

THE THRESHING MACHINE.

B

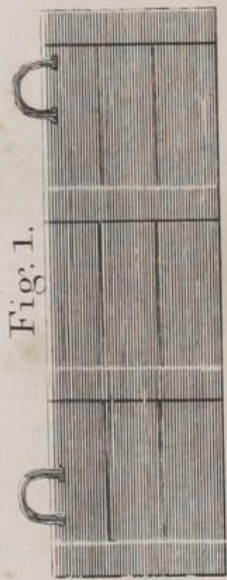


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

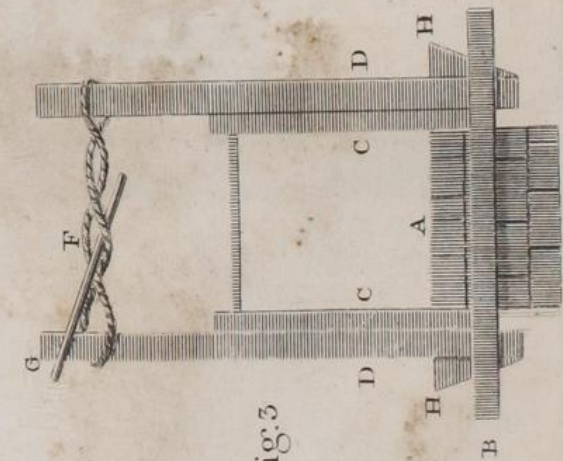


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

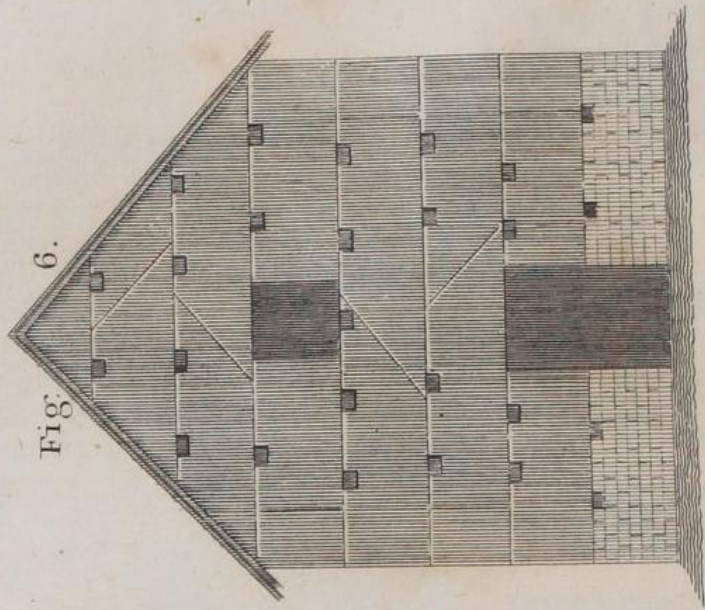


Fig. 6.

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A

THE
Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

No. XIII.]

AUGUST, 1800.

[Vol. III.

ON THE ART OF BUILDING IN PISE.

THE wretched mud-walled cottages, which are inhabited by the peasantry in some parts of England, must have given a very unfavourable opinion of those edifices to our readers. However, as the art of building in *Pisè* differs in every respect (except the material), we hope that circumstance will arouse the curiosity of those whose humanity makes them take an interest in the habitations of the poor, as well as of them who may contemplate future barns and out-houses in the improvement of their farm-yards.

In the year 1791, a pamphlet was published at Paris by M. Francois Cointeraux, containing a detailed account of this manner of building in the province of Lyons. The English reader may see, in Morgan's History of Algiers, that the same art is well known there: since a frequent punishment of run-away slaves is stated to be executed by ramming them (alive) into the walls on which they were employed. The Moors carried the art with them into Spain, where, also, it is still partially extant.

Pisè is a very simple manual operation; it is merely by compressing earth in moulds, or cases, that we may arrive at building houses of any size or height. We shall first attempt to describe the necessary implements in a perspicuous manner, and afterwards the mode of their application. Besides the common tools, such as spades, trowels, baskets, watering pots, a plumb rule, a hatchet, hammer and nails, the only instruments required for building in *pisè* are a mould and a rammer, of which it will be necessary to give a particular description. Fig. 1, is one side of the mould, seen on the outside, ten feet by two feet nine inches; the inside quite smooth. Fig. 2, is the end or head of the mould, seen without; its inside also smooth. Fig. 3, a mould put together, (on masonry, A.), seen at the end, previous to its being filled with rammed earth. Fig. 4, 5, the *pisoir* or rammer. Fig. 6, the elevation of a cottage (recently finished) in *pisè*.

The mould is constructed of planks about ten feet long, one inch thick when planed. Light wood (usually deal) is preferred. It is supported by four transverse temporary joists, B; furnished each with two mortises (at the requisite distance) in which stands the posts D D; these posts are higher than the sides of the mould by eighteen inches, to allow a space for

fastening them together by the twisted cord F and the stick G, which secures its position as long as is necessary. C C are the ends of the sides of the mould, (represented at fig. 1.) two feet nine inches in height, ten feet long. H H represent wedges which are driven into the mortises of the joists, and thus confine every thing steady. It is to be observed, that an upright post is erected against each transverse ledge of the side of the mould Fig. 1; and that the lower part of the mould always includes three inches of foundation A, on which to ram the earth as high as the top of the mould. Hence each stratum of pisè is but two feet six inches, though the height of the mould is two feet nine inches. At the commencement of the work, an end, or head, (Fig. 2,) is inserted in the mould, which thus forms a corner of the wall. At doors and windows, the same expedient is applied.

At Fig. 4, is seen a perspective view of the pifoir, or rammer. At Fig. 5, its appearance, if the eye be placed at the end of its handle, in the largest part, it is five or six inches square, and is made of the heaviest wood. Knotty wood, or even roots, are preferred. In Fig. 3, at E, is seen a wall-gage, by which the cord F is regulated before any earth is rammed into each new position of the mould. By considering that a post is elevated against each of the ledges of sides of the mould, Fig. 1, it is evident that the mould will be divided into three parts by the cords at top stretched across from each post to its opposite post: in each of these divisions it is usual to station a workman, the best taking charge of the angle, when it happens that one is comprehended in the mould. The labourers who dig and prepare the earth, give it in proper quantities to the workmen, who, after spreading it with their feet to the depth of three inches, commence the operation of the rammer. The first strokes are given close to the sides of the mould, but are afterwards applied to every other part of the surface. The men finally cross their strokes, so that the earth may be pressed in every direction. Of course no fresh earth must be admitted into the mould till the first is thoroughly beaten; this is the case when no impression is made by the strokes of the rammer. Layer after layer is thus rammed in till the mould is filled. It may then be taken to pieces, and the earth contained in it will remain firm and upright, about nine feet in length and two and a half in height, the end sloping towards the next mould-full, as seen in the joints of Fig. 6. When the workman has gone round the whole circuit of the building, taking the mould to pieces, and refixing it successively, he commences the second course, remembering to begin at the same angle, but to work the contrary way; thus the joints (in different directions) do not at all weaken the work.

It is usual, with the most careful builders in pisè, to use rough cheap boards as binders at the angles, and even occasionally to ram in ends of planks with the earth, always taking care that the wood be perfectly concealed by the surrounding earth; thus even the colour of the board will be preserved for centuries. The planks at the angles are laid in at the bottom of the mould, so as to pass under the junctions of pisè work. The most simple and easy sort of work for building in pisè, is evidently a straight wall, because in it are no doors or windows, or cross-walls; all of which require a judicious application of the end, or head of the mould, Fig. 2. To form an estimate of the expence of building in pisè, it is only necessary to consider, that two men can complete a piece of wall six feet high, and as much wide, in the space of a day. Eighteen inches thick at bottom suffices for an edifice of three stories. It is usual to make the wall gradually thinner upwards, by a small inclination of the sides of the mould inwards. The joists of the floors of a house thus built are best laid in the wall while making, with the precaution of laying a piece of board (concealed in the middle of the wall) to support the joists. Six men are usually employed together to carry on the work with full effect in one mould. A foundation of brick, or stone, must always appear above ground; in houses, to the height of two feet, to receive all the splashing from the eaves of the house: in walls something less; but there the top also must be covered with brick or tiles, or stone; for pisè would founder if rain were suffered to fall on its upper edge.

It is to be observed, in general, that any ornaments round the window-frames, door-cases, &c. must be always laid in of brick or stone. To use wood for such purposes is to insure destruction to the building as soon as the wood decays. Indeed the shrinking and swelling of wood on every change of the atmosphere, makes it accord but indifferently with pisè. Therefore the window-frames, &c. should be bedded in mortar, which may thus intervene betwixt them and the pisè.

The earth which may be advantageously used in pisè, is of a very comprehensive description. All earths fit for vegetation, or for brick-making, are equally fit for pisè. Clay must have an addition of sand, and sand of clay, (in the same manner as in brick-making). A mixture of small gravel is reckoned an acquisition. Usually the earth which comes out of the foundation trenches, or cellars, serves for the pisè of the building. However, to insure the success of the work, it will be proper for the unexperienced to try a small experiment, in the following manner. Take a bucket or small tub, set it in earth strongly rammed around it; then throw into it some of the proposed earth, and ram it with the end of some heavy stick (as in the proposed manner of building) till it is filled. Turn

the bucket upside down when a few days have dried the inclosed earth. It will fall out; and the perfectness of its edges, and (if any time intervene before building) their duration, if kept under cover, is a sufficient warranty of the success of the projected work.

On beating a small portion of earth in this manner, and weighing it immediately, the result was $39\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. In forty-five days it was completely dry, as it lost no weight after that. The evaporated moisture was only one-seventh of the $39\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Hence we see the difference from the vulgar mud-walling of England, where the evaporation of the vast quantity of water therein used, leaves an infinite number of pores and cavities open to the attacks of the subsequent moisture of the weather. Three courses of pisè-walling may be safely executed in one day in a case of haste. No vegetable or animal substance, such as chopped straw, or cow hair, must be admitted: that would subtract from the durability of the wall. The previous operation on the earth is exactly that of mixing, sifting, &c. for brick-making; but it is used much drier. The labourer who gives the earth to the workman is able to prepare it as fast as it is wanted.

It is usual to cover pisè buildings with rough-cast; the only precaution is to wait till they are thoroughly dry, perhaps six months. If the pisè has been performed in the spring, the following autumn is the time for this job. The scaffold is soon run up in the holes left open, as in Fig. 6. The wall is then indented with the proper tool, and rough-casting goes on as usual. Sometimes these houses are stuccoed and coloured with ochre, &c. In this state it is impossible to distinguish them from stone.

The elder Pliny (in his vast collection of human knowledge and human follies, entitled, his Natural History) describes this mode of building, in B. 34. ch. 14. Its duration much depends on the perfect defence of the top from the weather. Suffice it to say, that many title-deeds ascertain the duration of dwelling houses as far as 150, even to 165 years. Indeed, as the material is of an eternal nature, the building must be so too, unless moisture is suffered to swell it, and consequently to throw it down.

ON CYDER ORCHARDS, &c.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

IT is now, I believe, universally allowed, that this island, under its present culture, cannot feed itself. I do not mean, however, to insinuate, nor will I allow, that this insufficiency arises from a want of knowledge or skill in the cultivators of our

land; but from certain obstructions and hinderances which unhappily render the husbandman incapable of applying effectually that knowledge which he possesses. One more of these obstructions, I beg leave now to introduce to public notice. A few months ago I was bold enough to represent, in your magazine, the man who planted an oak tree in a hedge-row as an enemy to his country: and as the arguments which I then adduced still remain unanswered, I even presume to think that they are unanswerable: and having thus, with impunity, aimed an hostile blow at the root of one venerated species of tree, I shall venture to assail others, that are held in no less veneration by all lovers of English Champaign. I now venture to denounce both the apple and the pear tree as noxious incumbrances on all good land; as tending to deteriorate the quality, and diminish the quantity, of consumable food; and, in plain terms, as not paying rent for the land which they overshadow and injure: for, I find, that the occupiers of cyder orchards expect only one crop of fruit in seven years; and every renter of such land that I have conversed with on the subject, would rejoice in their destruction.

I have lately visited, what is called, the cyder-bearing part of the county of Gloucester, and after a nice examination of many a large and well planted orchard, I have scarcely discovered one solitary apple or pear. The above trees, I saw, had a very destructive influence on every plant that was unfortunate enough to exist under their shade. In such orchards as were appropriated to pasture, I saw the grass which grew near each tree, but particularly on its north side, almost totally rejected by the cattle; and, in other orchards where the grass was mown, I observed the process of converting the sickly herbage into hay extremely tedious and expensive, and requiring even a week's working in this very favourable season. I cannot here avoid hinting, to such as are advocates for turning grass in the swathes in preference to tedding, or to such as can be hardy enough to adopt Mr. Wakefield's preposterous plan, of binding up the the grass in sheaves, how peculiarly ill calculated their methods are for a cyder country.

In an orchard where tedding (which I cannot help esteeming the most indispensable part in the process of making good English hay) is omitted, hay-making would require, probably, a fortnight for its completion; and, according to Mr. Wakefield's mode, at least three weeks. Ask any winter-grazier in the kingdom, if that can be called prime hay, which has either grown under the shade of a tree, or that has lain upon the ground exposed to its dampness, and to that of the atmosphere, for the space of seven nights.

Far be it from me, however, here to attempt to depreciate the value of cyder, or to under-rate the great saving which it some

years occasions in the consumption of malt: I only mean to say, that this saving is neither sufficiently frequent, nor sufficiently extensive, to afford an adequate compensation for the injury sustained from the shade of the aforesaid trees.

I cannot conclude my letter without entering my protest against the admission of politics into your magazine, as recommended by your correspondent *Leicestriensis*.

I am sorry, likewise, to see it even insinuated by so sensible a writer, that a total abolition of fallows would add to the productiveness of this kingdom. Such instruction, I think, is wholly unnecessary, and extremely dangerous. It is unnecessary to the experienced agriculturist; for he already knows that he has too often tried how long the grateful earth would bear cropping before she was utterly cast down; and it is both unnecessary and dangerous to the young farmer, as it meets and encourages his natural, and already too sanguine, expectations? for, he never enters upon his agricultural career, without forming too vast an idea of the inexhaustible strength of his land. By thus over-cropping land, and keeping it below its work, we lay it entirely at the mercy of every little unfavourableness of season; whereas, if we keep it at full strength and spirits, any unfriendliness of weather, that would be ruinous to a crop on impoverished land, will not even serve as a check on this. That foul land cannot be properly cleansed without a summer fallow is too obvious, I presume, to be here insisted on.

It may here be said, in answer to my assertions, that a meliorating crop, such as potatoes, turnips, vetches, clover and the like, will of course be substituted in the place of the fallow; but I will not allow that any crop can be meliorating to land without first robbing other land of an extra quantity of dung to make it so. I have seen the grain produced, after these meliorating crops, compared with that from a clean fallow, and the inferiority of the former was always very manifest, both from its appearance and weight. The *Cheshire* and *Lancashire* farmers always reject the wheat raised after a potatoe crop, as seed. If we must banish fallows, we must lay ourselves under the expensive necessity of an annual change of seed.

This assertion, I presume, will not meet the eye of the author of the *Rural Economy of England*, or I should run great risque of experiencing at least a contemptuous smile: for he ridicules the very idea of a change of seed. Fortunately for me, this author, though he has made more and larger agricultural books than almost any other man, professes to read nothing on the subject of husbandry.

I am your's

PRACTICUS.

Gloucester, July 14.

OF FERTILITY.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

OMITTING (as at present unnecessary) all disquisition about the component principles of fertility, it seems certain, that Fertility can only be induced by the agency of the air. Among the wondrous modifications of this element, it would be dangerous to assert that, *in some shape*, it is not the actual food of vegetables: to vulgar comprehension it may be proyed, that at least it is the *Carrier* of fertility.—In either case the result would not be different.—That air is an accessory to fertility is evident; because vegetable earth * dug at a considerable depth (in sinking a well for instance) produces nothing without considerable exposure:—because, on examining any section † of the Strata under us, though they are seldom horizontal, and still seldomer according with the inequalities of the surface, yet that surface, to a certain depth, is uniformly tinged with a dark colour. If it be urged, that this alteration of colour only results from the decayed generations of vegetable matter through the revolutions of ages, I answer, that roots will follow vegetable earth much deeper than this dusky appearance; and that the roots do not penetrate deeper, because the external influence of the air has not been able to endue the earth with previous fertility beneath the accustomed limit.—Again, the constant experience of the utility of fallowing land, is a proof that reiterated exposure to the air is practically a cause of fertility—and there are ancient experiments which have demonstrated that the most sterile Clay may be rendered most fertile by grinding into impalpable powder, and exposing it (thinly spread) for a twelvemonth to the influence of the atmosphere.—It is also certain, that Air and Earth mutually transmit fertility, like the transmission of heat and cold in all bodies in contact; or at least, that there is a certain point of saturation of fertility, beyond which exposure to the air constantly carries off the overplus.—In the case of fresh dung, exposure soon lowers the fertility of its surface down to this point of saturation; and the process of the transmission of some volatile substance is disagreeably sensible to the nostrils. To use a chemical illustration, one might compare fresh dung to warm water saturated with salt; as supervening cold expels all the salt, beyond the quantity soluble in cold water; so supervening air carries from dung a certain quantity of fertility beyond that point which may be compared to the cold saturation of water with salt.—I would infer that air is an agent which continually extracts fertility from all putrescent bodies, and as constantly deposits it on its appropriate recipient, Mould. That like all other affinities, this deposition is far more rapid and copious on Mould, which possesses little pre-

* Our language furnishes a word which expresses this complex idea: *Mould*.

† All cliffs on the sea-coast give opportunity enough for this examination.

vious fertility, than on that which possesses much.—The farther removed the mould is from the point of the saturation of fertility, the more greedily is fertility imbibed by it.—Be it remembered, that between Air and Mould is no transmission of fertility where there is no contact.—That the middle of a dung heap retains its foetid activity on opening; and much *more* safely is fertility retained by mould, which is never half-saturated.

The beneficial operation of fallowing may therefore be thus described: The external surface (having received an accession of fertility from the air) is mingled with the other mold as deep as the plough goes—a surface (mostly) new results, which in its turn is fertilized; and thus successively the mould is enriched according to the repetitions of ploughing, or other mode of admixture.—But according to the fore-going theory, less and less fertility is induced at each fresh exposure, as the improving mould accedes nearer and nearer to the limit of fertility, and if (instead of exposing a surface already partially fertilized) it were possible to cover the old surface with successive thin coats of *sterile* mould the first acquired fertility would remain under ground in store, (*κειμηλιον*), while the acquisition of new fertility would go on with the utmost possible rapidity from the unsated voracity of a more hungry surface—and the oftener such surface was renewed, the faster would be the accession of fertility—“But such superinduction of sterile surface is impossible:” it is so; but it is not impossible to pursue the principle to an efficient extent in practical agriculture by a very obvious and easy expedient. This consists merely in ploughing to a greater depth than is usual. Suppose (for instance) six inches, the usual depth, augmented to nine inches, the new mould laid on the surface by the plough would rapidly imbibe the influences † of the air; and if the less laborious sorts of culture, harrowing and rolling, were sedulously employed to increase the imbibing surface of this new mould by pulverization, § it seems not doubtful that in the course of a summer, this new mould would imbibe much more fertility from the air, than would any exposure of mould already tolerably fertile. This for the first year: afterwards no separation of the old and new mould could be effected; but the increment of fertility would still be greater than under the circumstance of shallow cultivation. For, if after an exhausting crop, two fields ploughed to the different depths of six and nine inches be left equally impoverished, the total remaining fertility of the nine

† The effect of a *change of air* on the human frame is proof enough of the powerful mutual action of air and mould; for as the air is so constantly moving, it can only be the immediate impression of the contact of the last hour or two, that stamps the discrimination. That contact must needs be very efficient.

