

# MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXII.

WEDNESDAY, 19th. MARCH 1866.

Number 1067.

## Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made, to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of EDWARD PEARD, deceased, late a Corporal of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to be granted to THOMAS PEARD, as Brother, and only next of kin in India, to the said deceased.

FOUNNES DISNEY, Proctor.

Madras, 7th March, 1866.

## Advertisement.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler,  
BEG LEAVE TO ACQUAINT

**THE OFFICERS**  
OF THE  
20th, 21st, 22d, AND 23d.  
REGIMENTS

OF  
**Native Infantry,**  
THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED  
FROM EUROPE,  
THE  
REGIMENTAL BUTTONS,  
FOR  
EACH CORPS.

**ARAB HORSES.**

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

**BY JAS. RANKEN,**

On SATURDAY, the 22d. Instant,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

At Mr. J. UMPHERSTON'S,  
LIVERY STABLES, CHINADREPETTA,  
THE FOLLOWING

**ARAB HORSES,**

Just landed from the Ship

**LA FORTUNE,**  
FROM DUSHIRE.

A Beautiful BAY HORSE.

A Strong Handsome GREY Ditto,

A Ditto CHESNUT Ditto,

An IRON GREY Ditto,

A pair of Beautiful Iron Greys, rising  
4 Years Old, & extremely well matched.

They may be seen any time pre-  
vious to the day of sale, at the Li-  
very Stables.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—READY MONEY.

## For Private Sale.

## HANDSOME

**CHARIOT,**  
CURPE BUILT,

## TH MOONS,

WITH A PAIR OF  
STRONG SERVICEABLE HORSES,  
Warranted Sound and Quiet,

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

**JAMES RANKEN,**

AT HIS

Commission & Auction-rooms.

Madras, 18th. March, 1866.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Part-  
nership lately subsiding between JOHN  
EDWARD BRANSON, THOMAS JONES  
and LUKE REDDY, has been this day dis-  
solved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the said Firm, are  
requested to pay their respective accounts to  
Mr. WILLIAM LIGHT, Attorney at Law,  
Madras, who is duly empowered, and author-  
ized to receive the same, and all persons having  
claims on the above Firm, are also requested to  
state to him in order that they may be put in a  
train of being liquidated.

J. E. BRANSON,  
THOMAS JONES,  
LUKE REDDY.

Madras, 13th. March, 1866.

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

**BY JOHN BURDEN,**

At his Long Rooms, in Davidson's Street,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 19th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A FEW Pieces of Europe Chintz—  
Mulliner and Shawl Handkerchiefs  
—ten Corgies of Morea's Cloth—Salems-  
pores and Coarse Chintz.

ALSO,

A QUANTITY OF

**FURNITURE,**

**Glass-ware,**

&c. &c. &c.

AND AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

**FIFTY DOZEN OF**  
**ENGLISH CLARET,**

AND

SOME PEARL AND SCOTCH

**BARLEY.**

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

**BY JOHN BURDEN,**

At his Long Rooms in Davidson's Street.

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 19th. Instant.

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A FEW SETS

OF

White Ivory Handled

**Knives and Forks.**

BY ORDER OF THE

**Military Board.**

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

**BY JOHN BURDEN,**

At his Long Rooms in Davidson's Street,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 19th. Instant.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

6146 IRON CHOPPERS,

Nine Hundred & Thirty-two

**STEEL BARS.**

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

**BY JOHN BURDEN,**

At his Long Rooms in Davidson's Street,

On SATURDAY, the 22d. Instant,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

By Private Contract,

**A LARGE River-built Wherry,**

almost new, with Two Pairs of Long  
Oars,—Two Pairs of Sculls, &c. built on  
a remarkably light Scale, and well adapted  
for the new Canal.

To be seen at Mr. BURDEN'S Rooms.

