



Volume XIX.

WEDNESDAY, 18th. MAY 1803.

Number 919.

## Madras Assembly.

THERE WILL BE  
**AN ASSEMBLY,**  
AT THE PANTHEON,  
On Monday Next,  
MARK ROWORTH,  
MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.  
*Pantheon, 17th. May 1803*

## Port Wine.

A NEW HALF CHESTS  
of  
**EXCELLENT PORT,**  
IN QUARTS AND PINTS,  
IMPORTED ON THE  
**LORD DUNCAN,**  
The Quarts at 5 Pagodas,  
The Pints at 2½ per Dozen,  
APPLY TO  
**Messrs. BINNY & DENNISON.**

## Advertisement.

**A. GOODALL & Co.**

HAVE FOR SALE,  
**HAMS, CHEESE, PICKLES, SAU-  
CES OF SORTS,**  
Europe Bottled VINEGAR,  
**JAMS and JELLIES,**  
BRANDY, MADERA, and PORT  
WINE in Bottles.

THEY ALSO HAVE  
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF  
**CLOTHS,**

Consisting of  
**SCARLETS, BLUES,** and fashion-  
able coloured CLOTHS in COAT Pieces,  
A variety of coloured and White Mar-  
celline quilts, WAISCOAT Patterns,  
Black & Silk knit Berceches, &c.  
THE TAYLORING and HABIT  
making Business carried on as usual.

*Fort St. George, 17th. May, 1803.*

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that, MA-  
JOR GENERAL SIR ECCLES  
NIXON, one of the Executors named in  
the last Will of the late COL. THOMAS  
WOOD Deceased, has taken upon  
himself the management of all affairs con-  
nected with that Will, and due to the re-  
quests that all debts due to the said Estate  
may be paid to him or his order, and that  
all demands upon the same may be ren-  
dered to him.

*Madras, 18th. May 1803.*

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Cap-  
tain Lieutenant GEORGE MUN-  
RO, of the 11th. Battalion 13th. N. I.  
being deceased, Major FRANCIS AINS-  
KELL, Commanding Officer of the said  
Corps has taken charge of his Effects ac-  
cording to the Articles of War, and is  
ready to deliver over the same to any Per-  
son legally authorized.

*Fort St. George, 17th. May 1803.*

## Sheriff's Sale.

PEDRO DE GRACA,  
Vet-MANALY COMARAPAN,  
OFFICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 24th.  
Instant will be sold by Sheriff's Sale at his Office  
Davidson Street Back-Town, between 20 and  
the forenoon, a Large Garden situated at Godown  
between the Godown of Mouth Modelier and  
any Modelier, Measuring in Length from East to  
West on the North Side 700 feet, and on the South Side  
14 feet, and in Breadth from North to South at the  
East end 65 feet, and at the West end 48 feet or there-  
abouts, being the property of the above named Deceased  
and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Jus-  
tice.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.  
K. DALRYMPLE,  
SHERIFF.

*Madras 17th. May 1803.*

## By Permission of Government.

THE ELEVENTH  
**MADRAS ASYLUM**  
AND  
**ROAD LOTTERY,**  
DIVIDED INTO  
**SIX THOUSAND TICKETS**  
AND IN

**TWO CLASSES,**

FOR 110,000 STAR PAGODAS,  
Under the Management & Direction

Messrs. HARRINGTON BURNABY & COCKBURN,  
COLL. BAKER and CO.  
CHASE, HINNERY, and McDONALL,  
TULLOH, BRODIE and HALYBURTON,  
THE H. 1000322 BASIL COCHRANE,  
AND

J. L. HEEFKE, Agent.

THE whole net proceeds to be appropriated to  
the REPAIR of the Roads in the vicinity of  
Madras, and to CHARITABLE purposes.

**THE SCHEME.**

### THE FIRST CLASS.

|                     |      |        |
|---------------------|------|--------|
| 1 PRIZE of          | 2000 | 2000   |
| 1 Ditto of          | 1200 | 1200   |
| 1 Ditto of          | 1000 | 1000   |
| 4 Ditto of          | 400  | 1600   |
| 9 Ditto of          | 200  | 1800   |
| 12 Ditto of         | 100  | 1200   |
| 20 Ditto of         | 80   | 1600   |
| 30 Ditto of         | 50   | 1500   |
| 40 Ditto of         | 40   | 1600   |
| 50 Ditto of         | 30   | 1500   |
| 50 Ditto of         | 25   | 1250   |
| 782 Ditto of        | 20   | 15,640 |
| LAST DAY LAST DRAWN |      | 110    |

1,000 32,000

### THE SECOND CLASS.

|                 |        |        |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| 1 PRIZE of      | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto of      | 5000   | 5000   |
| 1 Ditto of      | 5000   | 5000   |
| 1st. drawn 5000 |        | 5000   |
| 3 Ditto of      | 1000   | 3000   |
| 6 Ditto of      | 500    | 3000   |
| 10 Ditto of     | 200    | 3000   |
| 30 Ditto of     | 100    | 3000   |
| 50 Ditto of     | 50     | 2500   |
| 1450 Ditto of   | 30     | 43,500 |

2557 PRIZES 78,000  
3443 BLANKS

6000 TICKETS, STAR PAGES, 110,000

THE PRICE of a TICKET in the  
FIRST CLASS, Pagodas 10.  
The ADDITIONAL SUM of a Ticket  
bought and not drawn in the first Class,  
Pagodas, 10.

The Price of a TICKET after the Draw-  
ing of the first Class, Pagodas 20.

## Computation.

6000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas each, 60,000  
1000 Deduct of the first Class,

5000 Tickets at the Additional Sum of  
10 Pagodas, 50,000

STAR PAGODAS, 110,000

THE TICKETS are ready for sale and  
may be had at Madras, At the CARNAT-  
TIC BANK, and the AGENTS OF  
OFFICE, — and at Calcutta, of Messrs.  
FAIRLIE GILMORE and Co.