§ A clod of a cubic inch may be supposed to increase the surface accessible to the air *tenfold* by pulverization; as the surface of a pound of sugar is increased by breaking it into knobs.

inches equal to the total fertility of the six inches: it is evident that *each component part* of the first must be poorer as 3 to 2; therefore every surface of the first must be more attractive of fertility in that proportion; and, in the successive exposures of cultivation, the same comparative ratio of improvement from the influence of the air must result *ad infinitum*. On the whole, I would argue,—that the passing air is the general cause of fertility; that a *greater* quantity of this beneficial influence will be imbibed by the poorest mould; and that deeper cultivation is a very possible expedient for presenting sterile mold for this more rapid imbibition of fertility.*

The objection against deeper cultivation is of a temporary nature; that it will bring into vegetation those seeds of weeds which are every where buried in the earth; and though these are usually slight annual weeds, some additional labour is required for their extermination. As to the constant additional labour of deeper ploughing, it repays itself as acting as an insurance against the injurious effects of drought and rain. In a drought the lowest roots will supply more moisture than usual from their deeper situation; in excessive rains, the upper roots remain considerably less drenched than usual; because, in tenacious lands, water sinks immediately to the bottom of the ploughing, and its detention, at nine inches from the surface, leaves a drier situation for the upper roots than if it were detained at three inches nearer to them. †

* To what can the superior fertility of gardens be attributed, except the deeper action of the spade than of the plough? The larger quantity of dung which is sometimes bestowed on gardens is due to them of right; for they produce *more* vegetables, the immediate origin of more dung. Their superior vegetation is indeed augmented by dung; but that very dung has been produced from their deeper cultivation. Every thing has a right to its own re-actions.

† A chemical friend, on reading this paper, said, that he was rather of opinion, that air induced fertility in mould by new *combinations*, than by any *deposition* attracted by chemical affinity. Though I do not subscribe to his opinion, it is evident, that to the purpose of augmenting fertility, more vigorous combinations would result between all substances on the first contact than afterwards (in proportion). So that his amendment rather extends to a phrase, than any thing *essential* in the above discussion.

STATE OF LITERATURE IN SPAIN.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

CONCERNED, as I feel, in the success of your interesting Miscellany, I would beg permission to correct some gross misstatements which have crept into your Lisbon correspondent's letter, inserted in the eleventh number of your Magazine, respecting the present state of literature in Spain. Your corre-

spondent tells you, "That the Spanish abridgment of Adam Smith has been suppressed." Now, in the first instance, I am at a loss to conceive, how your correspondent, or rather his fellow-traveller in the packet, if he ever saw the Spanish translation of Smith's work on the Wealth of Nations, (for it is this celebrated composition he alludes to) could call it an *Abridgment*. This translation, which, upon the whole, is executed in a very superior manner, by *D. Joseph Alonzo Ortiz*, one of the most enlightened writers in Europe, is so far from being an abridgment, that the original bulk of the work has, on the contrary, been increased to four volumes in quarto, by very valuable notes and illustrations, added by the translator. The assertion, that this translation has been suppressed in Spain, is evidently erroneous and false. It is publicly sold in Madrid at the publisher's, in the street *de las Carretas*, and has been but very lately advertised in the *Madrid Gazette*, as "a work of superior merit, in which the leading principles of political œconomy are illustrated in a luminous, scientific, and highly instructive manner." With regard to *Dr. Buchan's* work, your correspondent is equally incorrect. It is publicly exposed for sale in *Vidal's* shop, in the street *de las Peligros*, along with the Translations of *Dr. Skeet's*, *Macbride's*, *Cullen's*, *Bell's*, &c. &c. works. Indeed it would be absurd to suppose, that a government, which allows a correct and un mutilated translation of *D. Hume's Political Essays*, &c. to be publicly sold, which is actually the case in Spain, should suppress medical works, like that of *Dr. Buchan*, because the author "manifests no reverence to the passing bell." That from partial misconceptions and misstatements, your correspondent should proceed to the general assertion, "That Spain is not ripe for enlightened ideas of any kind," cannot be wondered at; nor can this assertion do any harm; as the premises, from whence the unjust conclusion is inferred, are obviously false. He must know very little indeed of the present state of Spanish literature who can allow himself to pass such a judgment. But, as a discussion of this subject would here be out of place, I shall add but one remark. I know a Spanish periodical work, devoted nearly to the same objects as your magazine, published under the title of "*El Semanario de Agricultura y Artes*." I should think, you could have no reason to be displeased, if your publication met, in this country, with the same encouragement, on the part of government, as the former experiences in unenlightened Spain.

I am, &c.

W. F.

Devonshire Square,
24. July 1800.

ON LEASES.

(Concluded from No. II.)

THE LANDLORD.

AFTER a proper description of the parcels, demises, for the term of twenty-one years, at a fair stipulated rent, which is reserved to be paid half-yearly, out of which land-tax is deducted; all other reservations and restrictions are contained under the

TENANT'S OBLIGATION;

which are as follow:—That he will not assign, transfer, set over, or part his interest in the estate, to any person, except to his wife, child, or children, without the licence of his landlord, first obtained in writing, under penalty of forfeiting his remaining term: He will not lop, top, or prune any maiden tree, or cut down any young sapling, like to become timber, under penalty of paying three times the value of such timber-tree or sapling so lopped, topped, pruned, or cut down: That he will not break up, or convert into arable, any old meadow or pasture land, without licence so to do, under penalty of five pounds an acre additional yearly rent, to be paid from the time of such breaking up to the end of the term; and double that penalty for the last year: That he will, during the whole of the term, endeavour, as much as possible, to adhere and conform to the course of cropping all his arable land, under six shifts, or equal portions, of which one shift shall be in turnips, or vetches, fed off with sheep; two other shifts in grass seeds, (which shall not be broken up till the same have lain two years); one other shift in wheat, and the remaining two shifts with lent grain. But, in case it shall so happen, that the grass seeds shall at any time fail, so as to render it reasonable to break up any particular piece of land, after it has been in grass only one year, then he shall be permitted to break up such piece of land after one year's lay, taking only one crop of corn or grain after such one year's lay, and then summer tilling the same for turnips, and so bringing it round again as soon as possible, under the regular course of six shifts before stipulated: That he will, in the last year of the term, leave one full sixth part in two year's lay; one other sixth part in turnips, sown upon a fourth earth, well mucked and twice hoed: That he will expend and consume all his hay, straw, and fodder, upon some part of the premises during the whole of the term, and lay and spread all the muck, dung, and compost arising therefrom, upon such parts of the land as are most proper to bestow the same: And that he will imbarn and stack all his last year's crop of corn or hay upon the premises in the last year of the term, and leave the dung arising from the last crop but one properly turned up in heaps, in the yards, or some other suitable part of the premises, on or before Midsummer day in the

last year of the term: That he will keep all his hedges, ditches, mounds, and fences, in good order and condition during the whole of the term, and new make or repair one-twelfth part of the whole every year; and at the time of such making or repairing the same, will lop such pollards as have been usually lopped, close to their heads, and cut down all the bushes, thorns, and stem-wood, close to the stools on which they grow, and effectually scour and cleanse the ditches belonging to the same, and also permit and suffer any trees to be planted in or near the same which the said Thomas William Coke may think proper to plant, and do all in his power to protect the same: That he will carry all materials for repairs, pay all carpenters, bricklayers, and other artificers' wages; find allowance-beer, nails, and gate irons, straw for thatching, and clay for daubing; and likewise keep gates, stiles, rails, locks, bars, and bolts, in good repair, being allowed timber in the rough, bricks, tiles, lime, and hair, for doing the same: That he will, at any time during the term hereby demised, agree and submit to any exchange of land that may be proposed, having other land of equal quantity or value laid to him in lieu of what he may be required to give up: That he will permit and suffer the succeeding tenant to sow any grass seeds he may choose upon such part of his land as he may sow with lent grain in the last year of the term; and that he will sufficiently harrow in the same *gratis*.

Lastly, It is agreed, for the mutual convenience of both parties, that the hay and turnips which shall be left upon the premises at the expiration of the term, shall then be valued by two impartial persons competent to value the same; and if they cannot agree in such valuation, they shall have power to call in and appoint any third person they may choose as an umpire, to settle the difference between them, and the value so settled shall be paid by the in-coming to the out-going tenant. That the out-going tenant shall be suffered to retain the use of the barns and stack-yard till the first of May next after the expiration of the term, for the purpose of superintending the threshing out and dressing his last year's crop of corn. That the in-coming tenant shall have liberty to enter upon the yards, part of the stables, and upon the sixth part of arable land, being the second year's lay, at Midsummer, previous to the expiration of the term, for the purpose of carrying out the muck, and making the summer fallows for an ensuing wheat crop. That the in-coming tenant shall be entitled to the straw, chaff, and colder, arising from the last year's crop of corn; but shall be at the expence of threshing out the said corn, and carrying it to the usual markets, for and in lieu of the said straw, chaff, and colder.

THE THRESHING-MILL,
BY AN ESSEX FARMER.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THE present state of the country with regard to rural œconomics, precludes the necessity of all arguments in favour of machines calculated for the abridgment of human labour. Our urgent necessities, our wastes, our defective cultivation, demand the full assistance of every member, young and old, of that part of the population of these islands, which can, or will be spared from manufacturing and commercial employments. As little need is there of enlarging upon the already sufficiently established utility of that most excellent modern invention, the THRESHING-MACHINE, the object of these few desultory lines, is rather to enquire into, and endeavour to remove those causes, which have hitherto operated as an impediment to the more general use of an implement, of such acknowledged worth and national consequence.

In the first place, there is a general backwardness, or rather aversion in the artificers of South Britain, to erect this machine on a small scale, and at a low price, as is done generally in Scotland; the consequence is, that a threshing mill is out of the reach of the little farmer, to whom it would be perhaps, more particularly useful than to one of the upper class: and farther, the wary plodding man, will not risk the advance of a considerable sum, when he might be induced to speculate upon a novel improvement, provided the out set were not considerable. The implement-makers take upon them to assert roundly, that the accounts from Scotland are absolutely false; that small machines, of thirty or forty pounds cost, are by no means either in frequent use, or successful in that country; and that the erection of one upon a small scale, can neither do credit to the artificer, or real service to the farmer. The only reason that I have ever been able to obtain, for these singular and bold assertions, is, that the machinery upon a small scale, is extremely liable to give way, under the force commonly used to put it in motion, and that people are always prone to excess in that respect; an argument, which I must say, by no means satisfies me, and into the validity of which, it behoves those who interest themselves in the agricultural prosperity of the country, amongst whom, are to be classed the managers of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine, to institute a minute enquiry.

But there is no kind of difficulty in obtaining a threshing mill, which will perform to the utmost satisfaction, upon a corn farm of three or four hundred acres, at the expence of about two hundred pounds; which sum it will actually save, in various ways, in clean work, in prevention of frauds, in dispatch, and saving

hands, for other and most important labour, in a time short beyond conception. How strange then is it, that in this opulent corn county, the most fruitful surely in England, and absolutely skirting the metropolis, the natural centre of all improvements, that the threshing mill is really unknown; that numbers of our farmers have never even heard tell of such an animal! I am not, however, going to write a satire on my countrymen, many of whom are fine fellows, and give as good port as Westminster itself can produce, and play as shrewd a hand at whist, as the most grave, dignified, and religious, upon a certain bench.

Pride, prejudice, a dread of treading a step out of the beaten path, or of being at the pains of learning any thing new, are, as they even have been, the grand impediments. What a pity and a scandal, that a man with a well replenished purse, should be put to any other fatigues, whether of body or mind, than those of good eating and drinking, play, church-going, sleeping, and exercise on horseback; or that the finger-joints of his children should be rendered crooked, by over laborious writing. But no great conjuration is required, in attending the threshing-mill, provided the directions of the artificer are clearly understood at first, and an active and ingenious fellow who can keep himself awake, be employed to feed.

Certain necessary repairs and alterations in my home-stead, which were delayed in consequence of a dispute with the agent to the estate, now of late amicably settled, were the occasion of my being later by two or three years, than I ought, or should really have been, in the erection of a threshing-machine. I have at length inspected one in a neighbouring county, which, with certain improvements suggested to me by an ingenious millwright, I propose as my model. The expence, I am assured, is not to exceed one hundred and fifty pounds, every thing complete, and the mill at work; however, I shall not be over rigid, or dissatisfied, granting it to extend somewhat farther. It will require four horses to a wheel of twelve feet diameter, and is warranted, with the assistance of eight men, with two or three women and boys, for all purposes of moving the corn and straw, feeding, stacking, &c. to thresh and dress three quarters of wheat per hour, and a proportionally larger quantity of other grain, besides working a chaff-cutting engine. I afterwards purpose to add a pair of small stones for grinding malt; and not improbably, may make the farther addition of others, for a little mealing; at least for my own family, and for the use of the cattle stalls. I shall conclude this too long-spun, as well as home-spun epistle, with an item which will be sure to please your numerous readers, and, I trust, will not deceive them. There are, *thus far*, throughout all South Britain, very strong indications manifested by the crops on the ground, that the year 1800 will be a *yielding* year for wheat. Accept this, in testimony of real respect, from,

July 21, 1800.

G. S.

ON THE MODE OF PREPARING THE EXTRACT OF PERUVIAN BARK IN THE KINGDOM OF PERU.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

Lisbon, 1st June, 1800.

My friend, Dr. Hipólito Ruiz at Madrid, having lately published and communicated to me some interesting observations on the mode in which the extract of Peruvian Bark, or Cinchona, is prepared in Peru, of fresh bark, just taken from the tree, and on its superior medicinal powers, I have taken the earliest opportunity of inclosing them to you; trusting that you will not find them unworthy of a place in your highly interesting and instructive Magazine.

I am, &c.

J. PATTEN.

IN the mountain of Huánaco, in the kingdom of Peru, from whence a great many arobes* of the extract of Peruvian bark, or Cinchona, have already been exported, made of fresh bark, just taken from the tree; it is prepared in this manner; that common water is poured upon a given quantity of bark, in the proportion of four parts of water to one part of bark, which infusion is left to stand forty hours, the bark having been previously broken into small pieces; at the expiration of that time, it is boiled by a slow fire, and when half of the liquor is evaporated, the remainder is poured off into an earthen vessel. Upon the residue of the same bark, half the quantity of water is poured, which was made use of before, and boiled by a moderate fire, until the liquor is half evaporated; then this second liquor is mixed with the first, and poured into an earthen vessel, where it is left to settle for the space of twenty hours; the clear liquor is then poured off, and boiled down to the consistence of honey. It is afterwards poured into another vessel, smaller than the former, to give it, by a small fire, the consistence of a conserve, taking care to stir it constantly with a wooden spattle, lest it should stick to the bottom and sides of the vessel and be burned. In this state it is put in a glass or earthen vessel, but more generally, in tin canisters, or in boxes, made of the wood of Cinchona, and as soon as it is cold, the vessels are closed with the utmost care, to prevent the humidity of the air from penetrating to the extract.

Many manufacturers of the extract strain the liquor through double baize, and boil it to the consistence of a conserve, without paying much attention to the dregs having well settled. But, in consequence of this operation, the extract remains impure and thick, and is usually burnt, because at the least carelessness in stirring the liquor, when it has already attained the consistence of a conserve, the terrestrious and heterogeneous parts, which passed through the strainers, sink to the bottom of the vessel, and, sticking to it, they easily burn, and communicate

* An arobe contains thirty-two pints Spanish measure.

the alteration, which they have undergone, to the whole extract.

Some manufacturers, finding, that the decoction of the bark is impure, clean it with the white of the egg, or with the viscid matter obtained from the Indian fig (*Caëtus Opuntia*, Linn.) which, attracting and involving all the impurities, leaves the liquor clear and transparent. If they make use of the white of the egg, they boil it with the decoction, and skim the latter until no impurity is thrown up; but if they purify the decoction by means of the leaves of the Indian fig, they let the decoction stand a night with these leaves, and then strain it through clean pieces of baize, and as the impurities are all involved in the mucilage or viscid matter, the decoction pours off clear and fine, but is nevertheless, skimmed, until it acquires the consistence of liquid honey.

No apothecary in Spain can be ignorant, that, according to the present dispensatory, white wine is used instead of water, in the preparation of the extract of bark or Cinchona. It would be worth while to ascertain by experiments, whether the extract, made of bark, fresh from the tree, if three ounces and a half of salt of tartar were added to each arrobe of bark, would not be much better, with regard to its effects, than the extract, of old and dry bark, made without that addition?

The extract of Cinchona, made of dry bark, without salt of tartar, is turbid and thick, and, with it, clear and of a more lively colour, although when cold, it becomes again thick and turbid, if it has been boiled long with the salt of tartar.

The gummy resinous substance, of which the bark consists, is more easily extracted from fresh, than old and dry bark; the bitter, acid-astringent taste is stronger, and the smell is more pleasant, and somewhat aromatic.

All the manufacturers of the extract of fresh bark in Peru, should be charged, not to mix the different species of Cinchona for making the extract, as they are accustomed to do, trusting, that it is extremely difficult to detect the imposition; they should be told, that if they choose to employ for that purpose, all the different species of Cinchona, they must make the extract of each species separately; in which case, the extract of every distinct species will fetch its fair price, according to its quality, and its greater or lesser medicinal powers.

There cannot remain a doubt, but that Mr. Beaume's method of making the extract without the infusion being boiled, is the best of any; inasmuch, as it is to be feared, lest the force of the fire should decompose and destroy the intimate union of the integral parts of the gummy-resinous substance, contained in the bark, which decomposition may be the cause of the extract of bark becoming so easily thick and turbid, when cold; although the terrestrial and other particles, disengaged by the violence

and duration of the fire, contribute also to the opacity or thickness of the extract.

It remains to be known, whether the proposed addition of salt of tartar will prevent or encrease the separation of the resin, which Baume acknowledges to be peculiarly inert and indissoluble, not only in water, but also in spirit of wine; and yet it has hitherto not been ascertained, whether it materially contributes to the efficacy of the Cinchona in curing diseases. All these various points, must, therefore, undergo ulterior experiments, to be made by chemists, and confirmed by practical physicians and surgeons.

That the infusion of bark, made in Europe, is more efficacious for curing tertians, than the decoction, admits no doubt; and although, in the opinion of the most experienced physicians, it is sometimes indispensably necessary to resort to the bark in substance, in others, it is not only sufficient, but also unavoidably requisite, to make use of the cold infusion of the common extract, and also of what is called the *essential salt*, made after the method, published by Count de la Garaye, in his Hydraulic Chemistry, or Chemical Hydraulicks, which is nothing else but the *finest extract*, procured by a slow evaporation of the above cold infusion of bark.