## For Sale on Commission.

**JOHN BURDEN,**

Has just Received,

A FEW

**BOXES,**

Containing two and a half Dozen,  
OF VERY FINE

**French Claret,**

AT

Four and a half Pags. per Dozen.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

**BY HEEFKE, FAURE, and Co.**

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 21st. Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

FIFTY Pieces of Fine Shirt Long Cloths—  
Sixty Ditto of Coarse ditto—A few pieces  
of Izaries—One Hundred Pieces of Twenty  
Punjom Cloths—a few Pieces of Table Cloths;  
a ditto Towels.

ALSO

AN INVOICE OF

**Looking Glasses,**

IN GOLD BURNISHED

AND

Mahogany Frames, of Sizes,

AN INVOICE OF

**Ironmongery,**

A few Dozens of LAVENDER WATER  
—a few pairs of Bengal Ladies SHOES—Thir-  
ty Second Sort Mens HATS.

AND

FIFTEEN CASES OF

**G I N.**

At One o'Clock.

A Captain's MARQUE—two Single Pole  
TENTS.

ALSO,

SEVERAL HORSES,

AND

**BANDIES.**

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednes-  
day, the 19th. Instant, at 11 o'Clock, in  
the Forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction,  
by Messrs. HEEFKE, FAURE, and Co. at  
my Courthouse, Sundry Condemned and un-  
serviceable Casks, Packs, Staves, and Iron Hoops;  
landed from His Majesty's Squadron in India.

BASIL COCHRANE,

Agent for Vindalizing.

Madras, 11th. March, 1866.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY

**Private Contract,**

THE

**GRAB SHIP,**

BUILT BY THE LATE

**RAJAH OF COCHIN**

OF

Choice Teak Timber & Planks,

SHEATHED AND COPPERED,

AND HAS NOT BEEN YET OUT OF THE RIVER OF

COCHIN.

HER Length from the outer end  
of the Prow to the Taffrail is 120 feet, the  
breadth of the Gun Deck 28 feet, the  
height of the Gun Deck from the lower  
part of the Beams of the upper Deck to  
the Gun Deck 6 feet 2 Inches: she has  
Nine ports of a side on the Gun Deck, and  
quarter Galleries; she is well found in  
Masts, Yards, Booms, Blocks, Sails, Rig-  
ging, Anchors, Cables, &c.

A List of which may be seen at the Of-  
fice of Messrs. PARRY LANE and Co.  
and on board of the Grab at Cochín.

## Advertisement.

**LOST,** a small Round GOLD  
BROACH, set with DIAMONDS and  
HAIR; should such be offered for Sale,  
it is requested that it may be flopt, and  
sent to Messrs. GORDON & LOVELL,  
who will give a reward if required.

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 20th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

**ELEGANT CUT**  
**GLASS-WARE,**

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF

A GENTLEMAN,

DECEASED.

AS MENTIONED IN THE CATALOGUES,

ALREADY CIRCULATED.

ALSO,

**TABLE and Pillar Shades,**  
Moss Trunk—Camp Tables—a set of  
China Dining Tables—Plate Chest, and  
a Medicine Box.

At the same time will be Sold,

TWENTY FIVE PIECES OF

**MULMULS,**

AND A FEW PIECES OF

**Europe Chintz.**

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM.

On MONDAY, the 24th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THIRTEEN PIPES

OF

**EXCELLENT**  
**Madeira Wine,**

ALSO

EIGHT CASKS OF

**BRANDY,**

AND

A FEW CANDLES OF

**FLAT SQUARE & BAR IRON.**

## For Sale on Commission.

**BY JOHN BURDEN,**

ONE CHEST OF

**GREEN TEA,**

At 30 Fanams per Pound,

AND

ONE CHEST OF

**PADRA SOUCHONG TEA.**

At one Rupee per Bundle.

## For Sale on Commission.

**BY JOHN BURDEN,**

**A HANDSOME Bay Gelding,**  
parted with for no vice, free from blem-  
ish, and quiet in harness,—He is a re-  
markably handsome figure, & would be a  
good match for a Carriage, or make an  
excellent Charger.

