia, Henley; Samuel Smith, and the Victoria, Proctor, an American vessel having on board 100,000 dollars in specie. They were joined by the William Lushington, Atkins, at the entrance of the Barrier Reefs, Torres Strait. These vessels under the conduct of Captain Canney of the Margaret had a very quick and safe passage through the Strait, and to his intimate knowledge of this intricate navigation, as also to his skill and ability as a seaman, the commanders and passengers of the above vessels felt extremely indebted and publicly expressed their acknowledgments to Capt. Canney.

On the 6th of May the Berkshire spoke the Maravilla from Hobart Town, bound for Lombok. She had been on shore on Portlock Reef, Torres Strait, in a calm but received no damage, on the same day 6th of May the Berkshire with the other vessels touched at "Booby Island" and found deposited in the chest, placed there under a flag staff and called "The Post Office" a statement of the following vessels having passed, viz. Brig Betsy and Sarah, Coppell, all well 25th April. Sir Charles Forbes, Bacon, 25th April, all well. Barque Competitor, Pritchard, 24 May, all well. The Sir Charles Forbes spoke the Brig Mary Gray, off Peterhead on the 22d April, bound for Torres Strait, all well.

The chest also contained a statement, dated 5th May and signed Virtue, late Master of the Ship Ferguson, and the commander of the detachment, of the unfortunate circumstance of this vessel having been stranded on the Grand Barrier Reef, Torres Strait, on the 27th April in Latitude 12° 18' South, and Longitude 143° 54' East. The Ferguson left Port Jackson four days before the Berkshire in company with the Marquis of Hastings and Orient and was bound for Madras, having on board Captain Bell, Dr. Williams, Lieut. Weddie, Ensigns Barsard and Moat, Mr. Reed, and a Detachment of her Majesty's 50th Regiment under the command of Major Sergeanton. The vessel was abandoned and the Officers, Troops, and crew, put on board the Marquis of Hastings and Orient which vessels proceeded to Copang for water and provisions.

We are happy to add that the statement makes no mention of any lives having been lost on the unfortunate occasion.

The Margaret parted company with the Berkshire in Latitude 11° South and Longitude 12° East, and proceeded to Lombok having as passenger C. A. Browning, M.D. Royal Navy.

We have been favoured with the following report of the case of KIMCHUND MOTICHUND, versus Ritchie Stewart & Co. which has lately been decided in the Supreme Court of this Presidency. It cannot fail to be interesting to our Commercial readers; especially those who feel in any way concerned in the opium delivered up on the requisition of Captain Elliott. The passage cited by the Plaintiff's Counsel from Mr. Justice Story's work so fully illustrates the case that we have deemed its insertion extremely useful as an introduction to the report itself.

Extract from Story on Agency, p. 194. "And not only may the principal, in many cases, follow his own property into the hands of third persons, where it has been transferred or disposed of by an agent, contrary to his instructions, or duty, but the principal is still more extensive in its reach, for if it has been converted into, invested in other property, and it can be dis-

tinctly traced, the principal may follow it, wherever he can find it, and as far as it can be thus traced, it will make no difference in law as indeed it does not in reason, into whatever form different from the original, the change may have been made whether it be into promissory notes, or other Securities, or into merchandise, or into stock, or into money. For the product of the substitute for the original thing still follows the nature of the thing itself as long as it can be ascertained to be such; and the right only ceases when the means of ascertainment fail, which is the case when the subject, being goods is turned into money which is mixed, and confounded in a general mass of the same description; or when the subject, being money has been converted into specific property of another kind, having before that time lost, as it were, its earmark and identity, and become incapable of being distinguished from the mass of the common moneys of the agent; but money in a bag, or otherwise kept apart from other money or guineas, or other coin, marked or otherwise specially designated for the purpose of being distinguished, are treated as so far earmarked as to fall within the rule already stated, while it remains in the hands of the agent or of his general personal representatives." "The foregoing cases turn upon the wrongful conduct of the agent in the discharge of his appropriate duties, but the remedy of the principal, to recover back his own property, is not confined to cases, where there has been some tortious conversion of it, on the contrary if there has been no misconduct in the agent, the principal is entitled in all cases where he can trace his property, whether it be in the hands of the agent or of his representative or assignees, or of third persons, to reclaim it, unless it has been transferred bona fide to a purchaser without notice, subject however to the lien and other rights of the agent; and in such cases it is wholly immaterial whether the property be in its original state, or has been converted into money of securities, or negotiable instruments, or other property and assets of the agent and has an earmark or other appropriate identity. This is a very important right especially in cases of the bankruptcy or death of the agent."