The opinion entertained in Europe, that the extract of Cinchona, made in our laboratories, and consequently, of dry bark, however useful it may be (setting aside its enormous price) is greatly inferior in point of efficacy to the bark in powder, is founded on repeated experiments; but this opinion ought not to be extended to the extract, made in the forests of Peru, of fresh bark, just taken from the tree, which cannot anywise be compared with dry bark, carried to Europe, were it only for this simple reason, that the fermentation, which the bark necessarily experiences at the time of its desiccation, however carefully it may be effected, cannot but prove hurtful to the intimate union of its most essential parts.

But laying aside all reasoning on this subject, let us consult experience, which, in matters of this nature, must be paramount to all other considerations. In the memoirs of the late Royal Medical Society of Paris, on the Cinchona of *Santa Fé*, above quoted, the learned authors assume "to have found by experiments, that the extract of bark, made in America, on the native spots of the Cinchona, of fresh choice bark, manifests greater medicinal powers in Europe than the bark itself drawn from those parts: which superior efficacy they attribute to the circumstance, that the said extract preserves in their full integrity all the active particles of the Cinchona; in proof whereof they cite the following cases, which clearly evince, the great and almost wonderful effects of the extract of bark, which the cele-

brated Lorenz Anthony Jussieu preserved in his possession full forty years after it had been made by his uncle Joseph Jussieu, during his residence in Loxa, without its having lost any of its virtues in any sensible degree, during so long a space of time. "Several old people of a precarious state of health, and who found it extremely difficult to digest their meals, recovered and preserved their health for a considerable length of time, merely, by taking every day, some grains of the above extract, an hour before dinner. Several persons, ill with intermittent fevers, were speedily cured by the use of this extract. A lady, who had been three months afflicted with a flux, complicated with a remittent nervous fever, which probably fomented and encreased it, could not keep any thing upon her stomach; her body was extremely costive; at every fit the patient was seized with an intolerable head-ach and an impeded respiration, which became more troublesome in proportion as the flux abated. Bleeding had afforded her no relief; Hofman's anodyne drops had produced only a temporary alleviation of her sufferings, and the use of an infusion of bark in wine, had not been attended with any salutary effects. Mr. Jussieu gave her a drachm of the Extract of Peru, unmixed with any other ingredient, an hour before the access of the fever, which was much retarded the very same day; the head-ach was less violent, the respiration less impeded, and the fever much weaker. The relief, afforded by the use of the above extract, became more sensible the next following day: the flux abated without the respiration being impeded, the evacuations grew regular, the weakness of the stomach, which had been strengthened by a small dose of *Terra Japonica*, ceased, her appetite returned, all the symptoms of her disease decreased gradually, a decoction of equal parts of bark and *Nerium Antidysentericum* Linn. eased the flux, and in less than a fortnight the cure was completed." The above mentioned learned physicians, therefore, concluded, that the extract had preserved all its medicinal powers, which were yet superior to those of the best Cinchona, imported in bark, and that if an extract could be obtained as efficacious as the above mentioned, it would more surely cure the maladies, in which the Peruvian bark is indicated, and also be of more general use.

This desire of obtaining an extract, equal to that of Mr. Jussieu, has been satisfied through the exertions of my colleague and travelling companion, Dr. Joseph Pavon, and my own. In compliance with one of the principal articles of our instructions, drawn up by Dr. Casimir Joseph Ortega, whereby we were directed chiefly to apply ourselves to the melioration of the two articles of trade, cinnamon and cinchona, we made it our business, in the year 1779, to manufacture the extract of bark, in the course of our peregrination through the mountains and forests of Huánaco; and the inhabitants of the country, imitating

the example, which we had set them, manufactured it in such abundance, that upwards of four hundred thousand pounds have been since exported for Europe, and larger quantities may daily be exported in proportion as the knowledge of its superior efficacy shall be more widely diffused, and the reasonable price, for which it can be sold, more generally known.

It is with the utmost satisfaction, we assure our readers, that the results of the experiments, which were made in Lima, with the extract, prepared by us, as well as by others, perfectly answered our expectation. In addition to the cure of some intermittents, which the use of the bark in powders had not been able to cure, two old crural wounds, with which a well known hatter in Lima had long been troubled, were healed by the external use of the above extract; and, by a similar application, a poor woman was cured, who was unable to move one of her hands on account of the laxity of an artery, which announced an aneurism; the vessel was strengthened to such a degree, that the pulsation became regular, both the pain and debility ceased, and the poor patient could use her hand without the least incommodity.

The Reverend Francis Anthony Laguna, ex-deputy, provincial of the Order of the Charitable Brethren at the College of Buena Morte, and Correspondent of the Royal Botanical Garden of Madrid, especially charged, by his Catholic Majesty's command, to promote the study of botany in Peru, to whom we are indebted for the above information, assure us also, that a negro-woman, much advanced in years, who suffered severely from a badly cured pleuritic disease, was cured by means of the above extract, of a violent fever, which she had long been afflicted with; it facilitated the expectoration, and effected her complete recovery.

In the same city of Lima, the admirable effects of our extract were also experienced by Dr. Joshua Bueno, principal Professor of Mathematics, chief Geographer of Peru, and Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Madrid, who was the first, to whom we sent some extract from Huánaco, and who, not only, by its prescription and use, effected the cure of many intermittents, but also enjoyed the happiness of checking a mortification in a patient, in the hospital of St. Bartholomew, in Lima, which had already spread above the knee, notwithstanding which dangerous situation, he not only succeeded in effecting the amputation, but also saved the patient's life.

The Reverend Diego Martin, Commissary of the above Order in Mexico, ordered of the afore-mentioned Reverend F. Laguna, twenty-five pounds of the extract, on account of the recovery of all, who had used it against the epidemic fevers, which raged in that capital, where patients, who had been ill twenty days and upwards with an obstinate tertian, notwithstanding the great quantity of good bark which they had taken, could not be cured,

until they had recourse to the extract of Peru, either mixed with bark, or without it.

In Spain, particularly in Madrid and Aranjuez, several learned and experienced physicians and surgeons have already prescribed it with so much success, that they continue to prescribe it daily with increased confidence, under the title of "Extract of Cinchona, made in Peru."

Experience has convinced us, that the fear entertained by the afore cited French academicians, of the manufacturers of the extract in Peru mixing with the genuine bark of Cinchona that of other trees, is unfounded, and that the supposition of a pretended scarcity of Cinchona, on which they ground that fear, proceeds from erroneous reports; because, although it is certain, that the Cinchona has become rather scarce in the forests of Loxa, yet it is at present fully ascertained, that the proper climate of the different species of Cinchona, hitherto discovered, and which the above learned academicians supposed to be confined to four or five degrees distance from the Equator, extends to the southward upwards of ten degrees.

To conclude, although we are satisfied, that the careless and irregular conduct of the barkers cannot destroy the plantations of Cinchona to such degree, that the whole genus be annihilated; yet, in order to maintain the bark as well as the extract, at a moderate price, it is very proper, that the greatest possible number of trees should be preserved, which desirable object will certainly be attained, if the branches, which have hitherto been wasted, are henceforth used for making the extract in Peru, the consumption whereof, will, therefore, proportionally decrease that of the bark of Cinchona.

ON POULTRY.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

Ipswich, Aug. 4th, 1800.

I Am an admirer of your Magazine, and contribute my mite towards its encouragement; your plan seems liberal, and gives me hopes that no part of Rural Economy will be considered, by you, as beneath your notice. I therefore venture to recommend the Poultry Yard to your protection. Though poultry of all sorts is now called for at every table, millions of them are lost every season for want of common care. No one can tell you what to give to the feathered infant when shooting its penfeathers; yet all tell you, that three-fourths of their broods die about that time. To be sure, there are now very few of the numerous tribe of farmers' wives who are humble enough to think the poultry yard worth their attention (the same fund which sets red and white wine on their husbands' tables, supply them not only with tea, but feathered bonnets) yet there are

still some quiet thinking women, ready and willing to fulfil the duties of their situation; and let me, Sir, with a weak female's pen, try to engage you to use your endeavours to make their task more easy, by procuring them good directions, from some one who has made the care of poultry their study, and will be generous enough to communicate their observations on their distempers, and the best manner of treating them. There is a useful little publication on the Management of Singing Birds, and surely the poultry yard is more worthy notice, as more necessary to the comforts, as well as the luxuries, of life.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

H. R. S.

ENQUIRY AFTER A MEANS OF PROCURING AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

A GENTLEMAN who wishes to acquire a practical knowledge of Agriculture, but whose avocations in life have hitherto only afforded him an opportunity of knowing it in theory, wishes to be informed, by some of your intelligent readers, the best method he can pursue, and how long it may be requisite, to acquire a competent knowledge of the same; as he is convinced, he only wants an opportunity to pay unremitting attention to his favourite study, Agriculture?

By inserting the above, you will much oblige a constant reader of your very useful publication.

Portsmouth, August 5, 1800.

A. T. F.

THE NATURAL BRIDGE IN ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THIS Bridge forms an arch of fifteen toises (ninety feet English) in length, of that species we denominate the cow's horn: the chord of this arch is seventeen toises at the head of Amont, and nine at that of Aval; and the right arch is the segment of an ellipse, so flat, that the small axis is only a twelfth of the large one. The mass of rock and stone which loads this arch, is forty-nine feet solid on the key of the great centre, and thirty-seven, on that of the small one; and as we find about the same difference in taking the level of the hill, it may be supposed that the roof is on a level the whole length of the key. It is proper to observe, that the live rock continues also the whole thickness of the arch, and that on the opposite side, it is only twenty-five feet wide in its greatest breadth, and becomes gradually narrower.

The whole arch seems to be formed of one and the same stone; for joints, which we remark at the head of Amont, are the effect of lightning, which struck this part in 1779; the other head has not the smallest vein, and the intrados is so smooth, that the martins, which fly round it in great numbers, cannot *fasten* on it. The abutments, which have a gentle slope, are entire; and, without being absolute planes, have all the polish which a current of water would give to unhewn stone in a certain time. The four rocks adjacent to the abutments, seem to be perfectly homogeneous, and to have a very trifling slope. The two rocks on the right bank of the rivulet, are two hundred feet high above the surface of the water, the intrados of the arch one hundred and fifty feet, and the two rocks on the left bank, one hundred and eighty feet.

If we consider this bridge simply as a picturesque object, we are struck with the majesty with which it towers in the valley. The white oaks, which grow upon it, seem to rear their lofty summits to the clouds; whilst the same trees, which border on the rivulet, appear like shrubs. As for the naturalist, he must content himself with such observations, as may guide a more hardy philosopher, to form some probable conjecture on the origin of this extraordinary mass.

From every part of the arch, and of its supporters, cubic pieces of three or four lines dimension, were taken, and placed successively in the same aqua-fortis; the former were dissolved in less than half an hour, the others required more time; but this must be attributed to the diminution of strength of the aqua-fortis, which lost its activity, in proportion as it became saturated.

We see, that these rocks, being of a calcareous nature, exclude every idea of a volcano, which, besides, cannot be reconciled with the form of the bridge, and its adjacent parts. If it be supposed, that this astonishing arch is the effect of a current of water, we must suppose likewise, that this current has had the force to break down, and carry to a great distance, a mass of five thousand cubic fathoms; for there remains not the slightest trace of such an operation. The blocks found under the arch, and a little below it, have their interior positions, marked on the collateral pendants on the side of Aval, and are occasioned by no other demolition than that of the bridge itself, which is said to have been one third wider.

The excavation of eight or ten inches, formed in the pieddroit, or supporter, on the left bank of the stream, under the spring of the arch, lengthens it in the form of a crow's beak. This decay, and some other parts which are blown up, give reason to presume that this surprising edifice, will, one day, become a victim to that *time*, which hath destroyed so many others.

THE COLLEGE METHOD OF SHOEING
HORSES. DEFENDED.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine, a correspondent, in reply to a question in the preceding one, whether, "the mode of shoeing horses, adopted by the Veterinary College, is practicable with the generality of road and post horses? and in what degree the practice has prevailed?" proceeds, as it were for granted, that the proposer of the query is totally ignorant of the subject in question, and roundly states, that "*the college shoeing, as it is inaccurately called, was never practicable, far less practised with either post or road horses in general, nor with any other but parade and military horses, and these even per influence and force.*"

First, as to the inaccuracy in the term of "*the College shoeing,*" I do not know who has committed it, except the answerer himself has done so; the question is, as to the mode of shoeing horses "*adopted,*" not "*invented*" by the college, &c. So much for the inaccuracy. As to the remaining bold assertions in that answer, were there not another person in the country out of college, that would second me, I should with all the confidence that reason and experience can inspire, directly contradict every one of them.

I say, the mode of shoeing horses alluded to is practicable, I myself have practised it for years, upon *road* and *other horses*, with advantages astonishing to myself, and to the shame and confusion of the ignorant, stupid, and obstinate smiths I have had to deal with. The encounters I have had on these occasions, would, I am persuaded, exceed belief. One of these artists of Vulcan, would, with great emotion and consequential air, address me; "Sir, I have worked in London, Bath, &c. and in every place, and with every person; before this, my work was only to be seen to set complaint at defiance!" Another had shod the horses of princes, lords, &c. with entire satisfaction. Another had been almost in all countries, had seen all methods, and shod the horse of lord this, and general that; and that no person was suffered to touch a foot that he had time to shoe; to attempt to teach him was strange indeed! "no, (he would swear) if I must be taught, it shall be by those that had shod more horses than I have done." Another, that "he and his ancestors had been for generations, always reckoned the first persons in the country, in their way, and that if he were to attempt to alter the good old plan, he should thereby drive away all his business." Another, with his breast filled with cholar, ready to burst into tears, and almost mad with vexation, would declare, he was confident he should lame my horses; and it has been, that I have been obliged to insist upon having my horses lamed in my own way, before I could procure another effort to do the business as desired.

The “*country surgeon’s*” assertion, that college method is not generally practised; if he had gone no farther, had been easily accounted for, by every one that has taken the superintendance of the matter on themselves, in any sort as I have done; if few would persevere, and still how few can be found that will make the attempt.

I have invariably found, that to attend to the matter a time or two, is of no use, nay, it has always lead to mischief; for, no sooner does the eye of watchfulness leave, than these iron headed fellows directly fall on to improve, as they fancy, *their own way*, on what they have been instructed; and their last errors are worse than their first.

Your “*horseman*” objects, that the writers on the shoeing he mentions, have not been *furious riders*, but seems to admit, that they might otherwise understand the subject very well. Now I am no anatomist: no, not even a surgeon; but I have been for 20 years past, (I do not exult in it) a very fast rider, chiefly on hard broken roads; I have thereby slipped in the shoulder, and otherwise lamed many valuable horses. I do not recollect ever having been, on any occasion, surpassed on the road, nor ever avoiding an opportunity of making a trial of ability that offered; and this having been done with success, will, I trust, answer the complaint (if true), of want of actual experience in the writers he refers to; therefore, by adding a Jehu rider to them, I trust, we shall then be permitted, (at least) to speak on the subject.

My attention was first drawn to the subject of this, by the case of a most beautiful Arabian horse, I esteemed invaluable; his feet got narrow at the heels, grew hot, the toe kicked often the ground, in walking the motion appeared awkward, he did not plant his fore feet with the resolution and boldness he was wont to do; yet, he was not to be beat.

I grieved for my horse; I attended to him with great anxiety; I feared his shoulders were affected; my farrier assured me it was in the feet, but he knew not wherefore, or he would have told me; my smith assured me he would give him ease at each successive shoeing, and, in proportion as my anxiety and attentions increased, he applied his butteris to open and cool the feet, as he termed it; he proceeded, ’till he had cut and cleared away the binders of the sole to the quick; the distance of the inner parts of the heels of the shoe were not three fourths of an inch asunder! the event was, he came down with me, but I did not give him up, he was worth every exertion. After a variety of fruitless attempts to relieve him, I communicated my ideas of an operation to a noted chief, (in his way) a farrier—he seemed to understand and highly to approve of the proposed operation, so much so, that I had not the least idea of the necessity of my attendance thereon; I therefore delivered up the patient to the entire care of his doctor, in expectation

(and that on good grounds too, had the directions been followed), of soon seeing my horse in a way of recovery; but, behold! to my infinite chagrin and mortification, on my calling in a few months to see my favourite, I found him *totally ruined*; and what hurt me still more was, the poor animal had all that time been suffering the most cruel and excruciating torture, by the ignorant dashing operation of this conceited blockhead, and yet, as before observed, confessedly the first in his line in the country.

This fellow certainly had no comprehension of the principles of the operation, and I doubt not, but that he could not let the opportunity slip, of shewing his ability, in improving upon his instruction, which he did to the horse's immediate destruction. Set any of these geniusses upon a performance, upon a principle, different to their own round of action, and I'll answer for it, that unless you superintend the actual execution, they will, instead of doing good, or right, act the reverse, 99 times out of 100; but is a salutary regulation to be exploded, because there are difficulties in the way of its performance? This I know will not be contended for, and the only question seems to be, is the method of shoeing in discussion practicable, advantageous or not? In elucidating these points, I will be as brief as I can.

The beforementioned irreparable loss and various injuries I had received in other horses; and being extravagantly fond of a good horse, I noted carefully every circumstance of shoeing; I considered every hint that dropped on the subject, but I prohibited the use of the butteris; I finally perused the method recommended in the veterinary college, and have brought young horses, which in kind I knew to be excellent, that have been nearly ruined, and given up by their owners, as foundered; and by this method of shoeing alone, their feet, from long contracted, unsound, and ill shaped things, become open, stout, and firm, so that in a few months, instead of the feet being, as it were in a state of decay, they would almost ring like a piece of metal; and when their former owners have, in the height of their astonishment, exclaimed, "and does he go safe!" I have then shewn, that they would batter upon flints, fearless, whereas before it was with caution they trod the turf.

I have had horses that could not have carried a shoe half a day, from the crusts of their hoofs being shelly, soft, and tender, the soles full and convex, the heels contracted, &c. and by attention to the shoeing alone, I have obtained a firm tenacious wall, or crust, a compact clear sole, an open heel, and an healthy sound frog. And I have disposed of some of the horses, in a *perfect sound state*; and in a short time, I have through a reverse treatment in the shoeing, found them in a state of lameness and ruin as before. I never permit the rasp to touch the hoof, except to make small notches, just sufficient to let in the clenings, and to take it down to an exact square, with the edge of the shoe, instead

of the common method of rasping the hoof sloping, from the clenings downwards to the edge thereof, for this is a very great fault.—I never permit oil or grease to come near my horses' feet; and, as to the lightness of shoe, narrowness of webb, &c. I entirely follow the method recommended by the veterinary college; and I never knew an instance of a single inconvenience arising, but in every respect, quite the reverse. My farrier informs me, that it equally answers with him, and that he universally recommends it to all his employers. I have seen the mail horses that are under his direction, and he declares, that the feet of those that are well, bid defiance to the roads, and that those that were ill, actually recover in the course of their working; but he added, that his bill which had used to be considerable in those stables, on the score of bad feet, had, since he had caused this method to be adopted, dwindled away to nothing. These six are facts supported by reason and experience, and surely ought not to give way to the naked assertion of either surgeon or jockey.

