

No. 10.—*The New Hampshire Case of Plantation Boundaries in 1764, is in 3 Belknap's History of N. Hampsh. 296, App. 10, No. xi.*—In 1685 an appeal of William Vaughan from a judgment in New Hampshire, at the seat of Robert Mason for lands, was heard by Counsel before the Committee for trade and plantations of the Privy Council, who reported that the judgment should be affirmed; and it was affirmed accordingly by the King in Council.—*Belknap's History of New Hampshire, vol. 1, p. 345, app. xli.*

Address that the King will direct the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to prepare a scheme for better securing and extending the trade to Africa, and to lay the same before Parliament at the beginning of the next Session.—(*Journals of the House of Lords, v. xxvii. p. 364, 1749.*)

No. 11.—*The Appeal of the Rajah of Sattara.*—In 1839 the Rajah of Sattara was dethroned by Sir James Carnac, the Governor of Bombay. Besides being dethroned, he was banished to a distance of 700 miles from his principality. His Highness was stripped of all his private property, and has ever since been living in exile, as a state prisoner, upon an allowance wholly inadequate to his wants. Three charges have been brought against him by the East India Company and their servants. Of the tenor of the first charge, the Rajah was made aware in 1836, but on asking for copies of the evidence, they were denied, on the ground, that the inquiry had been SECRET, AND THE EVIDENCE ALSO. With regard to the other two, which were brought forward in 1838, the Rajah to this hour has never been officially informed of their existence, still less made acquainted with the evidence by which they are supported. Voluminous papers have been printed by the India House and the House of Commons, extending to about three thousand folio pages, and frequent discussions have taken place in the Court of Proprietors, in the course of which the friends of the Rajah, including three of the residents at his Court, have unveiled a series of the most iniquitous plots against his Highness, and clearly demonstrated that he has been the victim of a foul conspiracy. But, the Court of Directors have resolutely refused to review their decision, or to grant a hearing to the accused. Under such circumstances, how obvious is the necessity of an appeal to a tribunal, before which the cause might be tried in the presence of competent and unbiassed judges! THE SUM TOTAL OF THE RAJAH'S PRAYER, IS FOR A HEARING. He has, throughout, declared his perfect innocence of any charge by any means brought to his knowledge; and his friends feel confident that they have it in their power to establish his entire innocence, out of the printed papers published by authority. Were the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council ACCESSIBLE, they would at once carry their case to that, as the fittest and highest tribunal; and a decision there, would relieve all parties from suspense: and end at once a protracted and vexatious controversy. Whether those who take an interest in the welfare of this Prince will make an effort to obtain such a HEARING, we have not the means of knowing; but we have reason to believe they have hitherto considered that such an attempt would be a hopeless one.

No. 12.—*Suspension of the Office of Counsel to the Colonial Office.*—The importance of the change introduced in the person of Mr. Stephen, as to a law adviser in the Colonial Office, will be appreciated by considering, that by the constitution, *law*, and not *arbitrary discretion*, is the rule of all our institutions. The Crown has its Chancellor and law officers. Even the Houses of Parliament have their judges, the Masters in Chancery, and the gentlemen of the long robe for advice. Every corporation has its recorder, or its clerk, and whilst ignorance of the law does not excuse the meanest criminal, neglect of it by the highest, is equally without excuse. If they do not know the law, said Chief Justice Holt, they must seek advice. Even military and naval commanders have judge-advocates to help them on law. The Old Board of Plantations had its own legal advisers, besides the Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General,