KIMCHUND MOTICHUND.

VERSUS.

RITCHIE STEWART & CO.

A Principal in Bombay consigns goods to a Factor in China, who sells them and takes a Bill on London in his own favor for the amount. Factor endorses the Bill in Blank, and sends it to his own agent in Bombay to negotiate in Bombay, or forward to England for acceptance on account of Principal.

Head principal may maintain Trover for the Bill, Right in principal to pursue his goods or any substitute thereof, into the hands of parties having notice.

COUNSEL.

For the Plaintiff. MR. HOWARD. For the Defendants. MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL. MR. BURGASS. MR. DICKINSON.

Trover to recover the value of a Bill of Exchange for £3885 9-0, under the following circumstances.

In January 1839, the Plaintiff sent 200 chests of opium by the "Emily Jane" to Dent & Co. in China whose agents the defendants had made an advance to the Plaintiff of Dollars 72,115-38 cents for which he drew a bill on Dent & Co. payable to themselves.

The Plaintiff's instructions to Dent & Co. accompanying the consignment were as follows:—"Against this consignment I have drawn in favor of your good selves for the sum of Spanish Dollars 72,115-38 cents, value received of Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co. here, which I request you will have the goodness to endorse and carry to my account. Any surplus which may remain of the sale proceeds after paying this draft, you will be pleased to invest in good silver, Mexican Dollars, or Bills drawn by the Court of Directors on this Government, or by the Company's agent on the Government of India, or in such manner as in your opinion will pay better protected with Insurance."

The opium arrived safely in China, and was sold along with other opium which had been consigned to Dent & Co. to Captain Elliott, to complete the number of chests he had engaged to deliver to Commissioner Lin. For this sale Dent & Co. took from Captain Elliott bills drawn by him in favor of themselves on the Lords of the Treasury. These bills including that question endorsed in blank Dent & Co. endorsed to Ritchie Stewart & Co. in a letter, dated the 16th July 1839 of which the following is an extract—"our letter to the 27th ultimo advised you of the arrangements made with Captain Elliott in regard to the Emily Jane's opium, and we now hand you here with letters for the several shippers containing account sales and particulars of remittances due to the respective parties. The bills for the several balances we think for several reasons that it is best for us to send to you on account of the respective parties and you will arrange with them as to the best mode of realizing the amount either by getting the money remitted from England or by negotiation of the drafts themselves in Bombay."

Dent & Co. addressed a further letter to Ritchie Stewart & Co. dated the 17th July 1839 partly as follows:—"As we are under very heavy liabilities for this opium, and are uncertain of the means of the parties concerned, it might not be desirable to negotiate the bills with our names on them should there be the least shadow of ground for fearing that course of proceeding might involve us in further risks of any kind. In the event therefore of your finding the accounts from England under the bona fide negotiation of the drafts inexpedient, you will please send them to your friends in England, desiring them to receive the amount and remit it on realization to the several parties interested in Bombay."

One of the letters enclosed to Ritchie Stewart & Co. was addressed to the Plaintiff and was as follows:—

Macao, 17th July 1839.

KHEMCHUND MOTICHUND.

DEAR SIR.—On the 27th ultimo we requested our mutual friends Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co. to acquaint you with the nature of the arrangement under which we have sold to H. M. Chief Superintendent, to make good the deficiencies of certain parties, and for payment in Treasury Bills your consignment of 200 Chests of Opium per Emily Jane, and we requested our said friends to advise you accordingly, there not being sufficient time for us to address you on the subject owing to the arrangement having only been completed half an hour before the dispatch of the Red Rover. We now send you herewith account sales of your 200 chests net proceeds..... Dollars 94,400 0 Less your Bill for account advanced 72,115 38

Leaving Balance..... 22,284 62 at 4s. 10d. per Dollar equivalent to £5885 9 for which sum we have sent Captain Elliott's Bill on the Lords of the Treasury No 9, dated Macao 3rd July 1839 at 12 Months sight in our favor and endorsed to Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co. on your account. These Gentlemen will arrange with you

as to the best means of making the money available, either by procuring a remittance from England or negotiating the Bill in Bombay.