So confident am I of the truth of my assertions, that I will hazard another on that confidence, viz. that your correspondent who has called forth this, does not himself understand the subject he has wrote upon, though he boldly tells us, that every groom and every postillion is capable of answering the question proposed. I will venture to say, that if the prejudice of his grooms and postillions is as great as his own seems to be against the matter, it is but fair to conclude, that neither he, nor they, have given the thing a trial, and of course their judgments are to be considered equally vague; in fact, your surgeon seems inclined to deprive the public of an improvement, that has been received as good, without offering a single thing better to be received as a substitute!! Your last correspondent seems also desirous of throwing cold water on the veterinary institution, by insinuating, that persons "by the pure virtue of a good front," may make "1000 pounds a year," being able to write dapper nothings, which, (as he asserts) "is all that is required now-a-days on any subject, and yet know not an atom of shoeing, riding, or the general proper management of horses:" what all this may be liable to, it is impossible for me or the public to judge, but it does seem to be some animadversion individually pointed at; but I confess, I should not be induced to pronounce a person ignorant of shoeing of the horse, on being told that he was not used to ride them down; and as the abuse in shoeing horses does not appear from what has been said, so likely to be reformed by any individual exertion, I see no other means so likely as the institution to effect it; I therefore trust it will meet with every necessary support and public approbation, and I will not say, but that your "horseman" is intitled to the acknowledgments of the public, for having so politely informed them of their want of judgment and discernment. If it be true, that "plausable and dapper nothings" are what they esteem and ap-

prove, it is, I presume, therefore, that he has offered *nothing* for their approbation, acceptance, or use, to the intent his writing may be approved of as being suitable to the prevailing taste, and the present incapacity of the public to judge for themselves.

My only motive herein is, that any one, having the inclination, may not be prevented making the trial for themselves; that from the issue, they may determine whether the mode of shoeing horses in question is, before all others, practicable and beneficial, or not.

Newcastle, August 8, 1800.

J. HEATH.

VIEW OF THE SPRING FAIR AT LEIPSIK.

It will be perceived by our readers, that we have made no change in the language of our valuable correspondent; but we shall in future, solicit the communications of this learned foreigner in his own language, and translate it for insertion. E.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

Weimar, June 18. 1800.

IT was in vain that the hoary god of the Elbe had shut up his river with ice from the speculative Britons till the end of February, and had hindered their merchandizes; on which account, it was scarcely possible there could be any more arrivals; this, at the most, could only have some influence on the fair at Frankfurt on the Mein, where indeed there was such a scarcity of English goods, that many buyers, from necessity, took inland productions. In the beginning it seemed that the same case would be at Leipzig; but soon the English magazines were abundantly supplied. "*Just arrived from London!*" With this inscription, *Mr. William Cole* announced to the German nobility and gentry his kerseymire waistcoats, hats, and other articles of dress, "such as the richest inhabitants of the capital of Great Britain wear;" and, at the same time, his dainties and cheeses. The same sold likewise, (wonderful to hear!) English wines, as likewise Houghton ale, which were said to be fourteen years old. He had a prodigious good felling. The rich *Humphreys*, who, for his lodgings during the fair, and his storehouse alone, paid 1000 dollars, had ordered several wanting articles from Hamburgh by extra-post. The fine woollen, cotton, and silken wares of the English were so cheap, that no German manufacturer could vie with them in the prices, and thus the market seemed in many articles, only open for British productions. It was a ridiculous idea, which was expressed even by considerable German merchants, that the English houses of commerce were indemnified for the underselling, by which they brought out of rivalry all German fabrications, by a particularly support of the minister. However, in most of the here so cheaply sold articles, not so much as the benefit of a drawback takes place. The true reason of this surprising cheapness, must be

looked for, partly in the uncommonly low course of exchange with England, as the pound sterling was sunk to 5 doll. 8 gr. and partly in the astonishing and daily augmented advantages of the English machines. Besides the admirable simplification of the fabrication, and the sparing of so many hands, as for instance, in Arkwright's spinning jennies, renders the manufacture so cheap and perfect, notwithstanding the dearness else prevailing in England. As long, thus, as Germany does not think more seriously on the introduction of similar machines, the competition of the English must become more formidable every fair, and, at length, overwhelm all. Even now, there are very few attempts made with such machines, even in the most industrious part of Saxony. At Chemnitz, the seat of the Saxon cotton-trade, *M. Bernhard*, a merchant, formerly established at London, has introduced a machine for the English watered twist, and *Mr. Wökler*, with the assistance of an Englishman, *Mr. Withworth*, another for mule-twist, at enormous expences. The support which were given them, consisted till now only, in the ordinary defraying of the expences for building, though it is said, that *Mr. Wökler* has expressly declined this great advantage; people seem not yet to be fully convinced of the utility of such machines, and still to mind too much the clamours of the uninstructed multitude, which, in such cases, is the same in all countries.

The very low state of the Vienna treasury-bills, the newly sharpened prohibitions of all foreign imports into Sweden, by which particularly the sale of woollen stuffs over Mecklenburg and Pomerania is considerably lessened, and the new Prussian regulation concerning the fair at Frankfort on the Oder, had likewise a disadvantageous influence on many affairs of the fair. By the prohibition of the importation of all foreign merchandizes at Frankfort; the total destruction of that fair, which was once extremely important by the contiguous Polish provinces, and the northern commerce, is evidently aimed at. Nor is the privy-counsellor of finances, *Eichmann*, who is looked upon at Berlin, as the most zealous promoter of those measures, ignorant of this consequence of the new edict. But it had been found, that the immense smugglings and defraudations, which, by means of that fair are committed in the Prussian states, did so much injury to the public revenues, as well as to the inland-fabrications, that every other consideration was dropped, and the opulence of Frankfort must be sacrificed to that of the whole kingdom. For the next consequence of this operation of the Prussian government was, that several Saxon merchants, particularly those of Leipzig, who till now had frequented the Frankfort fair, after St. Margaret's day, and who for that reason could not go to the Peter and Paul's fair at Naumburgh, which is shortly previous, now resolved to frequent it, and announced this resolution in public papers. Several merchants from Lower Saxony and Bohemia,

had agreed with them in this respect, so that the almost totally decayed Naumburgh fair, seems on a sudden to rise again, by the fall of Frankfort; but so it only *seems*, its publication issued by the deputation for commerce from Dresden, who were at Leipzig, during the fair, gives a very good explanation of this. The merchants from Poland and other northern countries, who on account of the neighbourhood, and other circumstances, found the fair at Frankfort on the Oder so advantageous, will scarcely determine on a journey longer for 30 German miles at a time, when they scarcely can be returned from the Leipzig Easter fair; and how does it answer the purpose to renew those expensive affairs at Naumburgh, as every thing may be done at Leipzig, with more expedition.

Among the English merchandizes, the English cottons were distinguished above all others by their patterns. The new and at the same time cheap fashion of furnishing rooms with fine cotton tapestry, and of garnishing them with fine cotton borders, which are elegantly drawn and painted with exquisite and lasting colours, will probably find likewise approbation in Germany. *Messrs. Sammer and Gruner* had, at the beginning of the fair, a very well chosen assortment of all kinds of furniture cottons; but it lasted not long, or they had sold every thing; they however expected a new import. These cotton hangings were already fashionable in Germany, in the middle of this century, and had many advantages above all other sorts of hangings, as they were fastened, so that they could be taken down and washed.

The silk-wares continued cheap, though the Italian manufactories had produced nothing; the French, on the contrary, are the more active, and produce many and elegant merchandizes. However the fashion of wearing very few silk, but always linen and woollen clothes, is very hurtful to the manufacturers. The luxury in silk shawls is risen still higher in this fair, and they sold very well, as the ladies wear them in the Greek *costume*, so as to make them serve not only for a cover, but likewise for ornament.

The change of the fashion in silk stockings for ladies contributed very much toward selling more of them in this fair than elsewhere. Woollen stuffs were very much demanded, particularly cloths, and though the wool was cheap, these merchandizes, however, kept their price. In the Saxon noblemen's estates, great stores of wool are laid up, which have been accumulated by the stopped exportation to Switzerland. The raw wool was not much sought after. The English cutlery and hard-wares, had, as usually a good sale.

The course of exchange was this time very different. Gold was fallen in its value; the Vienna bank notes lost 16 and half to 17 pl. The English bills of exchange were à 5 rix d. the pound st.

and scarce any merchant was in ready cash. We are over head and ears in paper-money.

There were only few Russians and Poles, and few buyers from the southern parts of Germany. In general, affairs were dispatched with an expedition and activity, which there is very seldom an occasion to observe; and already at the beginning of the pay-week* the strangers disappeared. The Saxon nobility was not so numerous at the fair as usual, but gamesters and *chevaliers d'industrie* were there in great numbers, and the faro tables were crowded. Victuals were excessively dear; for three capons, for instance, 6 rix d. were paid. The general wish for peace resounded from every mouth, as the apprehension of a general stagnation in commerce is too deeply fixed.

The booksellers'-fair, which henceforth will be regarded no more as an appendix, but as the second chief-part of the whole business transacted at the fair, was perhaps never so numerous, and so abundantly supplied. All booksellers belonging to the German language from Pesh to Strasburgh, and from Lieban to Copenhagen, had resorted thither; but the enlivening spirit, the circulation of money seemed more than ever to fail. Many booksellers who, in the last fair had announced their abundance by long rolls, found themselves almost oppressed by the returning bales of books which had not been sold; they had expected payment and now received their stale-wares back again, and besides, scanty payment for what was sold. The booksellers grown old in business, made not ill-grounded complaints on the more than supernumerary host of their younger brothers, and a more close alliance of all honest men against new intruders and *contrebandiers* seemed every day to become more requisite, and was indeed earnestly considered in a meeting of several houses of consequence. It is by such alliances only, that proper measures can be taken against the pernicious counterfeiter's-trade, which is more than ever exercised in the territory of Baden, Swabia, and the Austrian hereditary state. For such a pirate will seldom have a mind to incur the merited contempt and indignation as publicly as *Sohalbasb* from Vienna, who, unmindful of the theft he had committed on several books, printed at the expence of Seeger at Leipzig, ventured to go into the booksellers' hall at this fair; but was immediately discovered, and was hissed and hooted by more than 150 booksellers there assembled, till he withdrew.—To those fond of shows, several typographical and artificial curiosities of foreign and inland booksellers presented themselves. No lover of music passed the library of Breshkopf, now of Flärtel, without buying a copy of Mozarto's Requiem; and no botanist, without looking at Perfoon's beautifully painted fungusses, or the first two cahiers of *Palla's* Astragali,

* The Leipzig fair divides into three weeks;—the fair week, commonly called the *Cooper's week*, the fair week, and the pay week.—On the first week all business is done.

published by *Martin*. In Sander's shop from Berlin, the splendid edition of the *Rambler*, in 4to, with etched plates after Rode were seen with pleasure; and at Jean Docker's from Basil, the twelve different, and some very splendid, editions of *Delille's Georgiques Françoises*, with engravings of Guerin of Strasburgh. The comptoir of industry from Weimar and Voss's library at Leipzig, both of whom do not, even in these critical times, shrink back from publishing expensive works with engravings. The libraries of *Gerard Flüschler* and *Baumgärtner* presented likewise curiosities in abundance. *Unger* from Berlin, who has highly deserved of several branches of the bookellers trade, exhibited to the *amateurs* several new specimens of his cuts in wood, which excite the hope, that Germany will soon be able to vie in this art with the English, and to oppose, without hesitating, his *Unger* to their *Bewicks* and *Andersons*. To the connoisseur of medals, the proofs of *Mionnets Pastes*, which were exposed in *Beygang's* museum (a literary institution excellently organised and very well directed, such as are to be wished in all great towns and academies) and at *Gädike's* shop from Weimar, who gets them sent from Paris, procured much entertainment and content, and whole collections were eagerly bespoken by many connoisseurs.

The trade of paintings, drawings and engravings went slowly along with the bookselling. *Trappau* put to sale a whole collection of paintings in the bulk. In the public rooms near *Rouftoot-Gate* there was likewise an auction of paintings, the remains of collections scattered in France, the best pieces of which had already been picked out by able buyers. The choice collection of engravings and drawings, which the late *Mr. Ross* had made for himself, was put to sale during the fair, and paid, for the most part, according to its worth. On the contrary, the true print shops were little frequented. The *Chalcographic society* from *Dessau* kept only, for proper reasons, their ancient magazine, (two new articles excepted,) and this likewise had no good fortune. *Franzenholz* from *Nuremberg* endeavoured to attract the *amateurs* of fine arts, by a very seducing invitation to take tickets for a lottery of prints. But *Brehmer* from *Brunswick*, and *Preffel* from *Frankfort*, could not thrive with their English engravings, which they exposed in great abundance, and at very low prices. Their fate was shared by *Hodges* from *Amsterdam*, who, in spite of his very reasonable prices, saw himself obliged to pack up almost all his curiosities again. In general, the *Anglomania* of the rich buyers, seems, (at least in the line of fine arts,) to have considerably diminished, and the exhortation of the venerable *Klopstock*, not to be too partial to foreign trifles, to have found a more favourable hearing. The worst is, that the Englishman very often throws before us that which he has himself deposed, and of which he begins to be disgusted. The whole town of Leipzig flocked towards the *Panorama*, in a large boutique fitted up for that pur-

pose, before the Peter's-gate, where the imperial queen of towns on the Thames was to be seen from the Albion-mill. Perhaps at London, where this show was, for the first time, exhibited some years ago, it may have been worth while to compare this pocket-sized copy of that which has 158 feet in circumference, and 20 feet in height, with the original. But faded and withered as it has been brought to us from Hamburgh, it can only become in some degree interesting by the supposition, that it has once been much more enticing. However this shew made the expences of the fair; and whilst the Latinists daily disputed on the right prosodical pronounciation of the word *Panorama*, the players laughed at the German good-nature, who crept into a large *camera obscura*, where there was not so much as a *Cicerone* to give the most indispensable illustrations. Already the second part of this *Panorama*, containing the view of the English fleet in Portsmouth harbour, in the moment, when fire breaks out in one of these ships, is under the sonorous name of a *Nausorama* on its road to Leipzig. For the Saxon florins have an irresistible charm. At Berlin they are at least as wise as at Paris, so as to make an inland home-made production of these *Panorama's*. We could relate many other particulars of the natural-cabinet of Mrs. Philibert, and of the electrical apparatus and magazine of glass, which had been established near this *Panorama*. But these curiosities, as well as the musical articles of Mr. *Federl* from Freysingen, who played, in the same time, eight Turkish instruments on a wheel-barrow, the deeds of the capers, and the concerts, and the theatrical pleasures, the former of which this fair was particularly blessed with, belong rather to a peculiar picture of manners, or for the happy pencil of a Lipfian Hogarth, who would find in all this abundant matter for a companion to the Southwark fair of the British caricaturist.

M.

Weimar, July 1, 1800.

DEARNESS AND SCARCITY OF BUTCHER'S
MEAT.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine

SIR,

IT seems to be the wish and the pride of graziers, to feed their stock to the highest pitch of fatness; that seems also, the correspondent wish and pride of the agricultural board; and of every society of an agricultural nature in this kingdom, by the premiums that are granted to those who are found the most meritorious.

Unfortunately this merit does not always consist in feeding cattle on the *most speedy and economical* principle; *time and expence* not being considered, by which large quantities of food are consumed, and hence the scarcity of it and dearness of butcher meat, that neither repays the grazier nor consumer; the latter, in nine instances out of ten, appear not to know how to use fat meat,

so as to be profitable.—Many do not like it all, but purchase such, merely for *the lean part of it*, under a supposition, and probably a false one, that it is *better tasted than a joint with much less fat upon it*; besides, the common process of boiling and roasting, a vast deal appears to be wasted, and that which is *saved*, often found so rancid and ill tasted, that even those, who like fat meat, cannot eat it by any mode of cookery they are acquainted with; it therefore, necessarily becomes the cook's perquisite, and reduced in value to 4d. a pound, although it originally cost 8d. Those who may be of a contrary opinion, and suppose that fat and lean meats have hitherto been properly and economically managed in families, know but little of the affairs of a kitchen; and, it is trusted, they will not attempt to refute the assertion, through the medium of cooks, who will not be apt to confess their ignorance and extravagance.

That person who could point out a mode of cookery, by which this part of butcher's meat may be managed without waste, would rank amongst the most valuable members of society;—if such a one cannot be found, it is ridiculous and injurious to the community, to offer premiums to, or any way encourage those who bring the *fatest* meat to market; and, graziers had much better feed *two* head of cattle, *but even half fat*, than *one overgrown* with it, the greater part of which would be necessarily consigned, by the present system, to the hog-tub and the cook maid's grease-pot.

Wokingham, Berks,

H. L.

August 16, 1800.

CALCULATIONS OF THE PRICES OF CORN.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

Aug. 15th, 1800.

THE enormous price of corn, consequent on the unfavourable weather of 1799, and now happily declining on the assured prospect of a plentiful harvest, is a subject worthy the attention of the most distinguished intellects.—Though I am far enough from assuming that character, I shall venture to say something of the general laws of the price of all commodities, hoping at least, that even the introduction of the subject in your Magazine, may ultimately produce a discussion beneficial to the Public.

When the demand for any commodity exceeds the quantity offered for sale, the price rises by the competition of the buyers; on the contrary, when the quantity exceeds the demand, the vender is compelled to put up with a reduced price. But the enhancement and the reduction of price, is by no means, regulated by the quantity of the excess, or scarcity;—that is, in some commodities, half the usual quantity will cause much *more* than a double price; in other commodities, much *less*; so that

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the *total price* shall be very various, in different years of any annual produce. In articles which every person may buy or may not, whether from the trifling nature of the commodity, or from the low price of any substitute, the price can never be much enhanced by any scarcity;—thus, Irish linens can never rise to an enormous price, while the calico and other cottons supply their place at the accustomed rate. Here *custom* is the only security of consumption, and though she may be sufficiently potent to bear out some enhancement, it is not possible that the price should become *double* from the most extreme scarcity. But in *necessary* articles, the public is thrown into the predicament of a man at an auction, who has absolutely determined on some eligible lot;—then the competition of the other bidders makes the price completely indefinite.—Food is of all other articles the most *necessary*, and nothing but some substitute for the usual nutriment of a populous nation, can form any security against the most distressful enhancement. Thus while potatoes or rice remain plentiful, the price of wheat cannot be very much enhanced; but when those substitutes are consumed, nothing but the lamentable resource of reduced consumption and hungry stomachs, remains as a security against actual starvation. The arrangements of the Poor Laws in England, by giving *plenty* of cheap food to millions in a quantity unabated by any high price of that food, very much encreases the national consumption in a scarcity, which would otherwise more nearly proportion the consumption to the price. It may be seen, therefore, that the price of wheat must always regulate itself by the quantity produced, the existence of tolerable substitutes, and the number of people who do not pay for their own food, and therefore, do not diminish their consumption in any scarcity.—This last circumstance takes place in Parish Workhouses, and (by the late partiality of government to a standing army) is also, in great measure, effected by the extra allowance to the soldier in the price of his bread and meat.

Let us try (with doubtful decision on doubtful ground) to trace the effects of these circumstances in the present state of the population and produce of England. It is plain by the augmented imports, that even the vast additional food from potatoes, turnips, and artificial grasses, has not been adequate to the encreasing population of our industrious Island. And it is also plain enough, that, throughout Europe, the same event (in various degrees) has taken place, because the money price of corn has risen uniformly, and not more or less by any taxations of this or that particular country. Hence, farmers on long leases, have every where grown rich, and finally, landlords have been enabled to raise their rents to a height, which, in case of a few successive plentiful years, would inevitably ruin the tenant. For we observed before, that the *total price* of a commodity *diminishes* with any *augmentation* of the quantity offered for sale.