The Drawing of the first Class of the  
above Lottery Commenced this day.

THE FUNDS will be Lodged in the  
CARNAT TIC BANK, where the Prizes  
will be Paid, after a Deduction of 10  
per Cent. Viz.

The Prizes of the first Class, Fifteen  
Days after the Drawing of that Class, and  
those of the Second Class Thirty days af-  
ter the Conclusion of the Lottery.

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

*Fort St. George, 18th. May 1803.*

## So be Sold.

By Public Auction,  
BY JAMES DOBBIN,  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
This day WEDNESDAY, the 18th. May.  
SALE TO COMMENCE,  
At 10 o'Clock,

**FOURTEEN Casks CLARET.**  
Fifty five Dozen of Hair Powder.  
Fifty pieces of Sateenpoo Mullins.  
Fifty Ditto Fine Doories.  
Fifty Ditto Mullin Neck Handker-  
chiefs.

Fifty Ditto of Flowered Mullins.  
One hundred pieces of Bandannahs.  
Fifty pieces of Taffeties.  
Fifty pieces of Charconnahs, — and dif-  
ferent other Piece Goods, — and to close a  
Concern.

Fifty Dozen of Fluted Wine and Cla-  
ret Glasses.  
Salt Cellars, Cruet Stands, &c.

ALSO

## A FEW VALUABLE

## BOOKS,

Chiefly Consisting of

Crittwell's Gazetteer and an Atlas, —  
Spottiswoods Dictionary, — Viera's Portu-  
guese and English Dictionary, — Cook's  
Voyages, — Tappin's Compendium of Far-  
riery, — Planta's Switzerland, — Antiqui-  
ties of the Jews, — Malhams Naval Ga-  
zetteer, — Curiosities of Literature, — War-  
burton's Divine Legation, — A Book of  
Charts, — A Treatise on Perspective, — Par-  
ticular Ingenieur, — Architecture Moderne,  
— Adams on Astronomy, — Bonnycaillies  
and Giffords Defence of the French Emi-  
grants, — Adams Introduction to Practical  
Astronomy, — Angelo's School of Fencing,  
— Cobo's Voyage, — Volney's Ruins, —  
Practical Astronomy, — Aid-de-Camp,  
— Clarke's Military Institutions, — Examen  
de la Poudre, — The Practical Surveyor,  
Gay's Tables, — Treatise on Painting and  
Colours, — Wilson's Mathematical Tracts,  
— General Orders for 1800 and 1801, — Ba-  
ta Tables, — Hoyle's New Games, Military  
Instructions, — A Treatise on Practical  
Geometry, and a Number of other Books.

At 12 o'Clock,  
A Black-wood Cot with a Bed.  
Two Ladies Drefs Gowns, and four  
Chip Hats.

## By Order of

MRS. CATOON JOSEPH MAROOTH,  
The Widow and Executrix,  
OF  
JOSEPH MAROOTH,  
DECEASED.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,  
BY JAMES DOBBIN,  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th. Inst.  
At 12 o'Clock,

**A LARGE Upper Roomed HOUSE,**  
situated at Yerla Baloo Chetty Street  
measuring from East to West 120 feet,  
and from North to South 102 feet, at pre-  
sent occupied by K. Dalrymples Esq.  
A Coach House and stable opposite the  
abovementioned House, in length from  
North to South 60 feet, and in Breadth  
from East to West at the North end 36  
feet, and at the South end 38 feet.

A Small House situated in the above  
Street in length from North to South 60  
feet, and in Breadth from East to West  
35 feet.

A Small House situated in Singanah  
Naik Street, Mootal Petrah, measuring  
in length from East to West 40 feet, and  
in Breadth from North to South 32 feet.

A Convenient Terrace House, Con-  
sisting of a Hall and 6 Rooms, and Gar-  
den with out-offices, situated near the Ri-  
vet at Marmalong containing 14 St.  
1 hour & 6 Cawries.

1 he Garden is well Stocked with Fruit  
and other Trees.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,  
BY ANTHONY GAUDIN,  
Sworn Auctioneer,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
On FRIDAY next, the 20th. Instant,  
At 11 o'Clock.

**AN INVOICE OF  
BENGAL PIECE GOODS,**  
Consisting of

**FINE Flowered DOORIAS** of differ-  
ent Patterns,  
CHARCONNAS,  
PELONGS,  
GAUZES, &c.

ONE HUNDRED DOZENS

OF  
**BELLS ENGLISH CLARET,**  
ALSO

An Elegant Pair of Large LOOKING  
GLASSES in Gold Burnished Frames,  
54 by 34 feet,

AND

**SUNDRY ARTICLES OF  
FURNITURE.**

## For Private Sale.

AT  
BRANSON JONES & REDDYS,

**RENNELS MAPS** of Hindoostan,  
ARROWSMITH'S Indian Ocean,  
Ditto, Asia, Ditto,  
Ditto, East India Islands,  
Elmores Directories half Bound.

## Advertisement.

THE Sale of the remainder of the  
CABLES, HAWSERs, &c. — as  
Advertised for Monday last, will commence  
To-morrow Morning at 10 o'clock at the  
Honorable B. COCHRANE's Godowns,  
No. 20.

## Elegant Furniture.

AT  
REDUCED PRICES,  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT,**  
RECEIVED FROM  
**CALCUTTA,**  
AND  
**NOW ON SALE,**  
AT THE GODOWNS,  
Under Mr. Cochran's Office,

CONSISTING OF

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

**BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,**  
BUREAUS, COUCHES, COMMO-  
DES, WRITING DESKS, FOOT-  
STOOLS, WASH-HAND STANDS,  
&c. &c.

THE BEDSTEADS, and TABLES,  
are Warranted to be made of the  
best MAHOGANY.