As we explained to Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co. at the time we gave the Opium over to Captain Elliott, many parties here considered his guarantee for indemnity on behalf of the Government as equivalent to good sale of the property, and some part of the deficiencies of certain parties here, were made good by others for merely the ordinary receipts; considering however the peculiar circumstances of our additional surrender, we thought ourselves justified in requiring that either the opium should be returned within a reasonable time or that payment should be made at a fixed price by Treasury Bills; an arrangement which therefore was altogether more favorable than several others actually agreed to at the time.

We doubt not that under these circumstances you will approve of the course which we pursued, and in which we have been influenced throughout by a careful regard to your Interest.

We are dear Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) DENT & CO.

The Plaintiff enclosed an extract of the above letter to the defendants and requested them to endorse and deliver the bill to him. To this they replied.

"We shall not endorse the bill nor send it to you, (the Plaintiff) but in compliance with the instructions of Messrs. Dent and Co. who enclosed it to us in their letter of 16th July, we shall forward it to London and if paid, the proceeds will be returned to you in due course."

The Plaintiff again applied for the bill which was refused, and ultimately consented to the Defendants forwarding the bill to London for recovery. The bill was accordingly sent by the Defendants to their agents, Finlay Hodgson and Co. and acceptance being refused at the Treasury it was returned to the Defendants. The protest for non acceptance was enclosed by Finlay Hodgson and Co. to the Plaintiff.

The Plaintiff on this again applied to the Defendants for the delivery of the bill to him which they declined to do, unless he would guarantee them from all liability to Messrs. Dent and Co.

The Defendants claimed no lien on or interest in the bill itself, and defended the action merely as the agents of Dent and Co. and the question at the trial was whether the Plaintiff was entitled to the bill as against Messrs. Dent and Co.

For the Plaintiff it was argued that the bill in question was clearly identified with, and was the substitute for the Opium sent by the Plaintiff to Dent and Co. and that a principal could always reclaim his goods in the hands of his agent, in whatever shape they might happen at the time to be, whether in other goods, or negotiable securities. That it was perfectly immaterial whether the sale by Dent and Co. to Elliott for this treasury bill was a tortious sale, or a sale, within the scope of Dent and Co.'s authority, for if the Plaintiff elected to ratify what Dent and Co. had done, and adopt the mode of payment which they had agreed upon, it was not competent to them or to any persons representing them, to hold the bill against him.

The Plaintiff had nothing to do with the instructions sent by Dent and Co. to Ritchie Stewart and Co. They could not be set up against him. It was admitted that the Bill represented and was the purchase money for his opium and such being the case; if he elected to take the bill, and by so doing waive any claims which he might have, as for an improper sale against Dent and Co. they could not say that he should not have the Bill. Further more the Defendants had stated to the Plaintiff, that if the bill were paid, the proceeds would be handed over to him, and no distinction could be drawn between a right to the proceeds of the bill, and a right to the bill itself. The Plaintiff's counsel in support of the above cited Story's agency commentaries, page 194, 195; Taylor v. Plumer 3 Maule, and Selwyn, and Jackson v. Clarke 1 Young and Jervis.

For the Defendants, it was contended that a person remitting a bill or money to his agent to pay a debt to a third party, could always countermand that order until the agent had made himself liable to such third party, by assenting to the appropriation and that without such an assent without in fact an acceptance of the trust imposed on him, the agent could not be sued by the person for whose benefit the remittance was sent.

That in the present case the Defendants so far from assenting to deliver the Bill to the Plaintiff, had expressly refused to do so, and this brought the case within the principle of the decisions of Williams v. Everst 14 East Yates and Bell, 3 Bar v. Ald. There had been no endorsement or delivery of the Bill to the Plaintiff, and the question must be considered as if the Bill were still in the hands of Dent and Co. and they were the Defendants to the action, Dent and Co. had endorsed the bill without consideration, and had therefore an interest that the Bill should not go into circulation unaccepted, and had a right to keep it till acceptance, and the Plaintiff having agreed that the bill should be sent to Finlay Hodgson and Co. had ratified the terms on which the Defendants had received it. The Defendants counsel cited several cases, amongst them Brind v. Hampshire, 1 Cr. Moe and Boscoe, Scott v. Porchen, 3 Mer Trentell v. Barandon, 8 Taitour King v. Lambton, 5 Price Wedlake v. Hurley, 1 Cr. v. Jervis.