In the late scarcity, the laborious investigations of Mr. A. Young, established with considerable accuracy, that the deficiency of the wheat crop was about one third;—that is, the produce was as 15 to 23 bushels per acre. If this general statement might be divided into two parts, we might perhaps assume, that the clayey half of the wheat land was deficient one half,—the sandy half produced almost a full crop. This makes very different profits to the different tenants, but, in the aggregate, alters nothing. Supposing the highest price of wheat for each of the last ten years, to be 8s. per bushel, and of this year, to be 18s. per bushel; I think there is reason to suppose that the total receipt of the farmer is in an inverse ratio of the quantity produced. That is, that if the produce be as 15 to 23, the receipt will be as 23 to 15. Fifteen bushels at 18s. is 13l. 10s.—Twenty-three bushels at 8s. is 9l. 4s.—Exactly as 2 to 3.

I am sensible of the crude state of this investigation, and certainly might, with more labour, have been more accurate in the prices of the respective years.—I wish only to present a hint for the more mature examination of your abler Correspondents, and remain,

Sir, your humble Servant,

PHILARITHMUS.

ON COALS, AND VARIOUS ABUSES RESPECTING THEM.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

TAKING it for granted, that your Magazine, the last number of which was put into my hands by a neighbouring clergyman, is open, as well to grievances and justly founded complaints, as to every species of information; I take the liberty of requesting a place in it, for a few observations on the high price of coals in London, and some abuses respecting them, which have pressed so hard of late, not only upon the poor, but I had almost said, nearly in an equal degree, on all families of small income, particularly those resident a few miles out of town.

All writers, all those who daily converse on the subject, seem to agree, that the London price of coals is a factitious or monopoly price, and that were the supply of the article suffered to take its natural course, it very seldom need be hoisted up to that unreasonable rate we have so lately witnessed; and that, upon the average, it might come to the consumer full ten shillings per chaldron lower, than even the most favourable price experienced within the last twenty years.

Thus far people are agreed, and it has even been the misfortune of this country, to agree perfectly about the existence and pressure of an evil, but seldom about its real nature, or its ef-

fectual remedy. The defect is, we do not go deep enough to reach the bottom of the wound; of course we seldom make any other than a surface cure. Whether the reason of such ineffectual proceeding in all things may subsist in our want of capacity, of public spirit, or in our no-want of mental indolence, I leave to better informed persons to determine.

Yet I know not how to ascribe it to the latter; among a certain part of us, at least, who, on any alarming rise in the price of a commodity, are sure to meet, and eat and drink, and strut and huff, and speechify, Lord help us! about certain persons, they take it into their wise heads, to christen with the heathenish names of Engrossers, Monopolizers, Forestallers, and Regraters, against whom they demand the execution of old musty laws, and the enactment of new ones. Mark the event. A few of these people are laid by the heels. If the scarcity of the article happen to continue, the article itself, in course, continues dear; but should a plenty come, either from without, or within (as has lately happened with corn) why then, to be sure, down comes the price, lump like a jack-weight; in the mean time, the people in limbo, with the strange jawbone names, above recited at large, and eke their persecutors, have about as much to do in the business, one way or the other, as the man in the moon. But the cream of the jest is still to be gathered; many of the very men who have been raising such a dust about *imaginary* monopoly, are the same individuals who painfully support every real one which exists in the country. Poor Mr. Bull, you may indeed be a very honest worthy man, but you are cruelly beset and humbugged.

To come to the point.—The excessive price of coals last winter need not to be wondered at, considering the great demand of government for transport ships, during the expedition to Holland. What owner in the coal trade would turn away so many pounds per ton, per month, as were then given in the transport service, for the sake of bringing his article to London, under every disadvantage of exorbitant wages, and danger from being short of hands, his very apprentices being pressed? Such, however, is but a temporary, and indeed, a necessary evil, since government, at all events, must be supplied. The radical evil is, coals are really and truly a monopolized article; the northern mines possess the monopoly. Although Sussex, Kent, and Middlesex, it is averred, would produce coals, and although this necessary of life might be brought by canals to London, at a reasonable rate, from the midland counties, yet such is the law, that the multitudinous poor of the immense metropolis, urgent and cruel as are their wants, cannot take advantage of the blessing which nature seems to hold out to them. The reason assigned for the necessity of this monopoly, is an old-fashioned, thence in all probability, from the limited commercial views of former days, a groundless

one. It is, forsooth, to increase, or encourage the breed of seamen, a breed, which in this country, never needed any other encouragement than the fair, natural, unforced demand of commerce and war. Throwing the coal trade open, however, could have no such possible effect as decreasing the number of northern seamen, since, were the London demand to decline, the surplus of coals would find a ready vent in foreign markets; but there are some few philosophical politicians, whose whispers cannot be heard in the crowd, rash enough to pretend, that had there always been fewer sailors, and more ploughmen, in the country, it might have been still better for Old England, and she might, at this moment, have remained secure from those serious perils, with which an over-weening confidence in her own powers has unfortunately environed her.

Farther;—we have grievances in this article, the redress of which lies intirely in the province of private persons, of the aggrieved themselves: An increased and greatly increasing one is, *the frauds of the carmen and porters*. Nobody seems to attend to this, which is become a most scandalous traffic. My first suspicions on this matter originated in the following circumstance: I have a coal-shed on my premises, which holds a certain precise quantity; on taking in my stock last summer, I plainly perceived a variation in the measure, and having the curiosity to cause the coals to be re-measured, I detected a palpable fraud. One discovery leads to another; a servant could now tell me, that, living formerly with her mother, by a high-road side, she had known it to be a constant practice, for the neighbouring poor, to buy their coals of the waggons which passed, and that the carters would even tender their goods to sale, either having reserved sacks, or taking part from those which were best filled: but that which put me out of all doubt, on my way to town, riding gently along Battle Bridge, St. Pancras, in June last, I actually witnessed a bargain of this kind, between a carman and a man carrying a sack, apparently a carpenter. Not only the sufferers themselves, but surely the coal merchants, for their reputation sake, ought to look strictly into these matters.

The villainous measure also, by the peck or bushel, given to the oppressed poor, by the keepers of coal-sheds, demands an instant and proper remedy; here the law is not defective, but the execution of it, unless indeed we recur to the fundamental truth, that laws are worthless and useless, which will not execute themselves. But fundamental truths are not at this time, *à la mode d'Angleterre*, nor am I apprized of the period, in which they ever were. However, as the case stands, surely it is the business of some persons to endeavour to obtain redress for the sufferers, and I beg leave to recommend an attention to the measures of retail coal-dealers, and the weights of chandler's shops, as well as to the weights of bakers; for it is inconceivable, what

defalcation there is, from the weekly pittance of the poor, in those three common sources of fraud. Nor let any one indulge himself in a certain error, in which I might have ever remained, but for some conversation I lately had with a very intelligent labourer: I had supposed, that the poor might redress themselves in this case, and that, in fact, they were the most proper persons, it being their own concern. But every thing relative to that class, seems very ill understood by their superiors. All labourers with families of children, are under the absolute necessity of taking credit at shops, which deprives them almost of the power of complaint, laying them completely at the mercy of the dealer, who perhaps, may have the further advantage of being in some petty parish office, or of having interest with parish officers, or of being an employer; that were a poor man to complain, or inform, a mark would be instantly set upon him; he would no longer obtain credit so necessary to his very existence, perhaps even be cut out from all employment. Were such people to combine, let the purpose or pretext be whatever it might, the consequences need not be described, although the constant combinations of their employers, is equally without need of description.

Harrow, Middlesex.

HOMO GENEROSUS.

ON KEEPING PIGEONS.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THE old laws respecting Dove-houses, were probably vexatious enough in former days; however, they are not enforced, or much thought of in these times. But I find sufficient trouble, and no little loss, from the birds themselves; for my farm is unluckily situated in the centre of several gentlemen's houses, who all keep very considerable dove-cotes, large flocks from which, are daily quartered upon my corn, both devouring and wasting at will, during seed time, and on the approach of harvest. Now I keep but few pigeons myself, and am so singular as to feed them constantly at home, that they rarely stray even to the extent of my own farm; and I beg leave, through the *Agricultural Magazine*, to recommend this fair practice to my neighbours.

There is another very disagreeable circumstance attendant on the keeping pigeons, in, or near the metropolis, of which I have been lately informed by a dealer in them, of whom I occasionally purchase the fancy sort. It is a fact, real or pretended, that a magistrate will allow no man to take his oath to a pigeon, in consequence of which, a vast number of loose idle fellows, chiefly shoemakers, set traps and decoy pigeons at their garret windows, to catch all stray birds, or any that may be flying hard by, which they look upon as fair game; multitudes are so trapped, some perhaps of high price; and to this species of poaching it is

owing, that many an idle workman can afford to spend three or four days out of the seven, at an alehouse. They have also, another method of doing business; they sell pigeons bred up purposely, and firmly attached to their home, which the unwary purchasers setting at liberty, perhaps immediately, are sure to return to their former master, who thus sells and re-sells the same birds many times over. This very dishonest practice must have an ill effect upon the morals of the people, and is besides, highly grating to the feelings of the persons deprived of their property, although it be not of any great worth. It is submitted, with the consideration of probable remedy, to the numerous and respectable readers of this Magazine.

July 10th.

A KENTISH FARMER.

ON THE POSSIBILITY OF HUMAN COMBUSTION, AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE CASE OF WITCHES.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THE French medical writers of late, have given several examples of the possibility of the human flesh and blood being spontaneously and actually set on fire, from their state of inflammability, occasioned by the excessive and long continued use of spirituous liquors. It hath occurred to me, Mr. Editor, to apply this fact to certain curious, and well-known cases—I mean, those of presumed WITCHCRAFT. Every body has heard well authenticated stories, (at least so pretended and witnessed) of witches burned to ashes, (saying as with Jezabel) the nails and shins, in consequence of certain modes of defensive or contra-incantation, made and provided for such important occasions. Now, craving the pardon of these skilful exorcists, as the witches and wizards who have been burned, were always persons well stricken in years; and most probably, of that respectable class, who cannot pass a day of their life comfortably, without the inspiriting warmth of *a drop of Jackey*, is it not fair to presume, that they were really burnt to a cinder, by the inflammability of their own alcoholized blood, instead of the magical touchwood of incantation?

It is curious, in these infidel and unbelieving days, to contemplate the easy credulity of past times, and yet it almost staggers one's firmness of mind, to reflect, how credibly and circumstantially, those real miracles have been attested. One of the most famous instances of a witch, consumed by self-combustion, delivered down to us, by traditionary report, is that of MOTHER PETT, at Ipswich, in Suffolk, whose son and family, the writer of this article well knew. The son (I think he cannot be yet alive) was always reputed to have inherited a portion of his mother's supernatural power. The fact happened, as nearly as I can guess, something more than half a century ago; and the cir-

cumstances of it must be fresh in the memory of many persons now living at Ipswich. The woman had been long a reputed witch, and the supposed authoress of various mischiefs; at length, she was attacked by a successful charm, and was really found consumed to ashes, bating (*more majorum*) her toe and finger nails. This was not a thing done in a corner, but matter of public notoriety and witnessed by hundreds of persons.

It will be esteemed a favour by the writer, and by many others, who like him, in their youth, emigrated from the fertile fields of Suffolk, if some elderly inhabitant of Ipswich, will favour the magazine with a circumstantial account of MOTHER PETT'S death, and the proceedings had thereon.

Chapter Coffee House, London.

SUFFOLKENSIS.

ON THE MUSIC OF THE OLD HUNDREDTH PSALM.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

SOME time since, I observed in the Monthly Magazine, several unsuccessful attempts to discover the real author of the music of the old 100th. Psalm, which the queriests erroneously attributed to Martin Luther, Dr. Blower and others. It happens to be in my power to set the matter right; by stating who was the real author of the tune at present in use (for both Luther's and Blower's compositions had been formerly adapted) and my authority may be traced by the curious, in Mist's Journal, and several other papers of the time, and also in Morant's Answer to Clubbe's Antiquities of Wheatfield; whither I beg they will be referred.

The author of this tune then, which, in reference to the old, may be called the New Hundredth, was EAGLE GUMM, a Barber and Parish Clerk of St. Runwalds, Colchester, who flourished at the same epoch, with Allan Ramsay of Scotland, and although of a less universal celebrity than that bard, yet of high popular vogue, in his own town and its vicinage, where amongst us old fellows, the popular melodies of Eagle, are still familiar in and pleasing. The circumstance of Gumm's composition getting into use in the church, was as follows; Eagle was a staunch Jacobite, and about the middle of the Queen's reign, Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, passing through, and preaching, or confirming, at Colchester, the popular bard was introduced to the Bishop, who was so well pleased, both with Eagle's music and his politics, that he from that moment patronized his alteration of the old 100th Psalm tune.

The only ballad tunes of Gumm, in present recollection, are those called *Eagle's Razor*, the burthen of which is "*and he played upon an old razor, and his name was Eagle Gumm.*"—"*The Total, and The Cage and Dockybird.*" A musical gentleman native of this town, has these written, which he values as rare

curiosities, and of which, on application, I think he would give copies for the Magazine.

According to the tradition of one Waters, a barber, who died at Colchester about forty years ago, Gumm was of the party with the fiddler, who attempted to discover the subterraneous passage leading from Colchester Castle to that of Hedingham, fifteen miles distant; but the adventurers like many others of higher fame, returned with no other discovery than that of being heartily frightened. Eagle, however, at last finished his discoveries, his music and his vagaries, in the prison of the castle, where he was confined on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715; either on suspicion, or for uttering *Jacobitical*, not *Jacobinical* expressions, which were then happily unknown.

See *Flying Post for first week in March, 1716*. It is really astonishing that the fame of Eagle Gumm should have escaped the researches of these erudite and laborious caterers for public curiosity, the compilers of Biographical Dictionaries.

Colchester, July 10.

SENEX COLONIENSIS.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

Towards the end of the last century (in the year 1698), Sir Josiah Child published a work entitled, "A new Discourse of Trade." This book contains many valuable papers on the most interesting discussions of commerce, by a man of solid understanding and extensive trade, and gives a favourable opinion of the knowledge of that time.—We extract a proposal, which has not been effected to the present day; and are well pleased to revive what the improving and sagacious spirit of modern commerce may introduce into the laws of the British empire, with infinite benefit to foreign trade, and augmented consistency in our courts of justice. E.

OF A COURT-MERCHANT.

I HAVE conceived great hope from the late most prudent and charitable institution of that judicature, for determination of differences, touching houses burnt by the late fire in London; that this kingdom will at length be blessed with a happy method, for the speedy, easy, and cheap deciding of differences between merchants, masters of ships, and seamen, &c. by some court or courts of merchants, like those which are established in most of the great cities and towns in France, Holland, and other places; the want whereof in England, is and hath ever been a great bar to the progress and grandure of the trade of this kingdom; as for instance, if merchants happen to have differences with masters and owners of ships, upon charter-parties, or accounts beyond sea, &c. the suit is commonly first commenced in the Admiralty Court, where, after tedious attendance and vast expences, probably just before the cause should come to determination, it is either removed into the delegates, where it may hang in suspense, until the plaintiff and defendant have empty purses and grey heads; or else,

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because most contracts for maritime affairs are made upon the land, (and most accidents happen in some rivers or harbours here, or beyond sea, and not in *alto mari*): the defendant brings his writ of prohibition, and removes the cause into his majesty's court of King's Bench, where, after great expences of time and money, it is well if we can make our own counsel, (being common lawyers) understand one half of our case, we being amongst them as in a foreign country, our language strange to them, and theirs as strange to us; after all, no attestations of foreign notaries, nor other public instruments from beyond sea, being evidences at law; and the accounts depending, consisting perhaps of an hundred or more several articles, which are as so many issues at law, the cause must come into the Chancery, where, after many years tedious travels to Westminster, with black boxes and green bags, when the plaintiff and defendant have tired their bodies, distracted their minds, and consumed their estates, the cause if ever it be ended, is commonly, by order of that court, referred to merchants, ending miserably, where it might have had at first, a happy issue if it had begun right.

From whence follows these national inconveniences:

1. It is a vast expence to the persons concerned.
2. It takes off men from following their callings, to the public loss, as well as the particular damages of the concerned; that time being lost to the nation that is spent in law-suits.
3. It makes men, after they have once attained indifferent estates, to leave trading, and for ease, to turn country gentlemen, whereas great and experienced men are the only persons that must match the Dutch in trade, if ever we do it.
4. It is my opinion, a great cause of the prodigality, idleness, and injustice of many of our masters of ships in England, (and consequently a wonderful bar to the growth of our English navigation,) that knowing that their owners cannot legally eject them, especially if the master have a part of the ship himself; but that remedy, to the owners, will be worse than the disease, which occasions masters to presume to do these things, and be guilty of such neglects as naturally they would not, if they stood more upon their good behaviour.

I could say much more of the damage this nation sustains, by the want of a Law-Merchant, but that is so evident to all men's experience, that I shall not longer insist upon it, but proceed humbly to propose some particulars, which being duly considered, may, peradventure, by wiser heads, be improved towards the cure of this evil, viz.

1. That it be enacted, that there shall be erected within the city of London, a standing court merchant, to consist of twelve able merchants, such as shall be chosen by the liverymen of the said city, in their common hall, at the time and in the manner, herein after limited and appointed.
2. That the said twelve persons so to be elected, or any three

or more of them, sitting at the same time and place, and not otherwise, shall be accounted judiciary merchants, and authorised to hear and determine all differences and demands whatsoever, which have arisen (and are not hitherto determined) or may any ways arise between merchants, tradesmen, artificers, masters and owners of ships, sea-men, boat-men and freighters of ships, or any other person having relation to merchandizing, trade, or shipping, for, or concerning any account or accounts of merchants, freight of ship, or goods, bill or bills of exchange, or bills of bottomry, or bumery, or for work done upon, or materials delivered to the use of any ship, or money due for sale of goods, or any other thing relating to trade or shipping.

3. That any three or more of them (as the judges lately did at Clifford's-Inn), may proceed summarily to the hearing and determining of any such differences, and that their sentence shall be final, from which there shall be no appeal or review, otherwise than as is hereafter mentioned, nor any writ of error lie for the removal, or reversal of the same.

4. That they or any three of them may issue out summonses for convening all persons before them, as the judges did, &c.

5. That they be a court of record, as the judges were, &c.

6. That they take nothing for their own pains, directly or indirectly, but sixpence each for signing every final order in every cause, whereof the value of the money to be paid doth not exceed 10l; and 12d. for all causes not exceeding 100l; and only 2s. each for all causes exceeding the value of 100l.

The said fees to be due and payable only to such and so many of the said judiciary merchants as heard the said cause and causes, and signed the judgments or final decrees in them.

7. That for rewards to officers, the judiciary merchants do constitute a table of reasonable fees, to be confirmed by the two lord chief-justices, and lord chief baron of the exchequer.

8. That in any case determined by a less number than seven of the said judiciary merchants, there may be an appeal to seven or more, as was lately practised in the afore-mentioned judicature.

9. That they may have power to levy executions upon estates real or personal, with such restrictions as the parliament shall please to appoint.

10. That the extent of the jurisdiction of the said court shall be to all places within ten miles of London, or, only to the late lines of communication*, as the parliament shall think fit.

11. That the said judiciary merchants and their officers, before they exercise their authority, take such oaths as the parliament shall please to appoint.

12. That if any of the judiciary merchants be prosecuted for exercising any of the powers that shall be committed to them, they may plead the general issue, and give the act in evidence for their defence.