## For Sale,

**AT THE COURIER OFFICE,**

**COMMON INTEREST BONDS.**  
MORTGAGE BONDS.

WILLS—Sufficiently ample for ordinary oc-  
casions.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.  
BILLS OF LADING.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE.  
PASS-NOTES, for Goods going to Out-sta-  
tions, &c.







CANALS.

The advantages of Canal Navigation have contributed to the success of the Great Britain largely because the use of mill machinery in spinning and weaving, to the improvement of its staple manufactures.

The Canal between the Thames and Medway is already cut. Of its important utility one can fail to find much more than the freight between the one and the other of the rivers, the difficulties and delay of the navigation by the Nore will be in consequence of its formation, be avoided.

The Grand Surrey Canal has received sanction of Parliament. Perhaps a more important undertaking of this nature was never attempted in these kingdoms. By a cut from the River Thames at Vauxhall to Deptford, it penetrates to the south part of the metropolis; collateral canals extend to Rotherhithe, Peckham, Holfordmanger Lane and Blackman's Street. His Majesty's Dockyard and Victualling-office at Deptford, will also have the advantage of communications with this Grand Canal. The upper part of the canal, nearly in a south west direction from Kenning Common, passes by Stockwell, Clapham, Upper and Lower Tooting to Mitcham. It will be hereafter continued to Portsmouth. The Navy and Admiralty regard, with the great utility of this Canal to the metropolis, the conveniences of the equipments of the Navy, and less than to the commerce of the metropolis, have given it their most zealous encouragement.

We have, at the same time, the pleasure to state, that the works of the Bill under the Thames are now in successful progress.

PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

Soil, compared to what it was before the revolution, and to what other Continental Countries are now. The soil of the Republic of France is now the full of the Republic of England; it is well cultivated; upwards of five millions of English acres were this year under wheat, and other grain in proportion. The wine will be about one third short, but the quality is good. The number and quality of horned cattle are greatly increased and improved; 600,000 oxen and mares are drawn by oxen, and 300,000 ditto are drawn by horses. It is said there are twenty millions of sheep in the Republic.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries are greatly encouraged: in the course of a few years the Greenland and Southern Whale fisheries will employ and maintain 50,000 men; the herring, mackerel, and sardine fisheries, 100,000; the cod and herring fishery in the Archipelago, with the fisheries along the coast of Africa, and from the island of Cyprus to the Dogger Bank, for daily consumption, will employ and maintain 100,000 men; and as the Republic will monopolize the fisheries and consumption of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the countries that communicate with the Black Sea, her fisheries at Newfoundland, at Ireland, and on the British and Northern coasts, to procure salted and dried eel, or cod fish for these countries, will employ and maintain upwards of 200,000 men. The Republic will also maintain in France, 45,000 able seamen at sea.

TRADE.—On the colony trade we cannot yet speak with any degree of accuracy. We do not yet foresee the future extent of the French colonies. It is known to every body that the Republic commands the absolute sovereignty in Holland, in Spain, in Portugal, and the colonies; it must then be allowed that Bonaparte holds the keys to the Cape of Good Hope, and Batavia; to Cuba and Brazil; and to Sicily and Malta. With these posts at his command, and St. Domingo at his disposal, will be garrisoned with French troops; a man of more modesty than the Premier of France seems to possess, could laugh at the idea of any European ferment abroad being independent of him. Besides these advantages, the trade of Turkey in the Empire, of the Barbary States, Persia and the Indies, may now be considered as the colony trade of the Republic; the trade of the Black Sea only in a little time will be of as great importance to France, as ever that of the Baltic was to Great Britain.

As to the navy, there are different opinions in France; it is certain, that Bonaparte has yet fixed on a plan. Some pretend to know that the Constitute will raise and step up in the Mediterranean, French 30, Spanish 20, Italian States, including Naples, 15, and the line, in the Ocean, from Cadix to the straits of Gibraltar, 10, Holland 5, and the line, Thus France would have a navy of 130 full line of battle ships of her own, 150 of which are of 50 sail of her auxiliaries, under her orders. Others say that Bonaparte does not intend to build a heavy navy, but to garrison and render his possessions as proof against the attack of any navy or carried armies; and to have strong naval ports, to be distributed and furnished with such small frigates and smaller vessels, as shall be of great Britain, in case of another war, very her trade in line of battle ships, until experience abroad the property.

TAXES.—Plan in agitation. A land tax to be laid on by an exact cadastre of the quality and quantity of the soil, without regard to rent or produce. It is pretended that this tax, imposed upon the whole surface of the Repu-

blic, and rated at 75 per cent. of what the tax-able land paid to Church and State under the Monarchy, will produce the immense sum of 500 millions of livres. Consumption duties to be imposed on the cities and towns, and rated by their locality and the nature of the industry carried on in them, estimated at 180 millions of livres. Audited taxes to be imposed upon income without regard to the nature, how or personal caprice; of this tax no estimate is made. These duties and taxes, or the revenue produced by them, are to be considered as permanent, and to be appropriated to the service and defence of the State. The duties on imports and exports, and other branches of trade to be at the direction and under the immediate control and administration of the Constitute; to be regulated as circumstances may point out; and being subject to be interrupted by war or other accidents, these duties shall not be considered as any part of the permanent revenue of the State, but shall be applied as to guarantee and improve the national sources of the permanent revenue.

Exemption from certain taxes, to wit:—Those who pay land tax, and live by agriculture, shall pay no other tax or taxes—those who have their fixed habitations in the country at a certain distance from any capital or chief town, whatever profession or income, shall pay neither consumption duties, nor allied taxes. Capital employed in shipping, in agriculture, in mining, in useful manufactures, in mechanics, shall be subject to no taxes whatever.

It is presumed the permanent revenue, independent of the duties on imports and exports, and such like imports on trade, will amount to between 800 and 850 millions of livres, and will not bear upon the public at above 75 per cent. what the taxable classes of the community paid to the Monarchy.