The Court decided that the Plaintiff was entitled to the Bill, it being admitted that it represented his opium, Williams v. Everst, and that class of cases did not apply. Then the remitter was remitting his own property to pay a debt to a third person. The present was the case of a factor accounting to his principal, and remitting the return proceeds of his goods. It was quite clear that the Defendants could not endorse or negotiate the bill, except for the benefit of the Plaintiff, and Dent and Co. could not outbribe the agency of the Defendants upon the Plaintiff against his will. The Court did not consider that the Plaintiff had waived his right to the bill, by finally assenting to the Defendants forwarding it to Finlay Hodgson and Co. for the purpose of acceptance. There had been a conversion before this in the refusal of the Defendants to deliver the bill to the Plaintiff, and a conversion could never be explained away.

Verdict for Plaintiff for the amount of the Bill.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS, MAY 1.

ABOLITION OF THE CORN LAW A CABINET MEASURE. MORNING CHRONICLE.—We have to congratulate our readers on the act of justice which Ministers are about to perform to the nation. If Lord John Russell had thrown a shell into the House of Commons he could not have produced greater consternation among the Tories than he did last night when he gave his notice of the subject of the corn laws. No sooner had he uttered "I beg to give notice that on Monday, the 31st of May (that is, the next day after day after the 31st)"—I shall move that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider the act relating to the trade in corn," than the

most tumultuous excitement took place. The Liberal members hailed the announcement by loud and repeated cheers, while groans, and occasionally a most melancholy attempt at derision, bore witness to the dismay of the monopolists. In the subsequent discussions on the budget, their indignation found a vent in words. The nation has suffered long and intensely in all its interests, by the accursed monopoly of which the days, thank God, are now numbered. For the sake of a comparatively small class, who derive all their importance from that very industry which they have so long laboured to paralyse, a burden out of all proportion greater than the advantage derived from it by that class, has been imposed on the rest of the community. Market after market has been closed against British manufactures, and the starving workman often found his industry and his skill unavailing, because hard-hearted monopolists would not allow him to obtain the only return for them which the foreigner could give. At length a new and bright era opens on the nation.

FAILURE OF OUR POLICY IN THE LEVANT.—TATT'S MAGAZINE.—The consequences of our Oriental Policy are beginning to develop themselves. We are entering upon a new scene of that drama of folly and passion, in which Lord Palmerston has been performing the principal part. The first act began with the signature of the treaty of July, 1840. The diplomatic puppet of England straddled away the front of the stage in all the pride and dignity of sovereignty; but the strings were pulled, the motions were directed by an unseen arm, stretched out from the north. The perils, the risks, the costs were British;—the success, the triumph was to be Russian; the seeds were sown by English hands; the harvest are to be culled by Muscovite gatherers. In the name of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, to shatter that empire to its very foundation; in the name of the "independence of the Ottoman empire," to reduce to the lowest ignominy of vassalage the plan and the purpose of the Tzar. "We found them at peace;—what is their present state? The Greek population of Candia is in revolt; the establishment of the Turkish authority is regarded by the Candiot Christians with such abhorrence, that they have already taken up arms against it; five thousand Turkish troops have left Constantinople to subdue the insurgents; the policy of our government is with the Turkish oppressor; on which side are the sympathies of the British people? They who rejoiced in the liberation of the Greeks,—they who hailed the triumph of the Cross over the Crescent in the land of the Hebraeists,—will pray also for the deliverance of Crete. Arabia! the Holy cities. No sooner have the troops of Mehemet Ali been withdrawn, than "a great reform" has appeared in the desert. He proclaims that "Mecca is in one of his sleeves, and Medina in the other; and that he will march to the deliverance of Jerusalem." Will the Turks be able to subdue the dwellers among tents? Can they rescue the Kaaba from "the regurgitators of the faith? Not they, Arabia will be as certainly freed from the domination of the Sultan, as the integrity of Transylvania; and it is thus we have preserved the integrity of the Ottoman empire! And Syria unhappy Syria! whose chieftains we have corrupted with our bribes,—whose mountaineers we have armed with our muskets,—whose towns we have destroyed with our artillery,—Syria is fast hastening to that anarchy which pervaded it during the ages of the Ottoman rule. The Druses will not surrender their arms, but will use them for the maintenance of their rude and ancient independence; the Maronites claim, and will obtain, the protection of France, and will set Turkish exactions at defiance; the Greek Christians have already made terms with Russia, and will be watched over with paternal kindness by the Muscovite Tzar; the orthodox Catholics have Austria on their side; and our saints will take care of the Protestant missionaries and converts, while they are helping forward a plan for the restoration of Palestine to the Jews, and the advent of the Millennium; and the Mussulmans—the fatalistic Mussulmans,—to whom the establishment of Turkish rule is but the establishment of their title—their right to oppress; and the wandering Arabs, and the Anassiss, and the Mutualis, with all their passions unchained, their domineering and predatory habits—no longer controlled by any sovereign authority,—does it require the foresight of a prophet to announce, that "our glorious and successful Oriental policy" has been only a costly and a melancholy failure.