* In the great plague, 1665, E.

13. That no writ or writs of superseas, certiorari, or injunctions out of any of his majesty's courts, shall supersede, or stay execution, &c.

14. The act to continue probationarily so long as the parliament shall think fit.

15. That the twelve judiciary merchants shall be chosen yearly, by all the freemen that are liverymen of London, in the Guild-Hall of the said city, or by so many of them as shall be present at such elections, upon every Monday, yearly, next before the feast day of St. Michael, (or as the parliament shall appoint) in manner following; Every liveryman then present, to deliver unto any two such aldermen, and four commoners, as the lord mayor and court of aldermen for the time being, shall appoint to take the view or scrutiny of election, a paper containing the names of such twelve persons as he thinks best to be elected for the purposes aforesaid; setting his, the said elector's, own name on the backside of the said paper, and the next Monday after, in the said Guild Hall, the said two aldermen and four commoners, or so many of them as shall have taken the scrutiny, shall publicly declare unto the lord mayor, aldermen, and commoners then present, who are the twelve persons chosen by the majority of votes, and how many votes each of them had.

16. If it happen that any of the judiciary merchants die before the end of the year, or refuse to undertake the trust, it be lawful for the liverymen to choose another or others, *toties quoties*. And the lord mayor be enjoined to summon Common-Halls to that purpose.

17. That every year six of the old judiciary merchants go off in course, and be incapable of being re-elected, and six new ones chosen in their stead, viz. all the twelve to be re-chosen, but only six of the old ones that had the most voices to hold next year, although more of them should happen to be elected for the next year.

Object. 1. The main objections that I can fore-see will be made against this constitution, is, that it *thwarts that most excellent order of our English juries*.

Answ. 1. I answer, that I hope there is no Englishman more in love with juries than myself; but it is evident, that the common way of trials, doth not well reach the variety and strangeness of merchants' cases, especially in relation to foreign affairs.

Answ. 2. What better jury can a merchant hope for, than twelve able and honest merchants, chosen by the collective body of the whole city, and such as shall all of them stand upon their good behaviour to be turned out with ignominy the next year, if they do not equal right to all men.

Object. 2. The admitting of no appeals from a court-merchant seems too arbitrary.

I answer; While we choose our judges ourselves for merchants'

cases, and may remove them ourselves, in my opinion, they can be no more too arbitrary than too much power can be given to referees, when both parties desire an end of their differences; besides, if their power be not great, the main designs of cheap, speedy, and short issues will be lost. But if it shall please the parliament, there may be in the act, an appeal reserved to the house of lords; the money condemned, to be first paid or deposited before the appeal be allowed.

ENUMERATION OF PATENTS,

EXTRACTED FROM THE REPERTORY OF ARTS.

1799.

(Continued from p. 350.)

- July 4. **J**OSEPH BOYCE, of St. Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, gent. for a machine for cutting corn.
- 4. Mr. John Eaton, of Nottingham, frame-work knitter, for an addition to the stocking frame.
- 16. William Chapman, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Edward Walton Chapman, of the same place, gentlemen, for new methods of making ropes.
- —. Mr. Matthew Murray, of Leeds, Yorkshire, for an improvement in the steam-engine.
- —. Mr. John Ashworth, of Oldfield, near Manchester, dyer, for a machine for stiffening, drying, and finishing muslins.
- —. Mr. Peter Newman, of Melksham, Wilts, clothier, for a method of ornamenting and figuring cloths, velvets, silks, satins, and mixtures.
- —. Wilton Fitzgerald, of the Middle Temple, London, Esq. for a method of making and producing tallow and fat.
- 17. Mr. Samuel Gratrix, of Hulme, near Manchester, calico-printer and dyer, for a new method of dyeing and staining colours on cotton and linen.
- 20. Mr. T. Binns, of Great Barlow-street, Marybone, for a movement producing a retrograde motion to mangles and calenders.
- 22. Mr. James Mitchel, of Poplar, rope-maker, for a method of manufacturing cables, hawsers, &c. on a scientific principle.
- 23. Mr. James Lambie, of Paisley, North Britain, machine-maker, for a mode of applying additional power to machinery.
- August 2, 1799. Mr. John Grimshaw, of Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, rope-maker, for an improvement in the method of manufacturing ropes and cordage.
- —. Messrs. William Hunt and Wastel Cliffe, of the Brades, in the county of Stafford, steel-manufacturers, for a method of grinding corn, &c. with steel, or iron hardened plates.
- 8. Mr. George Dodson, of Blackfriars-road, cabinet-

maker, and Mr. John Skidmore, of High-Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, iron-founder, for a method of casting in metal, naves and stocks for wheels.

Aug. 13. Mr. Edward Woods, of Parr, near St. Helens, Lancashire, gent. for a machine for making combs.

— 20. Joseph Huddart, of Islington, Esq. for a method of registering and forming the strand, in the machinery for making cordage.

— 29. Mr. William Murdock, of Redruth, Cornwall, engineer, for a method of constructing steam-engines.

September 23. Mr. John Bishop, of Newhaven, in America, now of St. Paul, Covent-garden, for a method of creating a power used in machinery, and reducing labour, by means of fire, water, and steam, with or without condensation.

— — Mr. John Crooks, of Edinburgh, chemist, for a method of making soap, and bleaching by means of alkalis, and of killing vermin.

— 26. William Bolts, of Aldgate, gent. for a mode of improving the form, quality, and use of candles.

October 3. Anthony George Eckhardt, of Queen's Buildings, Knightsbridge, gent. for an improvement in fire-grates, ranges, &c.

— —. Joseph Smith, of St. Martin's in the Field's, gent. for improvements in internal bracings of piano forts.

— —. John Hotchkis, Esq. Lieutenant in the royal navy, for a mechanical power, for the purpose of lifting weights, moving ships, weighing anchors, &c.

November 4. Mr. James Bell, of Chancery-lane, for a pocket-fastening, to prevent the loss of property.

— —. Mr. Thomas Foden, of Coventry, manufacturer, for a new size for dressing cotton yarn, &c.

— —. William Lonsdale, of Harrington, in the county of Cumberland, mariner, for an improvement in weighing anchors, steering ships, &c.

— —. Mr. Richard Hall Gower, of Leadenhall-street, mariner, in the service of the East-India company, for a method of rigging vessels on an improved plan.

— —. Mr. Ralph Gent, of Bunhill-row, Old-street, watch-maker, for an improvement on pedometers and pedrometrical watches.

— —. Mr. Thomas Binns, of Great Barlow-street, Marybone, for a machine for a water-closet.

— —. Mr. Thomas Foden, of Coventry, manufacturer, for a new loom.

— —. Mr. Edmund Prior, of Brook-street, Holborn, leather-feller, for a method of painting and colouring all sorts of leather.

— —. Messrs. John and Joseph Williams, of Holywell-

street, stationers, for an improved method of binding books.

Novem. 9. William Tunstall, of Ridd, near Ripley, Yorkshire, gent. for a portable hand-engine for threshing corn.

— —. William Lander, of Mere, in the county of Wilts brass-founder, for a method of raising water by pumps.

— 23. Mr. James Burns, of Glasgow, builder, for an improvement in fire-grates, stoves, chimneys, &c.

— —. Mr. James Fussell, of Mells, Somersetshire, iron-manufacturer, and Mr. James Douglass, of Church-street, Surrey, engineer, for an apparatus to lessen friction.

— 28. Mr. Edward Thomason, of Birmingham, manufacturer, for an improvement in the cocks of gun locks.

December 2. Mr. James Forster, of Oxford-street, breeches-maker, for a new invented bracer or spring.

— 6. John Palmer, of Maxstock, Warwickshire, gent. for an improvement in machinery for clearing grain from the ear, and for breaking and cutting straw into provender for cattle.

— —. Mr. William Reynolds, of Ketley, in Shropshire, iron-master, for preparing iron for conversion into steel.

— 16. John Frederick Chabanes, of Welbeck-street, Esq. for a machine for a composition for making small coals into cakes, or bricks, for fuel.

— 20. Mr. Edward Ludlow, of Welwar, and Mrs. Ann Wilcox, of London, for new-invented playing-cards

1800.

January 9. William Turner and John Turner, of Lane-end; Staffordshire, potters, for a method of manufacturing earthen ware, by introducing a new material.

— 13. Isaac Sandford, late of Hartford, in Connecticut, North America; but now of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, for a new method of manufacturing bricks and pottery.

— 1. Mr. Tho. Parkinson, of Market-square, St. George's, Bloomsbury, gentleman, for an hydrostatic engine for raising liquors out of vaults, or water out of ships and wells.

— —. Mr. Edward Coleman, of —, for an artificial frog for horses feet.

— 4. Mr. Edward Shorter, of Newington, Surry, mechanic, for a machine for working ships or vessels without sails.

— —. Mr. S. Miller, of Marybone, engraver, for a machine for easily dividing hard substances, and for raising all kinds of heavy weights, and driving all sorts of machinery.

— —. Robert Lumbert, of Wick-Risington, Gloucestershire, gentleman, for improvement on the plough, and machine for draining lands.

— —. Joseph Barnet, of Birmingham, merchant, for a new method of making buttons for apparel.

Feb. 4 Mr. William Lester, of Cotton-end, near Northampton, farmer, for an engine for cutting hay and straw into chaff.

———. Mr. Jabez Carter Hornblower, of John's-row, City-road, engineer, for a method of glazing calicoes, &c.

——— 28. Mr. Phineas Crowther, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, engineer, for a method of applying the power of a steam engine to various purposes.

———. Mr. Rich. Maullin, of Cosely, Staffordshire, screw-maker, for a machine to make moulds for screws.

March 19. Robert Stuart, of Blantyre Cotton Mills, near Glasgow, for a method of preparing cotton yarn, in that state called the *Cop*.

———. Edward Steers, of the Inner Temple, London, esq. for a machine to move boats and vessels along with ease.

———. Mr. Ja. Wood, of Hart-street, Covent-garden, musical instrument maker, for an improvement on the clarionet.

———. William Johnson, esq. of Bromley, Kent, for a machine in nature of a self-moving power.

———. Mr. D. Hardy, of St. James's-street, for a more correct apparatus for weighing.

——— 24. Mr. J. Glover, of Great Liver, Somersetshire, for a method of bleaching linen and other cloth.

——— 31. Mr. Ja. Horatio Savigny, of Covent-garden, surgeon's-instrument maker, for an improved tournequet.

———. Mr. Ch. Random Beringer, of Old Bond-street, print-feller, for a method of printing and colouring transparencies for blinds, skreens, &c.

———. Mr. Benj. Blackman, of Wandsworth, bolting-cloth maker, for an elastic spring for making bolting-cloths without seams.

April 10. Mr. John Antes, Fulnie, Yorkshire, for a machine to turn over the leaves of any music book, by means of a pedal, or a motion with the knee.

——— 23. Mr. William Peacock, carpenter, Leighton, Essex, for a machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy bodies.

———. William Collins, Esq; Greenwich, Kent, for the application of sundry articles and materials, to be used for the preservation of shipping and marine purposes.

——— 26. Mr. James Richards of Sheldon, Warwickshire, for a machine for setting or depositing in the ground, grain and seeds.

——— 28. Mr. Mathias Koops, Raneleigh, Middlesex, for a mode of extracting printing and writing ink out of paper, and converting the paper into pulp.

——— 29. Mr. John Marshall, Gerard Street, Soho, London, cabinet-maker, for a new invented dining and other tables.

May 1. Mr. Robert Darby Brightsmith, and Mr. Morgan Nichols, surgeon, both of Bath, for a method of making portable ovens, in various sizes, forms, and shapes.

CRITICAL CATALOGUE.

I.—*A Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames*
By P. COLQUHOUN, L. L. D.

THIS worthy magistrate has had the singular felicity both of projecting and carrying into effect, regulations of the utmost importance to national comfort and national morality. The scene of depredation developed in his former treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, had been wholly incredible, with less authentic documents than were adduced by this sedulous investigator; yet perhaps some part of the narrative (at least that relating to the national dock-yards) still wants revision. The descriptions of criminals were also too distinctly estimated, since, in the versatility of crimes, doubtless one man might, at different times, assume different pursuits, and thence be twice, or oftener, reckoned in the grand total. But it was certainly better to err on the side of amplification in so great an evil, that the public attention might be usefully fixed on such an astonishing mass of moral turpitude.

On a perusal of the present treatise, no observations of this kind are at all applicable; we even think that Mr. C. is considerably *within* the fact, both in respect to the numbers and depredations of the daring and ingenious villains who infest the Thames. The volume is so full of important matter, that we can only hope to inform our readers what *kind* of information is detailed in its various chapters.

The introduction opens, very sensibly, with an observation, that laws of prevention ought always to increase with the facility which is given to offences by the circumstances of human society, by a vast population collected in one place, or by the hurry of commerce in a crowded port. The dilatory forms of the common laws of England, and, still more, the distant date of its origin in simple times, is little adapted to restrain the systematic villany of a metropolis; rather, perhaps we may say, that it seems to have been exactly strong enough to have exercised the depraved ingenuity of London thieves in escaping its coercion. Hence the police of London required subsidiary acts, and hence the property on the Thames requires still farther protection. Half a million of people are dependent on the commerce of this port, which has attained to a summit of eminence indisputably unequalled in the history of the human species. There is no reason to believe that the most famous emporium of ancient times surpassed the present magnitude of Hamburg. The tonnage of the shipping of the port of London in the beginning of the present century, amounted to 435,000; in the middle of the century, to 746,000; and now, at the end of it, to 1,762,000! The value of commodities (exclusive of the coasting trade) no less than sixty millions, by Custom-house estimate, which the late convoy-act has discovered to amount in *real value* to upwards of hundred millions sterling.

As the evil is not complained of earlier, there is reason to date the commencement of pillage on the river with the present century, when the necessity of using lighters exposed the property to aug.

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mented opportunity of deprecation. Smuggling was the first step, whence depravity soon advanced with rapid strides, and, at the present day, the various descriptions and technical distinctions of villainy is become a matter of some science. Pirates (the burglars of the river), night plunderers, light horsemen, heavy horsemen, coopers, watermen, mud-larks, rat-catchers, game lightermen, scuffle hunters, with a miscellaneous *et cetera* of peculation, are all distinguished and described by our author. In the third chapter he examines the various traders of the river, and, on a recapitulation, determines that somewhat more than *half a million* is pillaged every year. This is divided (in unequal shares) among 10,800 individuals, who are distinctly enumerated. However vast this number may appear, we think every reader will see that only the author's *delicacy* prevented him from adding considerably to the number *some* descriptions of rogues, and to the amount of many species of stolen property. Both might probably be doubled, without injustice.

These evils at last compelled the adoption of a river police (about three years since) which, at the moderate expence of about 4000*l.* per annum, has succeeded in giving a sensible check to roguery. Of this the testimonies are sufficiently conclusive; and for this the public are indebted to the former exertions of Mr. Colquhoun: and we may hope, that his success on the Thames will demonstrate the fitness of extending branches of the same institution to all the out-ports, where deprecation appears much more extensive than could have been imagined. At page 252, a design of a general conflagration on the river in 1798, is narrated, and its prevention probably enough attributed to the new police. Certainly, in a windy night, such a design is rendered too practicable by the crowded mooring chains; the possibility of an *accidental* fire is alone argument enough for the establishment of the author's projected augmentation of the river police. The inadequacy of private prosecutions for the punishment of criminals is ably depicted in page 264; and the expedience of augmented police, as a subsidiary to the new wet-docks, sufficiently demonstrated by the moderate estimate of annual expence at 10,000*l.* The arrangements are so completely methodized, that the author truly pronounces, "It remains now for his Majesty's ministers and the commercial body only to lay the key-stone of the design." We are happy to believe that they will act with due alacrity in a task as profitable to the revenue and the merchant, as it is interesting to public morality.

The historical deduction of the jurisdictions on the river Thames is carefully given, and the incompetence of the Corporation of London to execute the grants of their charters, is *one more* decisive comment on the old text of corporation rights, which are always injurious to the public, and not unfrequently troublesome to the very possessors of them. The dry-docks will do somewhat towards a reform in this instance. The power and office of the Trinity-house is described. One of the few boards which have never deviated from the original intention and utility. A summary of the wet-dock act is given with great accuracy and precision. The various powers of the Boards of Customs and Excise occupies a very useful chapter.

The corruption, confusion, and general incompetence of the first Board in its present state is insisted on, by the author, on the authority of his own observations, and of the Finance Committee of the House of Commons. People not in the secret (which is our case) must of course wonder that no general reform in this department was not the speedy consequence of the report of that Committee.

The regulations concerning watermen, coals, and fish, very usefully occupy the fifteenth chapter. The acts concerning the inland navigation of the Thames are recited; the consequence of them is, that the Corporation of Loudon receives about 10,000*l.* per annum of the barge-masters; of which, in about twenty years, they have expended 6,950*l.*! And the damage to the barge-masters and the public (from want of necessary repairs) has been upwards of a million sterling!

The sixteenth chapter contains an able digest of all the laws relating to navigation, shipping, &c. &c. The author very justly arrogates to himself the merit of having surpassed all former compilations on this subject. The last chapter contains all regulations peculiar to the river Thames. Eight Appendixes conclude this useful volume. The Soundings of the River, Arrangements of the New Marine Police Institution, and a Summary View of the proposed Thames Police Bill, are among them. They will be all peculiarly useful to those whose business interests them on the river.

If we had room, we might (after our author's manner) enumerate the various classes of our fellow-subjects, who will receive benefit from a perusal, or rather from an intimate acquaintance with this work. Sure we are, that the grand total of those who will receive useful information can be no less than that of the population of England. Those who study political œconomy, may augment the useful fabric of knowledge on these additional foundations; and all inhabitants of London, who ever go on the Thames, burn coals, or eat fish, will find the expence of this volume a trifle in comparison of the knowledge conveyed in it. We suppose it will become a constant manual of all ship-masters and mariners.

II.—*The Farmer's Boy. A Rural Poem.* By R. BLOOMFIELD. 12mo. 1800.—We see a second edition of this little poem with much pleasure; the rapidity of its sale is at once a proof of the liberality and taste of the public. Mr. Capel Lofft (a name dear to humanity) has fostered this poem into existence, and prefixed to it a very interesting preface from his own pen. Hence we learn, that R. Bloomfield was very early in life deprived of his father, and at eleven years of age was taken into the house of his uncle, a reputable farmer.

His tasks in this station made so deep an impression on his mind, that he has been able to describe them, in this poem, after an interval of eighteen years, spent in the less poetic craft of a shoe-maker. The little details of the manner of living among the artizans of the metropolis, is as new to most readers as if it recited the modes of Pekin. It has been truly said, "That one half of the world knows not what the other half is doing." As the poem appears under the division of four seasons, we trembled (with Mr. Lofft) at the probable imitation of Thomson; but were agreeably surpris'd to find nothing

like it, except the general merit, which will always preserve this poem to posterity with the immortal "Seasons."

Of those ideas which peculiarly unite novelty, description, and brevity, we shall extract some specimens, reserving a general character to the sequel of our review.

Page 7. The swing-plough of Suffolk and Norfolk is thus described:
 No wheels support the diving pointed share;
 No groaning ox is doom'd to labour there;
 No helpmates teach the docile steed his road,
 Alike unknown the plough-boy and the goad.

Page 17. An entertaining account of Suffolk cheese proves the author's talent at drollery in description. Page 31. Giles lies down to meditation,

Just where the parting boughs' light shadows play,
 Scarce in the shade, nor in the scorching day.