THE PRINCIPLES may be considered as forming three classes: 1. the bourgeoisie, who have property, and but little influence; 2. the proprietors of the soil, and the bourgeoisie; 3. the bourgeoisie. If Jacobinism be to blaspheme religion, mock morality, and to glory in murder and rapine, the first class are initiated into all its projects, and are at this moment ready adepts; the bourgeoisie are the only class who, religion and all the favour they wish to see, but wish to see it employed; their motto is, more heads down, and cheaper bread. Upon every acre of the Republic these people, men, women and children, burn with a sort of hellish rage to see the horrors of the revolution.

The second class may be divided again into three different peasantries, now proprietors, the bourgeoisie, and the new, or revolution proprietors. The ancient peasantry have been gainers by the revolution: in many departments the whole of their present income does not now amount to five parts in the hundred of what they received. The rights of the Republic they amount to 75 per cent. of what they paid before. These people are perfectly indifferent about who governs, so as they be free of *feudal corvées, tithes, and church discipline*; rather than submit to either, they will hazard their religion, their religion and morality, they detest with all the force of the one, and laugh at the restraints of the other.

The bourgeoisie complain of two grievances: first, they must pay several taxes, which, as burghers, they were formerly exempt from; secondly, they must pay a very heavy amount to this class, the bourgeoisie, and the bourgeoisie provided for; but they have little influence, and less character; besides, they consider BONAPARTE as the person who is to make France the metropolis of the world, and empires the power; his revenue, under other rates are their oracles and constitution, and the source of all other wants. The new, or revolution proprietors are by all held in detestation; the populace will to guillotine them, because they are rich; the peasant proprietor, because they expect to have divided the spoils of their landlords; and the Military, because they believe themselves entitled to the national property. In comparison for these hated men, Bonaparte, it is said, has devised a mode to wipe off from them the public odium, by making them legitimate their purchases with a *fair price*. This plan may be carried into effect with facility, will give universal satisfaction, and will furnish the Consul ample means to do what he believes few people think he intends. (All Bonaparte's measures are greatly facilitated by the inequality of his neighbours.)

THE MILITARY.—The French soldier is well fed and well paid; under excellent discipline, with the great advantage of not having the physical faculties distorted, nor the strength exhausted by the useless formalities of tactics; they are ready to carry out any exploit, whether to conquer abroad, or to extirpate at home, is to them the same thing. The staff of the army grumbles in France, as they do in all countries; but while the Constitute takes care that the Cantonnements are well stocked with common women and gawling houses, a *parade d'ordre* will make them glad to be below the Hague, or far from Morocco.

This is the *bona fide* state of the present population of France. Of five millions of men able to carry arms, three fifths define no other occupation, and are ready to follow Bonaparte, or his Lieutenant, to Kamtschatka or to Calcutta. It is unfair to imagine, that Bonaparte

will find in the public opinion of his subjects a check to his future projects; those people have no opinion but what he serves out to them! If they fight for Bonaparte, for Barras, Abbe Sieyes, or General Moreau, what is that to them while they can have and plunder? Their neighbours should, however, recollect, that when those people conquer, they always conquer for France.

THE CONSUL.—Bonaparte has before him and in his choice two paths in the political drama of this juncture, but one of which he must play. He has to re-establish the Hereditary Monarchy in France, or he must raise France and himself to the absolute Dictatorship in Europe. As matters stand at present, Bonaparte must be considered as a *Real Chief*, his legitimate Sovereign is alive, at hand, in health, and as much entitled to sit on the Throne of France as any Sovereign can be to sit on the Throne of his ancestors. Bonaparte was born his subject, he educated by his bounty, and held a commission in the service of his King; and to him and his country he owes all the service he has or can perform. It is, therefore, his duty, and it would be to his immortal glory, to re-adopt him as the hereditary monarch of France. Should the Consul prefer the other alternative, he must in that case naturally conclude, that all legitimate Sovereigns look upon him as a *Real Chief*, and he must adhere to Charles X. He knows, as well as Charles X., that Treaties are written on *force* and *calculus*; and deep and calves may be bound by them. Bonaparte has great advantages over all the Military Legislators who have gone before him—he had no violence at an early period of life, and he has no rival, he can for the French Nation *en marche*, by a *causa*, his magazines are always before him; and fish Governments as yet possess any powers, seem to be compassed by his genius? Why may Bonaparte, as well as the King, be the great Abbe, trample upon the Kings of the earth? And he will do so, if they allow him, or if they do not trample on the Constitute.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

Cotton is a vegetable produce of infinite utility to the accommodation of human life. Cloths made of it are the staple of England early in the 17th century. They are the article of importation from the Levant, during that period for which the trade with Turkey brought so much wealth into London. The material, as well as the goods made of it, was imported, even in the 17th century, in small quantities; but it did not immediately enter into manufacture in this country, so as to interfere into any competition with our manufactures of linen and woollens.

When our trade with the East became more extensive, our importation of raw silks continually increased; they came gradually to be a general and favourite article of dress both in England and the rest of Europe.

The more we were accustomed to the use of cottons in our dress, the more did we learn to prize them; they were found to be cheaper, warmer, cleaner, and lighter, and warmer than linen, lighter, more cleanly, and more elegant than woollens. The manufacture found its way to the Continent. In Germany, Flanders, France, and Switzerland, the use of labour was much less rapid than in England, that we might at one time have been in danger of being out from competition in the market, not more by the skill, industry, and simple living of the *Hindus*, than by the famous advantages existing against us in favour of the Germans, Flemings, French, and Swiss.

About 40 years since, the Society of Arts, to whose exertions Britain is so much indebted, sensible of the importance of the abbreviation of human labour by machinery, proposed prizes for any application of mill machinery which would enable a single person, in weaving, &c. to perform the work of several.