We have it on authority that Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., will succeed Captain Elliott as Commissioner in China. The temper and energy, the military and political talents, which the honourable and gallant baronet displayed in Scinde and Cutch, and throughout the whole of the very difficult affairs of the north-west of India, give promise of the most important results from this appointment. Sir Henry is distinguished both for military and political ability. Ministers are most anxious to secure his services, and there is nothing but the state of his health to cast the least doubt on his accepting the appointment. Rank, emoluments, and full powers will accompany his commission. He has had interviews with the Foreign Minister and the head of the Board of Control, and the decision will be made in a few hours.

GERMANY. HAMBURG, APRIL 30. The recent commercial treaty between Great Britain and the Prussian League, coupled with the modification of the navigation laws, conceded by Great Britain to Hamburg, have given general satisfaction here, and the measure cannot but have a favourable operation upon the commerce of the Elbe. The treaty between Great Britain and Prussia on behalf of the league (signed in London, as you are probably aware, on the 2d of March last, but not yet ratified) stipulates that ships belonging to Prussia and the states of the league, not being laden with prohibited goods, and coming from the mouths of the Meuse, the Rhine, the Weser, and the Elbe, or any other river between the Elbe and the Meuse connecting the German states with the sea, shall be admitted into British possessions with all the facilities and advantages granted to vessels sailing from Prussian ports. The shipping of the Prussian League is thus placed on the same footing as Austrian ships by the late treaty, which allows such ships to convey Austrian produce from ports on the Danube, though the port of export should not be Austrian. By the act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 95, the Queen in council is empowered to apply the principle of the Austrian treaty to other countries as circumstances may require, and that the present instance is a judicious application of it, can hardly be doubted. Whether it may ultimately be practicable for England, by concessions on her own part as regards her corn

and timber duties, to effect a reduction in her favour of the Prussian tariff, is not now the question. The object is, in existing circumstances, to promote, as much as possible, British commercial intercourse with the league,—to do all that can be done to attract its shipping to our ports. In the opinions of some, the Scheldt should have been included; but the Scheldt is wholly a French and Belgian river, and though an indirect medium of communication with Germany, has certainly far less claim to the designation of a German river than the Meuse, or any of the others named. By the same treaty, the Prussian League engages to place British commerce on the footing of the most favoured nation, as regards the importation of rice and sugar. An express stipulation on this point was required, because, although the present Prussian tariff has made a general reduction in the sugar and rice duties imposed by the former tariff, yet it is provided that concessions shall be required from those nations which are allowed to import those articles at the low duties. Refined sugar will thus be admissible at ten Prussian dollars the quintal, raw and lump sugar at five dollars, and rice at two dollars the quintal.