Page 33. Looking intent on an evanescent soaring sky-lark,
 He sees her yet, but yielding to repose,
 Unwittingly his jaded eye-lids close.

Page 62. A maniac's lamentation,

—————"Oh dear!"
 A thousand times repeated to the wind
 That wafts the sigh, but *leaves the pang behind!*

Page 65. The lines on disappointed hope, and prisons, are admirable. Page 69. Of the hunter, he says;

The shining courser lengthens every bound,
 And his strong footlocks suck the moistened ground.

Every man who has galloped a horse over damp turf must feel this image. Footlocks is used (too *etymologically*, we think) for fetlocks. Page 81. A farm-house fire of wood;

Flat on the hearth the glowing embers lie,
 And flames, reflected, dance in every eye.

A good ghost is raised, page 92. The carter going out from a fire-side slumber to feed his horses, is well described, page 85;

He starts, and ever thoughtful of his team,
 Along the glittering snow a feeble gleam
 Shoots from his lanthorn, as he yawning goes
 To add fresh comforts to their night's repose.

The last lines of those on revisiting the place of his nativity, are exquisite,

O Mem'ry! shield me from the world's poor strife;
 And give those scenes *thine* everlasting life!

We may observe, that the seasons are somewhat later in Mr. Bloomfield's poem than Thomson's. Harvest is here classed in summer. The peculiar felicity of the poem results from uncommon genius acting on unusual materials. Thomson's is a work of science, of a man who had read many travels; *this* could only come from the farm-house direct. Among other merits, we particularly notice an unparalleled ease of transition; a chain of various subjects was never so indissolubly connected as here. Our extracts shew touches of the master far more decisive than our feeble praise; though we have no scruples in making a declaration, that we have never witnessed more genuine tokens of poetic genius. We hardly know whether the

little inaccuracies had not better been removed by the care of Mr. Lofft; perhaps he feared too high a polish in a rustic poem. We hope the pruning knife will be exercised on an exceptionable line in page 8, because it is almost the only one. Its fault is bombast.

Till dirt usurp the empire of his shoes.

It puts us in mind of the scrap of imperial poetry preserved by the satirist;

Jupiter hybernas canâ nive conspuit Alpes.

III. *The profitable Planter. On the Cultivation of Larch, &c.* by WILLIAM PONTEY. This a fresh attempt to prove that England is as proper for the growth of fir timber, as either Norway or America. Our climate is not perhaps too hot, or too cold; but we must be allowed to doubt whether other requisites may not be expected by a tree of so singular a nature as to grow freely on ground capable of no other vegetation. It is indeed an unlucky accident that our fathers should so generally plant unprofitable species of the fir and pine; but as ornament or shelter was their sole aim, it was natural to plant the most leafy sorts, which, for an evident reason, are precisely the worst for timber; the nutriment which should augment the trunk being thus diverted into another channel. Their habit of planting firs in rows, or small clumps, suffered the boughs to spread out, and form another injurious exhaustion: and many old trees in this predicament have been ruined by a fall of snow, which, resting in great quantity on these leafy branches, have sometimes torn them off close to the trees, and made an inlet for rottenness. This last error no longer exists; they are now planted sufficiently near, at three or four feet distance. As they grow up, they are thinned, and serve for rails, rafters, and other slight purpose of the eternal calls of repairs. From these small firs, our author argues, that it is unfair to estimate the value of large fir timber. Nobody, says he, (very pertinently) would expect substantial timber in oak saplings;—it is equally improper to seek it in fir poles. The alledged brittleness of English fir arises from the frequent knots which disfigure its continuity. These arise from the branches which are suffered to exist as long as the parent tree is unmolested by the axe of the woodman; or, if that weapon be injudiciously applied, they are of worse consequence, forming dead knots. If the branch be not lopped *close* to the body of the tree, the rotten stump, in process of time, forms a canal for the moisture, which is thus introduced to the heart of the tree. This method Mr. P. denominates the *dead-knot* system, or the *lazy* system; for indeed it saves some trouble. From the necessary description of the different firs and pines, it appears that the larch is the species which produces the finest, straightest timber, and nearly approaches the ash in all the qualities and uses. The Scotch is next to it in growth, and is very serviceable for sheltering the larches. This is contrived by mixing the sorts, or better, by planting a belt of Scotch firs on the outside, thus consulting at once utility and ornament. It is a singular circumstance (but seems sufficiently proved) that the red gravelly subsoil, so often spread under our barren heaths, about half a foot under the surface, is a favourite situation for the roots of firs, while no other vegetation, not even thorns, will grow on it. This is a point of great national importance. It is necessary to disturb the iron tenacity

of the exterior of this bed of gravel, at planting; its first penetration is difficult to the tender roots.

To facilitate this operation, Mr. Pontey has invented two instruments. They are given in the frontispiece, and, no doubt, must answer the purpose. They require no dexterity of application. The holes for planting should be made some time before that operation; they are mellowed by the weather, and the stirring of the planting puts them into excellent condition. A very simple method is recited of preserving the plants in distant carriage, (sometimes unavoidable): their roots are to be puddled, that is, dipt repeatedly into water thickened with clay. This forms a coat, which effectually prevents the drying influence of the atmosphere.

Evelyn knew the larch, and notices it in the *Sylva*; Miller mentions it after him. In p. 66, is a catalogue of trees planted together; about one-third larch. Their owner says, these grow so fast that he shall be compelled to cut them lest they smother the rest. A sufficient testimony of the quick growth of the larch, but a strange reason for cutting them—because they flourish most! We hope this gentleman will take the hint, and condescend to let nature direct his plantation.

The pamphlet concludes with some general ideas of landscape plantations; judicious, and not pestered with that foppery of phrase which would exalt a frivolous subject to the dignity of a science. An estimate of the profit of planting, inapt situations and soils, is given: we like it the better in that it does not profess much minute accuracy. It is the more likely to be just, as thence bearing the mark and signature of experience. The most shallow, impertinent projectors, give the most methodical estimates.

We have spent some time on this small pamphlet, knowing that the small size of a treatise is no proof of imperfection. The author seems a patriot, not solicitous about his individual profit as a contract planter. But this treatise will recommend him to all who meditate extensive plantations. A beautiful specimen of larch timber is given with the pamphlet; a very appropriate and pertinent appendage.

HISTORY.

National Transactions,

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

EAST INDIES.—By recent communication from Bassora, we learn that a line of boats has been stationed on the coast all the way from Bombay to that port, for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of dispatches to Bassora, and from thence over land to England. By this means letters will be dispatched to England in a much shorter space of time than formerly.

By the same conveyance, we learn, that Zemaun Shaw had retired into Persia on the 3d of November last. The cause of his relinquishing his hostile intentions in Hindostan, is attributed to the remonstrances made by

our government to the court of Persia. Colonel Malcolm, it is also said, has been sent on a very important mission to Persia, which has for its object the future tranquillity of Asia; to explain the influence which the Shah, or sovereign of Persia, has over Zemaun, we must inform our readers, that he lords his dominions as a feudatory of the state.

TURKEY & EGYPT.—The accounts from Egypt have of late come wholly through Constantinople, and are so vague, and sometimes so contradictory, that no reliance can be placed on them. At one time they tell us, that Kleber had agreed to capitulate, on condition of receiving a safe conduct from the British naval officers for a passage of his army to France, and that Sir Sidney Smith, with the consent of Admiral Lord Keith, has really signed such passport; at another time, that fresh obstacles had arisen, that the French insisted on keeping possession of Alexandria and Cairo, and that in consequence a new army was to be raised to be sent to the Grand Vizier, consisting wholly of Europeans, to endeavour to force the French from Egypt. Of the Grand Vizier's army which was nearly destroyed by Kleber, the Turks tell us, that of 150,000, which it formerly consisted, not above 20,000 remained, the rest having been lost by the desertion of the Asiatics, by the sword of the French, or by the plague, which had broken out among them. A report has been lately circulated, that Kleber has been assassinated by an Arab.

The Turkish empire seems to be beset by enemies on all sides. Not only it has to contend with those we have already mentioned, but it is confidently said, that the Emperor Paul is now advancing troops towards the frontiers, apparently with a view to seize some parts of that empire which lies convenient for him, or to compel the Turk to take the same part in politics with himself.

NAPLES, SICILY, & MALTA.—The King of Naples is said to have prevailed on his relation the King of Spain, to expel from his dominions all the Neapolitan refugees, both nobles and others. This probably may be attended with some consequence, and it may be supposed, that the Spanish monarch is cooling in his friendship for the adherents of France.

Some accounts, which may be deemed authentic, have lately been received respecting Malta. A French gun-boat, from Toulon, has reached that place, and returned. She reports, that the garrison had been for six months without any news from France. This gun-boat carried an account of the late revolution, which had given great satisfaction. When the dispatch failed back, there is said to have been only forty sick in the hospital.

During the first year of the siege, or rather blockade, the garrison were affected with complaints in the eyes; but they were now quite used and reconciled to the climate. The garrison was clothed in white cotton stuff. The soles of their shoes being worn, they had supplied them with pieces of old hats. However they had contrived some garden ground within their lines, and each soldier had a small piece allowed him, from which he procured greens and pulse. Most of the inhabitants had been sent off by General Vaubois. At the beginning, the enemy intended to besiege the place, erected batteries, and threw bombs, but finding this of little avail, they had turned the siege into a blockade. The subsistence of the garrison is now secured till the beginning of winter, besides any casual supplies that may arrive. The garrison are determined to hold out to the last; and although deficient of many comforts and necessaries of life, yet they have daily balls and concerts, and amuse themselves as if they were in the midst of plenty. The French tell us, that above fifty vessels have got into the port.

Other parts of **ITALY.**—The convention between the Grand Consul of France and General Melas having been ratified by the Emperor, peace is for a time restored to this country. In a dispatch to the provisional government of Lombardy, the Grand Consul seems to open his mind with respect to the northern states of Italy; for he tells them, that the Cisalpine republic,

the states of Piedmont and Liguria, is all that can form the *Italian* republic *at present*. This certainly will make a very respectable state. But, introducing the words *at present*, seems clearly to point out his intention, in case the terms of peace now offered are not accepted, to enlarge it by acquisitions from other states adjoining.

The convention affords Tuscany also a respite from immediate danger. The Queen of Naples, who was at Leghorn, however, did not think so; for on hearing of the French advancing to Lucca, she hastily embarked on board the English fleet, chusing rather to tempt the dangers of the sea than risk a capture by the French in crossing Italy. She has since, however, landed again, and having received a passport from Bonaparte, has travelled by land to Ancona. The behaviour of this woman at Leghorn has been rather that of a fury than a princess; and to her is attributed the cruelties which have been exercised against the popular party at Naples. Lucca having, during the late reverse the French experienced, shewn a partiality for the cause of the allies, General Massena has punished that little state by levying some very considerable contributions upon it.

The Pope has returned to Rome, escorted by an Austrian force; and the spiritual and temporal power has been restored to him. The Emperor has also ordered, that Ancona shall be delivered up to him; as this, however, formed part of the Cisalpine republic, there is little prospect of his Holiness keeping it.

At Turin some French have been assassinated, not, as we are told, from political motives, but from the general disorganization which has taken place in that state. The country is also much infested with robbers. In some towns associations have been formed, and memorials prepared to the Grand Consul to request they may be associated with the Cisalpine republic. At Turin the tree of liberty has been formally planted, in presence of the commander in chief, General Massena; this, and the appointment of the celebrated jacobin Gen. Jordan to be administrator of Piedmont, evidently proves that the intention of the French government is to revolutionize this country.

SPAIN.—The torpid state in which this country remains, while every other part of Europe seems waiting or preparing for some important crisis, seems very extraordinary. Her fleet, which was with great difficulty fitted out, on account of the failure in remittances from South America, now lies unemployed, and indeed blocked up by the British squadron in Brest. The stoppage of returns of silver and other valuable commodities from America, must undoubtedly occasion great distress to her finances; and whether they can be supplied by means of paper circulation, remains yet to be proved. If the want of that treasure which she annually receives from the west, should prompt her people to industry, it will be one of the most fortunate circumstances which ever happened to Spain.

An idea has again prevailed, that Spain and France will jointly make an attack on Portugal. If such a plan is in agitation, undoubtedly the time to put it into activity is after the harvest, but the general opinion is, that France and Spain will be deterred from such attack, as, if successful, it would throw the fine colony of the Brazils, or at least its immense commerce, into the hands of the English.

FRANCE.—The armistice between the armies of France and the Emperor in Italy, has been followed, by another between the hostile armies on the Danube, and a very correct and extensive line of demarcation established. Whether this will lead to a peace on the continent, is very uncertain, as the time granted, which extends to thirteen days after notice shall be given by either party of their intention to break it, affords the house of Austria not only time to recruit her forces, to augment the army of the Danube, but also to raise another army to defend her frontiers, and time also to her ally, the King of Great Britain, to send forces to Italy to act with the Austrian and Neapolitan troops in that country.

It is confidently said, that the Grand Consul's hasty return to Paris was occasioned by a conspiracy which had been formed against him. In consequence of which many people have been taken up, and a report has been made on the subject; by which it appears, that the designs of the conspirators were to assassinate Bonaparte, proclaim the King, and give up Brest to the English. Whether there is any truth in this, or that it is only a trick of government to answer some purpose, remains to be known. One thing is certain, that the Grand Consul has lately thought proper to pay some respect to the party called Jacobin, by appointing one of their leaders, the celebrated General Jourdan, to be administrator of Piedmont. This clearly establishes our opinion, that no person whatever can rule France with ease or satisfaction without the assistance of that very powerful, very able, and much dreaded party.

The conduct of Bonaparte seems to point him out as a man who, like the famed general of old, knew how to conquer, but not how to make a good use of his conquests; for some of his measures of policy seem to counteract all he can hope from the success of his arms. These are, his indiscriminate permission to the emigrants to return; the permitting the importation of goods from England, and the granting an armistice to the Imperialists. By the first he grants free entry to a body of men, determined royalists, who will be constantly aiming to imbroid France in the interior; by the second, he permits the country to be stripped of her specie to enrich her enemy; and, by the third, he grants to a fallen foe sufficient time to breathe, to recruit his forces, and to receive money and assistance from his ally. The transporting several of the emigrants who had returned, and the repeal of the law allowing importation, shew that he has already seen the folly of the two first measures.

Every exertion is making to place the marine of France once more on a respectable footing, and many regulations have been made in that respect; but which show much more zeal than judgment.

DENMARK.—The wisdom and prudence of the administration of this country, has hitherto kept it out of the dreadful contest in which most of the other powers of Europe have been more or less involved. But now we fear her period of neutrality is at an end. About the first day of this month, a Danish frigate of forty-four guns, with some ships under her convoy, was fallen in with near Ostend by some of his Britannic Majesty's ships, commanded by Captain Baker, who hailed the frigate, and desired to know what the ships were under her convoy. Not receiving an answer which he thought satisfactory, the commodore declared he would send a boat on board, and was told by the Dane, that if he did, he would fire into her. The boat was lowered, the shot fired by the Dane, and an engagement ensued. The Dane struck, and was brought into the Downs with her convoy.

Whether this arose from misconduct in the Danish or English officers, or whether it was a concerted scheme to bring forward the great question respecting the armed neutrality, remains to be seen. It is certain it has occasioned much alarm both at St. James's and in the city of London, and that Lord Whitworth has been sent to Copenhagen to explain.

SWEDEN.—The conduct of Denmark, combined with the disposition of Sweden and the nations of the Emperor of Russia, all tend to confirm the alliance between the northern courts. The monarch of this country has not only visited Denmark, but has extended his tour to Hamburgh. A journey of a young enterprising prince, at such a period, cannot fail to afford matter for speculation. Meantime, the dispute between Sweden and this country still remains, and no step is taken to bring the appeal brought from the judgment of the court of Admiralty now before the Privy Council to a conclusion.

RUSSIA.—Although nothing public has occurred that can make a war between this country and Great Britain probable, yet it is certain that the English Admiralty have hesitated much with respect to the sailing of the Baltic convoy. It has been ordered to sail, then stopped, ordered to sail again, and these orders again countermanded; circumstances which tend to prove, that the ministry have great alarms from what has been passing in the north; and these fears must arise from Russia, for they most certainly could not be under any great alarms from Denmark or Sweden. The Emperor of Russia is said to have refused to admit the Swedish envoy to his presence; but this has caused no disagreeable consequences, as the King of Sweden immediately appointed another, who was received; an evident proof that the objection was only to the man. On the other hand, it appears that the Portuguese minister has been ordered to leave Petersburg.

GERMANY.—The ill success of the Emperor's arms has obliged him to give consent to an armistice for the empire, by the terms of which the French have possession of a most extensive country, the line of demarcations reaching from the borders of Italy to that line of neutrality guaranteed by the King of Prussia. The world are in anxious expectation to know if this will lead to a peace. It is singular, that three or four days after the Emperor's minister had concluded with Lord Minto a treaty of subsidy and agreement to carry on the war, he should have agreed to a suspension of arms; and the question that naturally arises is, Has he signed the armistice only to gain time; or, is he sincere in his treaty with the Grand Consul? Recent advices from France show that the French think him sincere.

One consequence of the armistice must be very unfavourable to the Consul, that is, the situation of the French army enables them to secure all the harvest of the finest part of Germany; and, in case of again having recourse to arms, will enable them to carry on hostilities with great advantage.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—On Monday, July 14th, the Executory Devise Bill was read a third time. After a short conversation between the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Burton, several clauses were added by way of order, and the bill passed. The Soup Bill was postponed for three months, on a motion of Mr. Mainwarring's, and is consequently lost for the session. Next day, in the House of Lords, evidence was heard against the London Flour Company's Bill; after which, Mr. Adam summed up the evidence in a masterly speech. In the House of Commons, a message was brought from the King, informing the House of his having concluded a subsidiary treaty with the Emperor of Germany, and requesting the House to concur with him in the same, and in furnishing the necessary supplies to make it good. Leave was given to bring in a bill to prohibit the exportation of rice, and also to bring in a bill to consolidate into one act all the provisions relative to inclosures.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, Lord Grenville moved an address to the King, on his message relative to the Emperor, which passed. In the Commons, Mr. Pitt said, that as the bills for uniting Great Britain and Ireland had passed, it would be proper to take measures to accommodate the United Parliament. He therefore moved for a committee to take the same into consideration. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then entered into a detail of the produce of the consolidated fund, and moved that the sum of 5,200,000*l.* be granted for the service of the year out of the said fund.

Friday the 18th, the House of Commons went into a committee of supply, when Mr. Pitt informed them, that the sums wanted by his Majesty would be 2,000,000*l.* for the Emperor; 500,000*l.* for the Elector of Bavaria; 545,000*l.* to pay the Russian troops; 400,000*l.* for additional subsidies, &c. to other powers, and 150,000*l.* advance to the Emperor to supply the magazines taken by the enemy.

Tuesday, July 22d. On the commitment of the bill for the better protection of his Majesty's person, the Lord Chancellor moved two amendments, which, after some opposition from Lord Stanhope, were accepted. The Executory Devise Bill having been returned from the House of Commons, with amendments, the Lord Chancellor said, that the alteration which had been made were to render the bill of more effect, and, therefore, moved that they be adopted. This was agreed to, and the bill passed. The Commons took into their consideration the complaint respecting the prison in Cold Bath Fields, when Sir Francis Burdett moved to go into a committee of the whole house, to examine evidence thereon; but Mr. Tierney, suggesting that the House had better petition his Majesty to direct an enquiry, Sir Francis withdrew his motion, and Mr. Tierney's was adopted.