## Advertisement.

**LETTERS AD COLLIGENDA** of  
the Estate and Effects of JOHN  
ABERNETHIE, late a Surgeon in the  
Service of the Hon. Company, deceased,  
having been granted by the Supreme Court  
of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT  
RICKETTS, Esq., as Registrar of the said  
Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. &  
40th. years of his present Majesty, Chapter  
79th. Section 21st.—All persons indebted  
to the said Estate, are required to pay the  
same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 26th. February 1866.



A camp, is established at St. Omer's for the protection of Holland.

The Bees on the Imperial Mantle, we imagine, begin now to *sting* the wearer with all their might; for this Continental bustle appears very likely to smother out the *Bonaparte Hive*.



## THE RIGHT HON. JOHN FOSTER.

"Si mihi non audiret legem."—VIGIL.

Mr. Foster is descended from an ancient and respectable family in Ireland, and the son of a Gentleman, who having acquired the reputation of an able lawyer, was afterwards appointed one of the Barons of the Irish Exchequer.

It has been said that Mr. Foster was intended for the Irish Bar, but his father at the University gave him an early taste for the more active and important scenes that generally occur in political life. He perceived that his country had long suffered under oppression, that such a considerable portion of its inhabitants into a state of servitude, and that the natural advantages that Ireland had a right to expect from its fertility and situation, were in a great measure rendered abortive by a mistaken policy adopted by England ever since the reign of Henry the 2d.—To surmount difficulties (without violence) that had existed for ages and checked the prosperity of his native land, became a subject of Mr. Foster's early meditation.

He obtained an opinion, and it ripened with matured years, that without the protection of Great Britain, Ireland could not exist as a Protestant State, nor could ever be a trading or prosperous country—Commerce could not flourish without capital, and that, he conceived, could be only had from Great Britain. Still the jealous and injurious policy adopted by this Country respecting Ireland, (particularly manifested in the Navigation Acts that passed in the reign of Charles the 2d.) he could never contemplate but with pain. England frequently appeared to him an insatiable monopolist that refused a generous reciprocity in trade to her younger sister, and never yielded to the dictates of justice but by compulsion. But how to remedy these evils without plunging his country into all the horrors of rebellion, was a question that long engaged his attention.

Mr. Foster knew that difficulties presented themselves at home, and of a more formidable description than those created by the jealous of England. Ireland has ever been a nation of discord—At this period the inhabitants are divided into three distinct parties:—1st. The Protestants in whom the Government exists.—2d. The Dissenters who chiefly inhabit the northern districts.—And 3d. The Roman Catholics, who compose a very considerable majority of the whole population, and some of whom are ready to exterminate both Protestant and Dissenter, whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. It is in the eternal animosities of these parties we find the genuine cause of those evils that have so long retarded the prosperity of Ireland. Even at this moment, were the guardian hand of England to be withdrawn, the sister nation would soon be deluged with the blood of its inhabitants. Havock would be the order of the day.

With a mind well informed on these important subjects, Mr. Foster was returned a Member of the Irish House of Commons, and became distinguished as a man of liberal talents, and for accurate knowledge in the true interests of his country. The early stages of his senatorial career are not sufficiently interesting to attract public attention: we shall, therefore, confine this memoir to those periods when Mr. Foster stood prominently forward in Ireland, and supported with great zeal, and no less ability, the proposition intended as the foundation of a final adjustment of commercial differences between the two countries, and the part he acted when the Union of Great Britain and Ireland was a subject that engaged the attention of the Irish Legislature. These important occurrences, and the temporary resignation of the office he lately held on this side the water, developed his political character, and gave us a sufficient ground on which we can build a correct opinion as to his future conduct in this country.