At length, however, Mr. Arkwright, after several failures in the trial, and some loss, succeeded in establishing a manufacture of cotton yarn, in which the substitution of power by cranks, from the movements of mill machinery, performed for many spindles at once, almost the whole labour of spinning the yarn.—From this era, the manufacture of cotton goods was destined to increase into one of the most extensive and extensive branches of British industry. The raw cotton was to be purchased at a very low price. It was, in consequence of the new invention, spun into yarn, at an expense even cheaper than that for which yarn was prepared in India. Weaving establishments for cotton stuffs were, hence, extended with the greatest rapidity.

Look at any of our most elegant *Femalis*, either in a morning or full dress—more than half what the wears is almost always of cotton. Drawers, stockings, breeches, pantaloons neckties, vests, &c.—often even shirts, are also of cotton in the dress of the men. The use is not confined to the preference of any one rank in life. From the highest to the lowest, from the richest to the poorest, cotton, in one sort or fabric or another, is universally worn, in a proportion

farcely inferior to that in which we wear woollens; Mullins, calicoes, chintzes, flannels, nankens, corderoys, velvets, &c. &c. are the fabrics into which the yarn is wrought up; and they are accommodated to almost every purpose of dress and furniture, for which this country furnishes a demand. The domestic market is by much the greatest for the produce of our cotton manufactures. But, to almost all our present colonial establishments, to the Anglo-American States, to Archangel, and the Baltic, to the Elbe, the Scheldt, and the different parts of La Rochelle, to France, even the more northern part of Europe, the cottons of British manufacture are still largely exported.

Attempts have been made—not yet, however, with formidable success—to rival us in this manufacture. Even in Russia it begins to be tried. In France, Sweden, Denmark, and the Prussian dominions, the attempt has been carried somewhat farther.

They want however that capital which our English manufacturers possess. They will not (readily) rival us in the markets. Ere they shall attain that pitch of improvement which we have already gained, it is to be hoped that we shall, in new abbreviations and improvements, have advanced much farther.

It is allowing to remark how widely the cotton manufacture has extended throughout Great Britain. Wherever the use of the drive mill machinery, wherever labour and provisions are comparatively cheap, this manufacture is industriously carried on. The South-west counties of Scotland are not less enriched by it than the counties of Lancashire and England. It becomes a preference to one line is, the principal manufacture at Perth, Dundee, and other places on the North-east coast. This manufacture contributes remarkably to strengthen the commercial connection of the British Empire with Great Britain. Our raw cotton comes from Turkey, from India from the West India Isles, and the continent of America. Since it was wrought up in such vast quantities in this country new encouragement has been afforded to our East India Trade.

We do not yet expect the quantity and beauty and durability of the *finer Indian* goods, but are not now in this manufacture greatly behind the Hindoos. While we export to all the world, we will continue to import cotton stuffs from India.

The cotton imported into Britain in 1801 was 4,194,610 lbs. The annual value of the cottons manufactured in this country cannot be less than five or six millions sterling. It gives employment to at least 100,000 persons.

By an account laid before the Parliament of the total net produce of all the permanent taxes, in the years ending the 10th of October: 1801 and 1802, respectively, it appears that in the year 1801, the amount amounted to 22,966,305*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* and in the year 1802, to 25,159,148*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* A bill to alter the trade between this Country and Malta, was yesterday introduced, and read a first and second time. It gave rise to no discussion. The introduction of this bill, seems however, to show that Malta is not to be immediately given up.

The Commissioners of the Bill for enquiring into the abuses in the Naval Department, were yesterday named. They are Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Maurice Poley, Hugh Leycester, Esq., Ewan Law, Esq., John Ford, Esq., and John Boscawen, Esq. It is indeed a measure of great importance, as it produces a lively sensation in those it affects, who understand its extent, which very few do. All the various Public officers, prize Agents, Contractors, and other Merchants in the city, and who have been engaged in supplying the Navy, or transferring business connected with the Navy, must expose their books and papers, disclose the secrets of their concerns, and relate every particular the Commissioners may desire to know. It is true that no punishment is at present intended; but he who is guilty of fraud, or is guilty of being a party to the fraud, will come to light—and he will no longer be employed. He is to be examined on oath, and if he does not state the truth, he may be pilloried.

The new Naval Arsenal and Dock yard, after long formed in the Isle of Wight, is, for the intended for the purpose of building and repairing the North Sea and Downs Fleet in particular; the Dock Yards of Woolwich, Deptford and Chatham, generally, being in future to be used for the purpose of building.

Capt. Young, three subalterns, eight ferries, and two privateers, of the Royal Artillery, are to be sent to the barracks at Plymouth, and are to be ready to embark for the garrison of Gibraltar.

It must be confining to the mind of every Politician to find that *free Prussia* and *transfigured* France have taken upon themselves to fertilize the whole of the affairs of Germany! They kindly promised to save the Diet of Ratisbon much trouble, and to give the Emperor the task of looking to his distant people. Such a kind and *neighbourly* interference, from those who are neither *incited* nor *interested*, cannot but be regarded as *invaluable*!

It is to be said that the ages of Spanish general officers, who lately formed a Court Martial, amounted to 1200 years, and that the average 75 put on any *flag*—but the military *flag*!



I remember an ATTORNEY,  
 that fast in his life he dwelt; whom late I noted,  
 winning phrase and ever ready bow,  
 giving VOTES as courteous were his looks,  
 and as he said he could well his office;  
 in his house I saw a Court of law,  
 and a Chancellor his friend, and other prints  
 of noble Judges; and about his shelves  
 a collection of law commentaries,  
 and at large reports, Digests,  
 and 84. resolves, and a Catalogue  
 of acts of parliament, and old daily deeds,  
 ranged in order, and made up a show,  
 of his influence, to myself I said,  
 if a man did use his WILL made now,  
 he should be VERY LEARNED, or put out money  
 to prefer for a COURT OF COMMONS;  
 he is a civil gentleman will do it.  
 His name I'll call upon him.

ROMEO & JULIET.