A supplementary treaty has also been concluded between Great Britain and Hamburg, calculated to facilitate the commercial operations of the league, as well as to benefit the trade of the Hans Towns, whereby the navigation laws are so far relaxed as to permit the importation of European produce, into the British colonies, in ships belonging to the part of export. As the navigation laws stood, Hamburg ships could only import into the British colonies articles which were the produce or manufacture of the Hans Towns, that is to say, nothing or next to nothing. But by allowing goods to be imported in ships of the port of export, a material alteration is made in favour of the shipping of the Hans Towns. It would seem, however, that the shipping interests of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, are those which will principally benefit by the treaty, since it has always been in the power of the merchants of those places to take up at reasonable rates ships of the country producing or manufacturing the goods. For instance, if Hanoverian or Danish produce were to be exported to the British colonies, the Hamburg merchant had no difficulty in despatching it from the Elbe in Hanoverian or Danish ships. Now he will have a further range of choice from the shipping of his own city, which is undoubtedly right in principle, though the practical advantages may not at first be so great as some anticipate.

An opinion has been entertained in England (and I observe is expressed in the late report of the hand-loom weavers commission) that a favourable opportunity exists for a commercial treaty between Great Britain and what is called the North Western League, whose tariff of duties on British manufactures is considerably lower than that of the Prussian League. I do not believe such an arrangement to be either practicable, or worth taking much pains about, on the part of Great Britain. The North Western League is now reduced, by the accession of Brunswick, to two states only—Hanover and Oldenburg—the combined population of which states does not exceed two millions. The supply of so small a population with British manufactures is a very subordinate object to that of extending our relations with the great communities forming the Prussian League, nor could any arrangement of this kind be expected to be permanent, inasmuch as it is pretty clear that the interest of Hanover and Oldenburg must sooner or later force their accession to the general league. It may be even doubted whether Hanover will remain isolated during the life of the present King, who is known to have been always personally averse to a connection with the Prussian Union.

The commissioners for the adjustment of the Stade duties are assembled here, but nothing is yet known of the result of their proceedings. The Hanoverian government has printed and circulated *privatisime*, its case in a pamphlet, resting the foundation of its title on an alleged grant from Charlemagne, and contending that its actual tariff has received a legal sanction from the commission of the co-riveran states of the Elbe, which met at Dresden in 1821, and subsequently at Hamburg. The British government is understood to dispute this title altogether, and to withhold all recognition of the duties charged by the present tariff. It is not improbable that the Elbe commission will be again assembled at Hamburg, by which means the question how far the present tariff has the sanction of the co-riveran states may at once be decided. The Belgian government has, it seems, resorted to reprisals by the imposition of countervailing duties on Hanoverian vessels in the Scheldt. How far England is precluded, or otherwise, by the existing treaty of reciprocity with Hanover, from adopting a similar course I will not now discuss; but it is pretty certain that, whenever British subjects with the sanction of their government, shall arrive at the point of refusing payment, the example will be promptly followed by Prussia, the United States, Denmark, and the other nations interested, and the Stade dues may thus be brought to a practical settlement by means of one simple and efficacious measure. The Hanoverians know well that public opinion is strongly against them, and would probably be glad to make considerable sacrifices in order to obtain a legalized and undisputed tariff.—*Car. Morning Chronicle, May 4.*

SATURDAY, MAY 2.

Prince Albert's hunting stud, beagles, and greyhounds, cost the country somewhere about four thousand pounds per annum; His Royal Highness has been out during the season about five times, which, calculating two hours each time, gives, on a rough calculation, four hundred pounds for each day's sport, and something under four pounds per minute; the four thousands per year is equal to the pay of one hundred poor families!

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

De "golden fleece," dat is no use, cried A. De next ting wil be order sent from Greece. Vat do I want vid "golden" tings, I say. Ven I long time haf cot de soverain fleece.

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SATURDAY, MAY 2.

Prince Albert's hunting stud, beagles, and greyhounds, cost the country somewhere about four thousand pounds per annum; His Royal Highness has been out during the season about five times, which, calculating two hours each time, gives, on a rough calculation, four hundred pounds for each day's sport, and something under four pounds per minute; the four thousands per year is equal to the pay of one hundred poor families!

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

De "golden fleece," dat is no use, cried A. De next ting wil be order sent from Greece. Vat do I want vid "golden" tings, I say. Ven I long time haf cot de soverain fleece.