Mr. Foster's resignation of Mr. Perry, in 1784, who was then Speaker of the Commons House of Parliament in Ireland, was called to the Chair. He held that office when the important question of uniting both Legislatures in an English Parliament came before the Irish House of Commons. Mr. Foster opposed the measure in every stage, and to the utmost reachings of his ability; but finding that any further opposition would answer no other purpose than irritating both nations, at a period when harmony became indispensable to the salvation of the Empire, he nobly acquiesced in the proposal of Union, and was afterwards returned into the Imperial Parliament as Representative for the County of Louth.

Our Minister perceived that Mr. Foster was the most capable of all the Hibernian Delegates, to fill the important office of Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and his appointment, which took place on the resignation of Mr. Cury, gave universal satisfaction. Several bills were passed, since Mr. Foster's appointment took place, highly beneficial to Ireland, and of course to both countries. But the great object of his Administration seemed to be a substantial reform in the Irish Revenue, which has hitherto been rigidly levied on the people of that country, but detained in the hands of Collectors, to the manifest injury of the whole nation. Arrangements were therefore proposed by Mr. Foster, particularly that of transferring to the Commissioners of the Treasury the power of enforcing and remitting

of fines imposed for the violation of the Revenue Laws, and by these means he pledged himself to augment the Revenue of Ireland above £50,000 per annum.

On the present occasion we cannot avoid observing that Mr. Foster's conduct throughout the whole of this political business, merits the warmest support; not only of Government, but of the people of both countries.

## OLD BAILEY.—25th. September.

John Alderton, was capitally indicted for assaulting Thomas Derbyshire, and cutting him with a certain sharp instrument, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm, contrary to the Statute.

This was a most interesting case;—The prisoner was last Saturday examined at Hutton-garden Police-office, charged with this assault on a position, on the Hampstead-road, while attending the prisoner with a post-chaise and four, in order to carry off a young woman.

When the prisoner came into Court he was tightly bound up in a straw waistcoat. He stated that people supposed him mad, which he was not, and demanded that the Court would order him to have the use of his arms. This was complied with, and the prisoner sat about adjusting himself before the mirror above the dock, and went through the operation of combing his hair, &c., much apparently to his comfort and satisfaction.

The first witness was Derbyshire, who described himself as a postilion, employed by Read and Haines, of Carlisle Mews, Bedford-square. On the 15th of September a post-chaise and four was ordered to go to the Red Lion, Tottenham Court-road, there to wait for a gentleman. The chaise attended, and the prisoner came in about twenty minutes, in a hackney-coach, and went into it.—He desired the postillions to drive to Hampstead, which rather surprised them, as they understood the chaise was hired to go to Hampden, whither a man on horseback had already been sent to prepare a relay of fresh horses. However they went on, and stopped on Hampstead-hill, at the Load of Hay public-house, where the prisoner got out of the chaise and went into the house. Somebody asked him whether the post-boys were to have any thing to drink, and he answered he would feed them damned first. Some incoherent language ensued, and the prisoner came out, and again seated himself in the vehicle. A foldier of the Guards came out with him, and he offered the man his stick, saying, "Go and thrash those rascals."

This foldier declined, when the prisoner jumped out of the carriage and ran to Derbyshire, on whom he bestowed several violent blows. He then ran to Read, and struck him in the same manner, and Read, with his whip, returned the blows in his own defence. The chaise with its postillions then proceeded to Hampstead, and stopped at the door of Mrs. White, a day-maker, and mother of the young girl who had captured Mr. Alderton's affections. A young woman was knocking at the door, and the infant she saw the prisoner in the chaise, she cried, "Don't let him in; he's come to take Sally away." She then ran quickly off, followed by the prisoner, who with astonishing alacrity jumped from the carriage. He soon returned, not being able to overtake the young woman, and then discovered a girl belonging to a gentleman named Clarkson, standing at Mrs. White's door, with a servant sitting in it. The prisoner directly pulled him out, and the lad was frightened that he made off, pursued by the prisoner. When he came back, Derbyshire asked whether he had caught the servant. He made no answer, but caught the witness by the coat, and cut him in the lip. The witness seized him by the arms, and in the struggle received a cut six inches long on one of his shoulders. His matter, Read, came to his assistance, and between them they got him down, and kept him so till the constable came. He was then secured, and put in the watch-house.