How earnest the numbers to you Bank!  
 There will we go, and on the fount of MONEY  
 And on the fount of LOVE, we'll draw our drink  
 Delights the giving, and the getting of it.  
 Look at the No. 13; for now the heavy drams  
 Are thick and dark, and heavy on the brain.  
 There's not the lowliest Clerk who walks the street,  
 But in his lute like an Angel talks,  
 Still filling out the cash to knee-vent claimants,  
 Such leg as is receiving DIVIDEND,  
 But shall have little mid-winter's cents of poverty.  
 And so the clock strikes twelve, and the clock strikes  
 Come, hark, and hear, "a new object to please."  
 With detestful touches pierce your Grandma's ear,  
 And with detestful touches pierce your Mother's ear,  
 Did I forget, that BILLS are silver, coins, & florins, &  
 Inought for OTHERS MADE PAYABLE AT SIGHT.  
 The man that talks on MONEY in his parlour,  
 And that the man that talks on LOVE in his chamber,  
 Is fit for TARTARS, MUSS—QUILTS;  
 The motions of his face are fly as theirs,  
 And his eyes are as black as the others,  
 Let no such man be trusted—

1895

FROM A WORK RECENTLY PUBLISHED AT PA.

"The NOBLE Russian, the only personage to be seen in foreign countries, or well known to his own, has a great aptitude for adopting the opinions, manners, customs, and languages of other nations. He can be as frivolous as a *quandem* French *Petit Maître*, as medically mad as an Italian, as reasonable as a German, singular as an Englishman, as mean as a slave, and as haughty as a republican. He will change his taste and character as easily as the fashion of his dress: surely, therefore, this suppleness of mind and senses is a distinguishing feature.

"*Drunkards, and these* are the most prominent and common vices of the Russians, and not confined to the inferior classes of the people. A stranger who lodges with a Russian, even a *Kniaz* (a petty Prince), will find, to his cost, that he must leave nothing on his dressing-table or writing-desk: it is even a Russian maxim, that he will take *Hospitality and courage* are the virtues opposed to these vices. And as a nation, amid all their defects, the Russians have remained exempt from three fatal errors which have tainted the rest of Europe with crimes and abuses. The Russians have never established among them the false point of honour, of avenging the lie by a murder—they, as well as the Greeks and ancient Romans, have never, in a war, made a warrior pay for the death of his duellist, or a conqueror the throat in a *duel*. In their history mentions no war, no massacre, occasioned by religious fanaticism. And they have never considered birth as superior to merit.

“ But the remains of barbarism still exhibited by the most enlightened part of the nation, presents a disgusting contrast to this barbarism of the ignorant. It is a want of manners, an insulting contempt of mankind in general, a disdain of inferior, and a fierce fear of superior; a indifference for every thing tending to improvement, ignorance of the forms of society, the want of patriotism and public spirit, but above all, the want of that honour which sometimes nearly answers the end of probity, and even of virtue. The half-enlightened Russian is the most unfeeling, the most of the oppressor to crush it. This semi-barbarism is peculiarly fit for the trade of a Courier, for he is equally cruel, covetous, cowardly, and unfeeling; but when placed in the hands of a noble, he would afford coarse the ideas of urbanity, elegance of manners, and delicacy of sentiment, with which the courier is embellished in other countries. In Russia, he who makes his way to Court, presents the most impudent and infamous of men.

"There are 400,000 Slaves in Russia, and not quite 10,000 Lords, who fatten on their sweat and blood; and these alone compose the benefactors of an immense and fertile empire. It is not surprising, therefore, to see a Russian Nobleman display a luxury and profusion, which impose upon the people (and upon foreigners), and which you would seek in vain, where good and evil are more equally distributed.

"Every year, the Russian or Livonian slave may feel fire to a forest, and sow the virgin earth, which will reward him *ten or fifteen fold* in his slave, however, employs for his own use

only to much of his time and produce as is absolutely necessary to prevent his dying or sinking under fatigue, all the rest is destined to augment the superfluity of his lord, who frequently makes him work for him *five days in the week*.

"The superfluities of the Greek Church, the national one of Russia, the ignorance and negligence of the priests, and the bigotry of the common people, occupy a curious chapter in Vol. II. and amongst other shrewd remarks, the Author observes, that the principal cause of the vices of the people is, the immorality of their religion.

The following influence of the gross superstition of the higher classes of the people exceeds that of the Roman Catholic, even in Spain and Portugal. "I knew a Russian Prince, who carried a large liver crucifix following her in a separate carriage, and placed it on the head of her bedchamber. When any thing fortunate happened to her in the course of the day, and she was satisfied with her *admirer*, she had lighted candles placed about the Crucifix, and said to it, in a familiar style—*"See, news as you have been very good to-day, my light be treated with you, you shall have candles all night; I will love you as I could pray to you."* If on the contrary, any thing happened to her which she considered as a misfortune, she put out, forbid her servants to pay any homage to the *poor Image*, and loaded it herself with reproaching and evilities."

An anecdote of the great Catherine shows that he was not less absurd in this respect than the Princes; nor let the reader imagine that these religious weaknesses are confined to the fair-sex.—The Russian Nobleman always has an image attending on him in his journeys, dressed in gold and silver; and when he arrives at any place where he means to stop, the first business of his servant is to take the image from its case, and place it in his master's room, before which he immediately prostrates himself.

Under the reign of Catharine, the women assumed a pre-eminence at Court, which they carried with them into society, and into their own houses. The Princess *Duchess*, masculine in her tastes, her gaiety, and her exploits, was still more so in her titles and functions of *Director* of the Academy of Sciences, and *President* of the Russian Academy. It is well known, that she long solicited Catharine to appoint her *Captain* of the Guards.

