

"And whereas Sir James Carnac did, in a minute, recorded by him on the 19th June 1839, propose, that the Resident of Sattara should be instructed to assure his Highness of the desire of the British Government to maintain the relations of amity with him, and did further declare, 'that the British Government had nothing to fear from the Raja, and could afford to act with generosity.'

"And whereas Sir James Rivett Carnac did, at a personal interview with the Raja, on the 23d of August 1839, inform his Highness, that three important violations of the treaty had been proved against him.

"1st. Of the fifth article, in having, during a series of years, held improper communications with the Goa Authorities.

"2d. Of the same article, in having held a clandestine intercourse with Appa Sahib, the Ex Raja of Nagpoor.

"3d. Of having tampered with the native officers of the 23d regiment native infantry.

"And whereas Sir James Rivett Carnac did, at a subsequent interview, on the 27th August, peremptorily require the Raja to sign certain articles, to which the following preamble was affixed, viz.

"Information having been received by the British Government that your Highness, misled by evil advisers, had, in breach of the treaty which placed you on the throne, entered into communications hostile to the British Government, an inquiry into these accusations was considered indispensable. This inquiry has satisfied the British Government, that your Highness has exposed yourself to the sacrifice of its alliance and protection; nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your Highness and your family, the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed, on the following conditions, namely, &c. &c.

"And whereas the Raja of Sattara did at these interviews declare his entire and absolute innocence, and earnestly implore permission to be heard in reply to the charges which his enemies had brought against him, and in refutation of the evidence in support of them, and did also express his willingness to submit to any conditions which did not require him to abandon his religion, or to acknowledge, in violation of his conscience, that he had been the enemy of the British Government.

"And whereas, for the sole reason of having refused to sign the articles and preamble submitted to him, he was, on the 5th of September 1839, and by the authority of Sir James Carnac, forcibly taken a prisoner and dethroned, and a proclamation issued by the Resident, declaring his brother, Appa Sahib (his bitter enemy), the Raja of Sattara.

"And whereas, by the 33d George III. chap. 52, sec. 43, it is enacted, that 'it shall not be lawful for the Government of Bombay,' &c. 'to make or issue any order for commencing hostilities or levying war, or to negotiate or conclude any treaty with any Indian prince or state (except in cases of sudden emergency or imminent danger, when it shall appear dangerous to postpone such

hostilities or treaty), unless in pursuance of express orders from the Governor General in Council, or from the Secret Committee by the authority of the Board of Control.'

"And whereas it is further enacted, in section 42 of the same Act, that 'it shall not be lawful for the Governor General in Council, without the express command and authority of the Court of Directors, or of the Secret Committee by the authority of the Board of Control, in any case (except where hostilities have actually been commenced or preparations actually made for the commencement of hostilities against the British nation in India) either to declare war or commence hostilities, or enter into any treaty for making war,' &c.

"Resolved, that the dethronement of his Highness Pertaub Shean, the Ex Raja of Sattara, under the circumstance now set forth, was a violation of the above statute, and was, therefore, an illegal act."

James C. Melvill, *Secretary.*

Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the transfer books of this Company will be and continue closed, from Friday the 26th instant till Monday the 5th of January next, both days inclusive, pursuant to the Act of Parliament.—Dated, No. 1, Bartholomew-lane, this 13th day of December 1845.

A. Hamilton, *Secretary.*

National Bank of Ireland.

No. 13, Old Broad-Street, London,
December 10, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors of the National Bank of Ireland have declared a dividend on the paid up capital of the Company, after the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending the 31st day of December 1845; and the warrants for the payment of the same will be ready for delivery, on and after Monday the 12th day of January 1846, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Company's Office, 13, Old Broad-street, London, and at the Branches of the Society in Dublin, Athlone, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Banagher, Boyle, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlereagh, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Cork, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Fermoy, Galway, Kanturk, Kilkenny, Killarney, Kilrush, Limerick, Longford, Loughrea, Mallow, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Moate, Nenagh, New Ross, Rathkeale, Roscommon, Roscrea, Skibbereen, Sligo, Tallow, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Waterford, Westport, and Wexford.

And further notice is hereby given, that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from Saturday the 20th day of December instant until after the day fixed for the delivery of the dividend warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,

N. S. King, *Secretary.*