Prisoner.—"Was it before or after the constable came that I made you feel I had a knife about me?"

Witness.—"Before."

Prisoner.—"Did the officer interfere?"

Witness.—"No; he ran off."

Prisoner.—"Yes; he promised great things but, when the Battle began he took to flight. He was not fit to be a backbone; neither was he post-volant. I wished him, my Lord, to stand by me, as I suspected I should be ill used by these rascals."

Robert Read, the master of the chaise, and who drove the wheel-horses, confirmed the evidence of Derbyshire in every particular.

Here the prisoner stated, that Mr. Clarkson, whose gig was standing at Mrs. White's door, was, in common with himself, and every one who saw her, an admirer of Sally. He (the prisoner) had often spoken to her father and mother to obtain their leave to make Sally his wife, but the only answer he could get, and the only objection stated to the union was—"You are too old." "Besides all this," said he, "Mr. Clarkson very indignantly propagated a report that I was mad, which I am not. I walked out once on foot, and offered to carry Sally to Gretna-Green. I then told her father and mother that, if they thought that too great a journey, I would purchase a licence, and be married

ed here; if not, that I would treat them all with a jaunt to Scotland!"

Here Mr. Gurney, the prisoner's Counsel, asked him whether he wished to communicate to his Lordship what he had told him, Mr. Gurney, of a visit he had received from Bonaparte, since he had been in prison? The prisoner replied, he should wish to do so, but he was treated as if he were a madman. He wished, he said, to see his Majesty, and should introduce himself as soon as possible. He would not at present enter into the subject of Bonaparte. It would be read in the Bible, "A body, O Lord, hast thou prepared?" which was a mystery that only he could solve. He had been in England, Ireland, Scotland, and America. He was deemed mad because he uttered things not generally understood. He said, he wished to speak to the King, but was refused, as it was said he was delirious; what he had to tell his Majesty was of a political nature, and of much importance to the nation; he had no objection to communicate it in private to the Recorder, but did not wish to ex-communicate to the Prince of Wales, but had received no answer; he wished to have seen his Royal Highness, but when he went in disguise to Carlton House, his Royal Highness told him the Prince could not see any person of his description; what he called disguise was his common clothes, hung round with a powder & shot bags. Here he showed some wounds on his legs, which he said he had got in the House of Correction, for trying to run away with Sally, who, after all, was of no great family, when compared with his own—for there was not a noble family in Scotland of which he had not some of its blood in his veins.

Mr. T. Webb, fergeon of the House of Correction, proved, that last Saturday week, when the prisoner was brought there, he was in a state of the most violent derangement, so much so that he was under the indispensable necessity of putting him in a strait waistcoat, and of keeping him lashed down in his bed till Wednesday. The wails, or wounds in his legs were occasioned by his exertions against the ligatures which bound him.

The Recorder addressed the Jury, and said, he thought there was ample evidence of the insanity of the prisoner, to warrant them in finding him not guilty of the crime charged in the indictment. To constitute that, or any crime, the person committing it must be in a sound state of mind, and capable of knowing what he is about.

The Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty. He was ordered to be detained until he can be properly taken care of.

## PRESENT SITUATION OF BOTANY BAY.

The following Description of BOTANY BAY, is from the Manuscript of Mr. TRUMULL, who has every interesting and curious Voyages are about to be published.