To throw to what a degree of cruelty and turpitude women many arrive, in a country where idleness and idiosyncrasies are considered as virtues! Our Author relates the following anecdote:—  
 "There lived in a small town a poor man, who in his bed-chamber a sort of dark cage, in which he kept a slave who dressed her hair. She took him out herself every day, as you would take a comb out of her ears, in order to dress her head, and combed her hair with a comb of iron. Her lord seldom without having his ears boxed while he was at her toilette. The poor fellow had a bit of bread, a pitcher of water, a little robe, and a chamber-pot in his box. He never had *day-light* but by the aid of a candle, and he was always attended by his old keeper. This portable prison was kept close to her bed's head, and carried with her into the country. And her husband permitted this abominable custom to continue, till she was thirty years old. The poor youth pulled three years in this manner, and then he was sold to a respectable society, he was faithful to look at, pale, bent, and withered like an old man. The chief motive of this strange barbarity was the wish to have the old baggage to conceal from a world that the women were not so virtuous as the feeble creatures of *theaters* from all human society."

We shall pass over the description of the bath, and of the general immobility of the Rufians of both sexes, as fitter to be referred to than to be quoted. In other respects, our Author gives a more favorable picture of the English than of the French. The first of these is a good education, or who have travelled in foreign countries. But the land of slavery is not that of the noble patricians: it would be difficult to find in it the materials for a romance—*"Love is here a stranger to thy delicate and exquisite asphers, nobility constitutes its true charms."*—It is almost impossible to find a single writer who by means destitute of graces; their eyes, feet, and hands, are everything that could be wished, and there is an ease in their manner, a taste in their dress, and a charm in their conversation, which are peculiarly agreeable. They laugh at the representation of good Comedy, read the plays of a favorite author, and are not without an equivoque, and applaud a brilliant line:—*"but I never saw one of them weep at a Tragedy."*

The domestic virtues, and that spirit of order and economy so necessary to a moderate fortune, are rarely to be found among the Russian women. They would rather be the delight of society, than superintend their family affairs; and are more calculated to give pleasure to many, than to confer happiness on one." Should such a line of conduct appear to be gaining ground in England, let our Ladies blith, and, in future, disdain to imitate the manners of a land of slaves!

## MORRICE &amp; LANGDON

A L A M E D U C K.

Serjeant *Shepherd* stated, that :

Mr. Serjeant *Shepherd* said, that this action was brought by the Plaintiff to recover damages for words spoken of him by the Defendant, in consequence of which he had been extremely injured in his credit and character. The words were clearly spoken without any foundation for them, for the Defendant had not attempted to put any justification upon the record. The parties were, to a certain degree, in the same position as in the case of *Stuck-brook* and *Stuck-brook*, and the Plaintiff a stock-broker, and during a temporary absence of the latter, in the month of July, 1799, the former had spoken words of him in the declaration, which, though they were not intended to be malicious or abusive, were, nevertheless, of an extremely injurious nature to a person in the peculiar line of life of the Plaintiff. However they might excite a smile, when mentioned by the perjuror, they would be very serious and ruinous, when spoken at the Bank, and in the Exchange. The expression to which he alluded was that of a *lane duck*. Ridiculous as such an expression might appear, it implied that the person so named was a bankrupt, and was unable to carry on his trade. The Plaintiff was in the habit of trading in the funds to a considerable amount, and having occasion, in the month of June last, to go into the country

was (as far as it being called "the next day," and the persons, with whom he had dealings, who adhered to his books. These applications were at the instance of a Committee appointed to examine the affairs of defaulters of the Stock Exchange. He was authorized at an application of his counsel, to enquire how he had performed his engagements, and to ascertain if he was good, and he began to enquire how it could be ascertained. He found that the Defendant, a person of importance in the Stock Exchange, had, in a conversation with a gentleman of the name of Mafon, with whom the Plaintiff had contracted on the 10th of June, to transfer 1000, loonl. upon his performance, to the effect, "the preference of a number of persons, to this effect, 'I will not deliver him the flock—he is a lame duck—the wife will come here any more.'" In consequence of this, Mafon transferred his flock to another person. Words like these were the same as saying one merchant he was a bankrupt, and would not carry any more on the Exchange: it was the metaphorical language of a bankrupt merchant could be placed. On the right of the Defendant, the great master of human nature, describing a ruined merchant, put these words in the mouth of *Shylock*, when speaking of *Antonio*, the merchant of Venice, he calls him "*the bankrupt, the prodigal, who dares leave his wife as fair as the Kites; a tigger, advanced to appear on the stage, and to be the first actor in the scene*" In consequence of this ascription, the persons with whom the Plaintiff had contracted for the transfer of stock, refused to allow any thing more to do with him; his credit was lost at his Bankers, and he was deprived of the means of carrying on his trade at the Stock Exchange, by which he had profited. It was proved, finally, that the Plaintiff had proved these facts. The jury would give such damages as were commensurate to the injury the Plaintiff had received.

Mr. Mafoen, the person who had contracted with the Plaintiff for the transfer for the 10001, stated, that having waited till one o'clock for the arrival of the Plaintiff at the Stock Exchange, he told it—Defendant he had agreed to transfer the flock to him; he applied to the Defendant to ask his advice how to act, and the Defendant told him the Plaintiff was a lame duck, and would not be there any more, and he advised him to transfer the flock to somebody else, which he did. The name of Morriss was publicly called out on the Stock Exchange, and some one inferred that he had married off. It appeared that at the time the words were spoken, the defection of the Plaintiff from the Stock Exchange was a matter of public notoriety.

After several witnesses had been examined, all of whom spoke to the Plaintiff's having left the Stock Exchange, and been considered as a defaulter or lame duck, the case appeared so extremely clear, that the jury, under the direction of Lord ALVANLEY, found a verdict for the Defendant.