"It struck forcibly on my mind as it is almost the only settlement in the world in which the residence of Europeans has produced absolutely no change in the manners, or useful knowledge of the Natives. The inhabitants of Otahite, as well as hereafter mentioned, have adopted our filling hooks, and acknowledging the superiority of our tools, have almost universally laid aside their implements of bone. The Sandwich Islanders are in many respects still more advanced in the knowledge and use of European commodities. It is not to the natives of New Holland; they have gained nothing in civilization since their first discovery. They are still the same savages as in the time of Philip, and their first settlement."

"The town of Sydney, the capital of the colony, and the seat of the government, is divided into two parts by a river, which empties itself into a cove named after the town. Sydney Cove has thus a double advantage, that of being well and plentifully provided with excellent water, and, at the same time, possessing an harbour which might contain with ease all the royal navy of Great-Britain. These two-fold advantages rendered it much more eligible than Botany Bay, the original destination."

"The peculiar circumstances which belonged to the first settlement of this colony, rendered it necessary to have storehouses erected for the reception of provisions, houses for the convicts, and barracks for the military, upon the arrival of the first settlers. The buildings, in different parts of the country, most fit for cultivation formed the outlines of the present towns, of which the chief are Sydney, Parramatta & Hawkesbury. The adjacent country being parcelled out amongst such of the settlers as preferred this means of livelihood, others of a more mechanical and sedentary propensity, collected together in villages, erecting shops, establishing trades, and becoming factors in the mutual exchange of commodities between the country & the towns. From such beginnings the villages have increased to towns, and Sydney, according to the most accurate calculation I am enabled to make, has now a population of two thousand six hundred inhabitants. They may be classed under the following denominations.

Military and Civil establishment 450  
Convicts employed by the crown in the public works, bridges, batteries, and docks, &c. 400

Tailors, shoe-makers, bakers, carpenters, and millers. 250  
People employed in boats, getting wood for shipping, bringing grain from the Hawkesbury; stevedores in Ball's Straits, chiefly employed on the water. 350  
People employed in pedlary who gain a livelihood by trading. 400  
Women. 600  
Children. 450

"The space occupied by the town is about a mile from one extremity to the other. With the exception of the store-rooms and other public buildings, eight out of ten of the houses are only one story in height, & whether built at the first formation of the colony, or immediately afterwards, are for the most part composed of wattle and plaster, and stone few, but few in number, are of any sufficient substance, except that made from shells, is an invincible impediment against more substantial architecture."

"Sydney, however, is in every respect well situated to become, in progress of years, a port of very great commerce. It already comprehends upward of one-third of the whole population of New South Wales. The effect of the climate has been rather over rated. It is chiefly visible in Children born in the country of European parents, but is not visible to much in any defect, as in a certain characteristic trait of countenance. These children differ not in size or stature from the common standard of Europe, but are invariably of one complexion, fair, and with white hair. Out of eleven hundred children born in New South Wales, there is scarcely a single exception to this national color, we may call it, distinction. Their eyes are usually black and very brilliant, their disposition quick and volatile, and their locacity such as might render them a proverb."

"The settlers follow as much as possible the customs and manners of life of their native country, and are therefore liable to the same maladies with their countrymen of the same order. Intemperance, encouraged perhaps by the intensity and continuance of labour, is necessary in a new settlement, has many victims, and some have fallen a premature sacrifice to dysentery and complaints in the liver, the diseases of all new-settled lands."

## DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The following Address was presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, at Weymouth, by John Gifford Esq. who was deputed for that purpose by the Corporation of Dublin.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commoners, and Citizens, of the City of Dublin, in Common Council assembled,

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commoners, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, beg leave to return your Royal Highness our most grateful Thanks for your late powerful support of our happy Constitution in Church and State. "The generous conduct with which, upon that occasion, your Royal Highness was pleased to lend and identify the title of your illustrious House with the laws of the Realm, and the Liberties of the Subject, while it evinces your magnanimity and your liberal feelings, confirms us, if possible, more strongly in our dutiful and affectionate attachment to your Royal House. "Accept then, Sir, as a mark of our loyalty, gratitude, and respect, our humble request that you will permit us to inscribe your Royal Name upon our Roll of Freeman, and to dignify our City, by placing in the Mansion House thereof a PORTRAIT of YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, in order that we may have the pleasure of a Prince whose name must ever be dear to us, as the great Protector of our constitutional rights & blessings handed down to our posterity. "In testimony whereof, we have caused the Common Seal of the said City to be hereunto affixed, this 16th day of July, 1805."

To which Address his Royal Highness was pleased to give the following gracious Answer. Weymouth, Aug. 16, 1805.

"My Lord and Gentlemen, "I receive with the greatest satisfaction the attention which has been paid to me by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commoners, and Citizens of Dublin, in presenting me with the Freedom of that ancient and respectable City."

"You may be assured that my best endeavors will constantly be exerted for the preservation of our precious happy Constitution in Church and State; and that I shall at all times be ready to stand forward in refuting any measure which may tend to deprive our polity of the most perfect enjoyment of the Protestant Religion, our Liberties, and Laws."

"I am extremely flattered by the desire which has been expressed by you of having my Picture, for the purpose of placing it in the Mansion-House. I shall leave the earliest moment to be afforded me of complying with your wishes, persuaded that the loyalty of the Citizens of Dublin, and their attachment to His Majesty's Person and Family, cannot be surpassed by any definition of His Majesty's Subjects in any part of the Empire."

"I have the honor to be, "My Lord and Gentlemen, "Yours very sincerely, ERNEST."

His Royal Highness was then preferred with the usual Certificate of the City's Freedom, in a beautiful Gold Box, highly embellished, and bearing the following inscription:

To His Royal Highness ERNEST, Duke of CUMBERLAND.

The ever-loving GENETIVE, Affection, and Firmness, Of His Majesty's Individual and Royal Citizens of Dublin, For his powerful support of the Constitution in Church and State.

MEREDITH JENKIN, Lord Mayor, MARK BLOMHAUS, Sheriff, July 19th, 1805. GEORGE THORPE.







MADRAS



COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY the 29th. March, 1806.

Intelligence from Constantinople has been this day received of a more important and pleasant nature than the former accounts gave us reason to anticipate.

It appears from this source that an action took place at Stein, on the 11th. November, between the Combined Russian and Austrian Armies in Germany, and the French, in which the latter lost 6000 men in killed and wounded. The French General Christophe, with a Colonel, 33 Officers and 2 Aid-du-Camps, of the General Staff, with 2000 men were taken prisoners, and 5 pieces of Cannon—General Mortier was killed, and a French General lost. The Austrians and Russians lost nearly 1000 in killed and wounded, among the former was the Austrian General Schmidt.

The Russian General Kutzuoff notwithstanding this success had Retreated in order to join a second division of the Austrian and Russian Armies.

The Prussians had joined the Coalition, and an action had taken place, between the Prussians Saxons and Austrians and the French at Agir in Bohemia, in which the French are stated to have had the disadvantage.

The Austrian General Mansfield, with a small body of Troops had been attacked by the French, and completely dispersed, the General himself taking refuge at Gratz.

In Italy the Arch Duke Charles had gained various successes over the French: in one Action, it is stated, that 7000 of the latter were killed and wounded, and in which General Massena fell.

The Archduke had however Retreated towards the Tyrol, in order to prevent being cut off from his communication with the Archduke John.

A large body of Calabrians had joined the Russian and English forces, under General Craig, which had landed at Naples.

The Expedition of 40,000 English are stated to have been landed at Bremen, for the purpose of taking possession of Hanover, and after being joined by the Hanoverians, it was supposed they would proceed to Holland.

General Murat with a division of the French Army entered VIENNA on the 11th. and 12th. of November, and immediately levied a contribution of 40 millions of Florins.

Bonaparte, it is added, had called a CONGRESS to meet at Munich, at which Ambassadors from England were to be invited to assist.

These are the only heads of Intelligence which have yet transpired.