## ALS ON THE CROWN

ry Manning was capitally indicted for pro-

The professor deluded himself as an half-pay officer, that he had lately been discharged from the fleet, and was returning towards his home in company with his friend Capt. Hewitt, when they were accosted in Blackfriars-road, by a decoy of the prisoners, and went with her to No. 8, St. James-street, in the same room, where she produced the prisoner. On enquiring whether he found he had been robbed of his pocket-book, which he believed the prisoner had taken from his person, as he felt at one time her hand in his pocket,

On his cross-examination by Mr. Curney, the prosecutor was exceedingly *petulant*, and could scarcely prevail on to give a direct answer.—He first said he was perfectly collected when he went to the prisoner's lodging, and that he was the same when he came away, though he was made to confess that he had flaid there

from twelve at night till four in the morning, and he drank part of four bottles of fiery during that time.

Mary Palmer, the servant of the prisoner, said, that Miss Manning brought home two captains on the 1st of Sept. about twelve o'clock at night—the prisoner was one of them. Early in the morning the prisoner knocked up a man who lodged in the house, and he had got a pocket-book, which must be immediately disposed of, or he should be detected. The pocket-book was afterwards found at a Lady's, who lives in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

The Officer who took the prisoner said, She was a unfortunate girl, but he had never known her to be dishonest before.

For him to be Guiltless placed in the alternative, the professor was, complaining of loss of memory, and of being unable to remember the facts, not mean to defend women of the prisoner's delinquency; but while they advised he could not help them; and he advised them to defend themselves graciously and honestly; if they learned from that line of conduct that they were not guilty of any crime, they must be acquitted for their own benefit. The prisoner was charged with capital offense, that of poisoning treason from the people. He was not clearly innocent. Mr. Lane living foreign, he felt he took his packet-book. With respect to the prisoner, he was not at all sure that he was innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their confusion in believing the selfish and unjust and wretchedness, for think the prisoner was not innocent of any crime other than one girl pretext, and he would never advise them to train their</

The jury pronounced a verdict—*Not Guilty*.  
The prosecutor appeared exceedingly displeased  
the verdict, and said, the prisoner had nearly knocked  
his brains out when he taxed her with robbing him.  
The Judge observed, that if persons went to such  
famous places, they could not expect that juries would  
act differently from what the present had done.  
Captain Luns then applied to have his expenses a  
lowed

Baron Hotham returned for answer, that it was the universal custom in such cases to refuse the prosecutor's expenses; and he saw no reason why he should break through that custom on the present occasion.

"If such be the rule," (said the Captain), "thieves can not be prosecuted in future."

Baron Hotham, defending his own conduct, said that

he would commit him if he spoke further

This action, according to the opening of the Court

for the Plaintiff, was brought against 'Elle Detenault,' the Sheriff of Buchanan county, for a false return. The Sheriff returned a verdict in the negative. The Plaintiff was possessed of a house, and the Marquis and his wife were indebted to Mr. Haulditch, his coachman, by the way of an execution. The Sheriff entered, and took the effect of the Marquis. And on that occasion, Messrs. Wallis and Co. who are Bankers to the Marquis purchased from the Sheriff a bill of sale of these goods and chattels which he had seized, and for which they paid upwards of £500. And then they let a lease to the Marquis of his own house and furniture. And the question on the evidence was, Whether the property in the hands of the Marquis, was subject to the executions of other creditors or whether it was protected by the bill of sale which

The Judge was clear that this being a chattel interest, was subject to the Plaintiff's execution — Possession was *prima facie* evidence of personal property. With regard to real property, the title deeds must be called in and inspected, in order to ascertain what property it was. Some parts of this we are like what, in the language of the Civil Law, would call *domus hereditas*.

Verdict for Plaintiff 3000l.

By Letters from Jersey, we learn, that the Chief Consul has appointed a *French Commercial Consul* for the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, and he has already taken up his residence in the Island of Jersey. This is the first time, that a Consul was ever ap-

Stuttgart, 1st. Nov.—The changes which have taken place in the Political Constitution of Germany, must necessarily cause some happy change in her Ecclesiastical Constitution. It is probable, that in the greatest part of the Empire, the Monasteries will be suppressed.

The Letters from Rome state, that they are preparing a New Concordat for the German Empire. The German Papers state, that Count de Stathemberg, the Austrian Ambassador, who is returning to London, will pass through Paris, in order to perform an important Mission with which he is charged by his Court.

*Berlin, 1/8. Nov.*—The *Scheffhaufen* Gazette announces the entrance of the French troops into Saxony and the Grisons, to the number of 60,000.

The Helvetic Deputies have set out for Paris. The French, who marched from the Meuse, passed the mountains during the night, the amount of between 3 and 4000 men. I had a flambeau, which alarmed the enemy much, that the city of Zurich sent the keys to the place: the French General replied, "I will not accept the keys on your part; if the gates be opened when I arrive before Zurich, my soldiers will take the keys to open them."

Nov. 8.—General Troop has returned Zurich. The French troops occupied that at day break and after having made a full march from Balte. The town guards, who were under arms instantly disbanded. French also entered Schweitz on the 31<sup>st</sup> October. The Diet was dissolved.

M. Buvio, President of the Council of Ministers at Turin, has published a process by which excellent wine and brandy are to be made of Mulberries.



23

# MADRAS COURIER.

## EXTRAORDINARY.

---

FRIDAY, the 20th. May, 1803.

---

YESTERDAY Evening arrived the Honorable Company's Ship CUMBERLAND, Captain Farrer, from England; left the Downs on the 30th. of January, and Cape of good Hope on the 1st. April.

### P A S S E N G E R S.

Mrs. Norris,—Miss. S. Isaac,—W. Harcourt Torriano, Esq. of the Civil Service—Mr. V. Torriano,—Major Norris,—Mr. J. Gordon,—Mr. J. Steele,—Mr. D. Binny,—Mr. E. Goodbette,—Mr. J. Salvin,—Mr. W. Sheriff.

We are much concerned, to learn by the above arrival, the loss of the Honorable Company's Ship HINDOOSTAN, on Margate Sands.

By the Cumberland we have received English Papers down to the 27th. of January, the contents of which we shall not fail to lay before our Readers with all possible celerity.