Next day, in the House of Lords, Lord Grenville brought a message from his Majesty respecting the state of the House of Lords, informing them, that his Majesty had given directions to have the House enlarged, and to form a temporary place of accommodation for them in the Court of Requests. The London Flour Company's Bill stood for the order of the day; some witnesses were examined, counsel was heard, and the bill went through the committee. In the Commons, Mr. Jones made a motion for papers respecting the affairs of Egypt, which were negatived. Mr. Dundas laid before the House the state of the East India Company's affairs, commonly called the *East India budget*, when he exhibited the following statement:—

Result of the Estimates 1799-1800 collectively.

Total Revenues of the three Presidencies	-	£ 9,072,693
Total Charges	-	8,347,259
		<hr/>
Net estimated Revenue of the three Presidencies	-	725,434
Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c.	-	100,920
		<hr/>
	Remainder	624,514
Deducted from Interest on Debts	-	915,687
		<hr/>
Net deficiency from the territorial Revenues	-	291,175
Deducted from estimated amount Sales of Imports	-	624,727
		<hr/>
	Remainder	333,554
		<hr/>

is the amount estimated to be applicable in the year 1799-1800 to the purchase of Investments, payment of Commercial Charges, &c.

Debts in India.

Amount stated last year	-	£ 11,032,645
Amount this year	-	12,995,526
		<hr/>
	Increase	1,962,881
		<hr/>
Debts transferred in the year	-	274,516
		<hr/>

Debts bearing Interest.

Amount last year	-	8,933,648
Amount this year	-	10,190,528
		<hr/>
	Increase of Debt bearing Interest	1,256,880
		<hr/>

Amount of Interest payable by the Accounts of last year	£ 758,135
Ditto of Interest payable by the Accounts of this year	915,687

Increase of Interest payable annually	157,552
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Assets in India,

Consisting of Cash, Goods, Stores, &c. last year	9,922,903
Ditto by the present Statements	10,259,107

Increase of Assets	336,204
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Deduct Increase of Assets from Increase of Debts, the State of the Company's Affairs in India is worse by	1,626,677
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Home Accounts.

Aggregate Amount of Sales 1799-1800	10,160,610
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Less than last year	154,646
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Deficiency in Company's Goods alone	969,339
Excess in Private Trade Goods	707,021
Excess on Sale of Neutral Property	107,672
The Sales of the Company's Goods, estimated at	7,863,000
Actually amounted to	7,367,727

Less than estimated	495,273
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The Receipts on the Sales of the Company's Goods, estimated at	7,840,528
Actually amounted to	7,209,849

Less than estimated	630,679
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Charges and Profit on Private Trade, estimated at	120,000
Actual amount	202,969

More than estimated	82,969
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General Result.

The Balance was expected to be against the Company at the close of the year 1799-1800, to the amount of	565,988
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Whereas, notwithstanding the deficient Receipt from the Sale of Goods, and notwithstanding the aid afforded to India and China exceeded the estimate; by a small issue of bonds, by a less payment on Customs and Freights, and by the protraction of the intended payments to the Bank, the actual balance proved to be in favour	403,322
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Being better than estimated	969,310
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Thursday the 21st. The House of Lords passed the London Flour Company's Bill. In the House of Commons, a motion of Mr. Tierney's, that no sum of money should be remitted to the Emperor after he should have concluded a treaty with France, was negatived; 38 against 4. Next day the amendment made by the Lords to the London Flour Company's Bill were taken into consideration by the Commons, and agreed to.

July 25th. The commons passed three bills for raising 9,500,000l. by Exchequer bills.

The committee for improving the port of London, delivered in their report.

Monday, July 28. The general inclosure bill was, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, put off for three months. The House of Commons resumed the debate on certain financial resolutions laid on the table by Mr. Tierney, to which Mr. Pitt made some amendments, and they passed without a division. These resolutions being admitted by the Minister, may be presumed to be a pretty correct state of the finances of the country.

Thursday his majesty went to the House of Peers in state, gave his assent to the bills then ready, and after making the following speech, ordered the parliament to be prorogued to the 7th day of October next.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“In putting an end to this laborious Session of Parliament, I must express the just sense I entertain of the diligence and perseverance with which you have applied yourselves to the various objects of public concern which came under your deliberation. It is with peculiar satisfaction I congratulate you, on the success of the steps which you have taken for effecting an entire Union between my Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

“This great measure, on which my wishes have been long earnestly bent, I shall ever consider as the happiest event of my Reign; being persuaded that nothing could so effectually contribute to extend to my Irish subjects the full participation of the blessings derived from the British Constitution, and to establish, on the most solid foundation, the strength, prosperity, and power of the whole Empire.

“I have witnessed with great concern the severe pressure on my People, from the continued scarcity of the season; but I trust, that, under the blessing of Providence, there is now every reason to expect that the approaching harvest will afford a speedy and effectual relief.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

“I return you my particular thanks for the zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the various exigencies of the public service. I regret deeply the necessity of those repeated sacrifices on the part of my subjects: But they have been requisite for the preservation of our dearest interests, and it is a great consolation to observe, that, notwithstanding the continuance of unusual burthens, the Revenue, Commerce, and Resources of the Country have flourished beyond all former example, and are still in a state of progressive augmentation.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“The course of the Campaign upon the Continent has, by a sudden reverse, disappointed the sanguine hopes which the situation of affairs at its commencement appeared fully to justify, and has unhappily again exposed a considerable part of Europe to those calamities and dangers, from which it had recently been rescued by the brilliant success of my Allies.

“Much as these events are to be regretted, it will always be matter of just satisfaction to me to reflect, that in the course of this important contest, my efforts, and those of my Parliament, have been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of our own rights and interests, and for animating and supporting the exertions of other powers in defending the liberties of Europe.

“Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of war, your constancy and firmness have been productive of the most important and lasting advantages in the general situation of affairs; and the determination manifested in your recent declarations and conduct, must afford me the best means of promoting, in conjunction with my Allies, the general interests, and of providing, under every circumstance, for the honour of my Crown, for the happiness of my Subjects, and for the security and welfare of every part of the British Empire.”

Commercial Affairs.

THE following extract from the report of the committee appointed to consider of the coal trade, gives a general view of their proceedings, and of the causes which have tended to advance the price of coals.

“ Your committee judged it proper, in the first instance, to direct their attention to the manner in which the coal trade is carried on at Newcastle, from the earliest stage of the working of the pit, to the putting the coal on board the ships, and on this head, your committee have received much information from the examination of several intelligent persons, particularly Mr. Clayton, the town clerk of Newcastle, and Mr. Ismay and Mr. Martindale, who were deputed, by the coal owners in the North, to attend your committee.

“ The information required by your committee was to be obtained in distant places, and from persons of various descriptions: the inquiry, therefore, necessarily consumed much time, and although they have not been wanting in that attention which it was their duty to give to a subject of so much importance, and in which the Public is so much interested, yet there remain some circumstances which they wish to have more fully investigated; but apprehending that the Session of Parliament draws near its close, your committee think it right to report the evidence already taken, in order to enable the House to consider the several circumstances which, in the judgment of your committee, have chiefly operated, during the last few years, to enhance the price of coals in the London market. And these appears to be,

“ 1. The agreement among the coal owners in the North, called “ The Limitation of Vends;” by which each colliery on the Tyne is limited, so as not to exceed a certain quantity in each year. Those coal owners who are found to have shipped more coal than their stipulated quantities, being bound to make a certain allowance at the end of each year to those who have shipped less, and to conform to certain other regulations adopted by the coal owners on the river Wear :

“ 2. The detention of the ships at Newcastle, waiting for the best coals, sometimes a month or six weeks :

“ 3. The want of a market in London which would admit of a competition, perfectly free, in the purchase of coals :

“ 4. The circumstance of the coal buyer being, in many instances, owner both of ship and cargo; which (as appears by the evidence) leads to considerable abuse :

“ 5. The want of a sufficient number of meters, and of craft, for unloading the ships on their arrival in the river, and the occasional delays in procuring ballast on their return voyage :

“ 6. The practice of mixing the best coals with those of an inferior quality; and selling the whole so mixed as of the best kind : and,

“ 7. To frauds in the measurement, carriage, and delivery of coals.

“ Your committee considered it as a part of their duty, to turn their attention to the practicability of procuring a supply of inland coal to the metropolis, and the prices at which it might be obtained; and on this head your committee beg leave to refer to the evidence of Mr. Raby, Mr. Homer, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Sill.

“ After maturely considering all the information which your committee have been able to obtain on this important subject, they have come to the following resolutions :

“ RESOLVED,

“ That it is the opinion of this committee, That it is expedient that some Parliamentary regulations should be adopted with respect to the several points enumerated in their report.”

The following is an estimate of the number of persons to whom the commerce of the river Thames gives employment.

As masters, or in such situation as give them a degree of authority over the upper clerks, 10-250.

The clerks, journeymen, labourers, &c. 110-000.

The tonnage of vessels, and their numbers employed in the coal and coasting trade in 1798, were under 100 tons 5873

100 to 150 —	879
150 to 200 —	98
200 to 400 —	14
Total 6844 vessels	500,656 tons
Coasters 3289	749,813

10,133 vessels 1,250,469 tons

The number of ships employed in foreign trade to and from the river Thames, was

British 1649	making 397,096 tons
Foreign 1771	229,991

From Botany Bay we learn, that the whalers employed on that station have been extremely successful.

A ship is arrived from Greenland, which had been for some time beset on the ice and received so much damage, as to be obliged to return. They saw some other ships beset, but all except one got out. She brings no account of the success of the fishery, but only the crew of a vessel which was beset by the ice and lost.

Bar iron we are informed, is now smelted in Canada of a very good quality.

Rice, which was sold some days ago at 30s. to 33s. per cwt. has fallen from 20s. to 23s.

At a place called Conham, near Bristol, a new and very singular manufactory has been established. An advertisement appeared, offering to purchase horse flesh, if brought to the above place; on inquiry it has been found, that the purchaser intends to submit the flesh to that process which converts flesh into a kind of spermaceti, and we presume, he also intends to put it, when converted, to the same use.

The carriers and tanners of Macclesfield, have recommended certain persons, respectable housekeepers, as proper persons, to enforce an act lately passed, intitled an Act for the better preventing the damaging raw Hides, Skins, &c. It were to be wished, that similar steps were taken with respect to other manufactures; it would give some additional trouble to the trade, but would tend much to give credit to our manufactures in foreign parts.

The permission given to the merchants of France to import goods from Briton having been rescinded, they have applied to the grand consul to shew the difficulty they would have to encounter, if they were not permitted to export the goods they had ordered. The consul has therefore extended permission of importation to the 14th of September next.

Manufactures and Useful Arts.

MR. Fairbanks, master of the free school at Aldridge, there asserts, that good ale may be brewed without hops, or any substitute for the same. The process is the same as though hops were intended to be used. No difference is made with respect to boiling the wort, or working. The only difference, he says, is, that the yeast produced from the ale brewed without hops is not in such great quantity; the ale is much lighter in point of colour, and not so bitter; it will keep long and should not be tapped until two months after it is brewed.

It having been discovered that oxygenated muriatic acid would discharge ink, some shameful frauds have been practised by villians, who were instructed in that process. A French chemist has since found out that weak sulfurat of ammoniac, will restore the ink and writing to its original state.

One Thomas Spence, a blind man, has, it is said, produced the following curious invention.

A method to teach the blind figures.

A new method for the blind to make small cordage for clocks or fashes.

A tangible alphabet to teach the blind to read.

An universal tangible character.

The reverend Mr. Haggett of Durham, some time since announced, that he had discovered that flour kneaded with bran water instead of plain water gives a fifth more bread. The Agricultural Society of Paris caused this experiment to be tried, but completely failed; and Mr. Lefevre undertook to find the cause of this apparent increase. He concludes, that it must have arisen from the system of grinding in France being more economical than in England, and that in the latter country more flour is left among the bran, which led Mr. Haggett into this false conclusion.

An experiment has been made at Rouen, of a new invented diving machine called a *Batteau Poisson*, or ice boat: the machine sunk and rose seven or eight times; once it remained under water eight minutes. The descent into the inside of the machine is by means of a tunnel, and when those within it wish entirely to disappear, they let in this tunnel and sink under water without any communication with the air. Three persons were in the machine when these experiments were used.

They write from *Hamburgh*, that the quality of British goods imported there is so large, and the demand so small, that they are selling there cheaper than ever was known.

A select committee of the House of Commons has been for some time employed in investigating the state of the fish market, and they have made a report to the House of their proceedings, in which is much useful information. Among other things it appears, that the sale at *Billingsgate* is perfectly open and free; that fish is seldom or ever kept back from market. That the quantity of fish brought to *Billingsgate* might be greatly increased, if fishmongers were allowed to have salt duty free, without any restrictions. That a turbot fishery has been lately carried on with success in the *Frith of Forth*, which has caused a number of new vessels to be employed in the trade. That admitting foreign fishing vessels to the English market, would be the ruin of the English fishery, as an English fisherman sails at double the price of a foreign one: that the quantity of fish which arrive for sale is packed up publicly in the market. That an owner of fishing smacks offered to bring to market one thousand tons of fish annually more than he did, if he had salt duty free, and which could always be sold at 2d. per pound, and frequently at one penny.

The arrival of the fleet from the *Baltic* has given great satisfaction, as there was evidently danger of their being detained at *Elseneur*. To prevent this a cutter was dispatched to *Elseneur* by the admiralty to hasten their departure. On her arrival, the convoy got under sail, and happily arrived without molestation.

Agriculture.

Monthly Report of Agriculture, from the Midland Counties.

Dudley, August 1800.

NEVER was less detail necessary respecting agricultural affairs than for the present month. Abundant crops of all sorts of grain being *general*, what a person beholds in his own individual neighbourhood in any part of the kingdom, furnishes a faithful sample, an accurate criterion whereby to judge of every other. The poetic prediction which was inserted in our *Monthly Report* for May last, is now happily realized; and due returns of gratitude from those who sow and plant, we trust will be rendered to "Him who giveth the increase."

The truly seasonable and uncommon plenty of wheat, almost entirely stacked or gathered into barns, without a drop of rain to injure it, must, un-

avoidably occasion bread, "the staff of life," to be cheap and good; so that the poor, thank God! may now eat and be satisfied. Barley, oats, peas, and beans, having been equally favoured by the seasons, that gladdening and invigorating British beverage, "nut brown ale," will be so found and fine (particularly if the hop-gardens should also be favourable) that "the land of cyder" will have no cause to mourn its dearth of blushing fruits throughout its orchards.—To the abundant crops of barley, peas, &c. we also look with satisfaction for a plentiful supply of food to fatten that excellent substitute for pastures meat, the tenant of the sty;—a species of animal, that, within the last nine months, has been remarkably prolific. Should the long dry season* prevent the latter-maths and turnip-crops from coming to a head (consequently occasion beef, mutton, &c. to be dear) pork, being cheaply fed, must considerably remedy that evil. Nor, in our view of blessings, derived from a bountiful Providence, ought we to lose sight of what will largely administer to the comfort of those useful animals which till the ground, and labour for our ease and accommodation. These, the late fine crops of hay, and the more recent ones of oats and beans, will enable to go through the daily (and of many of them we may also say their *nightly*) toil with less difficulty and fatigue.

Cambridge.

The uncommon fine harvest weather, has caused all the early grain in every part of the kingdom, to be harvested in fine condition; and through the long dry and late hot weather, more corn has been carried than ever remembered at so early a period; but the present rains must prevent any more from being carried in good condition, for several days. And farmers should cautiously avoid carrying grain after rain, before it is completely dry again; because, every bad harvest there is generally four times as much grain spoiled through being carried too soon after rain, as is destroyed by being kept in the field too long.

The new wheats that come to market, except such as grew on strong loamy soils, are plump and very dry; but such as were propagated on light soils, are rather lean and light.

The new rye, barley, and oats, are in general plump and good, and yield tolerable well; except on the burning soils, or such as were injured by rain at spring.

The crops of coleseed, rape, and mustard, prove rather good; and such as have been threshed yield tolerable well.

The potatoes are at present rather small, but very plentiful, and such as were planted late, are likely to derive great advantage from the present rains.

The rains have already amazingly improved the early young plants of turnips, and coleseed, and such as are now just coming up, will most likely be very good crops; and where the early crops have failed, in patches, such spots should be sown over again. The rains are also favourable, for sowing stubbles with turnips and coleseed.

The hops are unpromising, consequently, the prices are likely to be but little lower at present.

An agricultural society is now establishing in the county of Cumberland. They held their first meeting early in August, when some names of the highest respectability in the county were enrolled in the list. The plan, if properly pursued, will be of the highest benefit.

The Hereford agricultural society, early in this month distributed their prizes. They gave a silver goblet of five guineas value, to the person who produced the best bull,—a like goblet to the person who produced the best yearling bull,—a like goblet to the person who produced the best heifer,—a like goblet to the person who produced the best ram,—a piece of plate, in value three guineas, to him who produced the second best,—a goblet of five

* Throughout the Midland counties, little or no rain fell between the 5th of June and 20th of August.

guineas value, to him who produced the best calf,—three guineas to him who produced the second best, and five guineas for the best boar.

Notwithstanding the fine prospect of harvest which we have in England, we are much concerned to state, that, in the highlands of Scotland the prospect is not so consoling; for want of rain, the crops are entirely burnt up. At present the scarcity in some places is dreadful; at Perth and Dundee, bad oatmeal has been sold at 3s. and bad barley meal at 2s. per peck. Their stock was almost exhausted.

In England, however, our views are much more consoling. In London, the price has been falling every market day, until Wednesday the 13th. of August, when, on a report that the king of Prussia had laid a duty on the exportation of wheat equal to a prohibition, the price rose suddenly 15s. per quarter. At Denmark they declare there is a great scarcity, and the seizure of Danish ships will of course prevent any others from venturing into our ports.

At Wincanton in Somersetshire, the quatern loaf which on the Thursday was at 1s. 6d. on Friday was sold at 11½d. and on Saturday at 9½d.

Many farmers are said to have lost 800l. each, by withholding their corn until the fair.

Two cautions we cannot avoid impressing on our agricultural correspondents; one respecting their horses, that they should not be driven or rode too fast in hot weather. Several fine horses having died in the late hot weather by over hasty travelling. The other is, to caution their servants not to ride on the shafts of a cart, the newspaper of the month, afford no less than two instances of accidents happening by that practice.

The following prices of corn, &c. has been, in the week in which the corn fell, selected by a correspondent with great care from the provincial returns for times, August 18.

At Landsdowne fair, near Bath, on Monday, August 11th, there was an immense number of people; cheese was scarce and sold high. The show of horses was not large, and few of them brought a high price. The cattle were in general in good order and sold well.

An ingenious mechanic of Dudley, has invented a domestic mill to grind and dress corn; which is likely to furnish a *Desideratum* to private families, that has been long wanted:—the construction is simple, and the price cheap. A further account of this useful discovery will be given in a future number, when it has stood the test of experience.

Mr. Chartres of Drum lane, in the parish of Balmaghie, in Scotland, has a field of most excellent rice which was nearly ready to cut. This is, we believe, the first instance of grain being cultivated with success in this island.

Extract of a letter from Exeter. The price of wheat continued at 16s. per bushel, Winchester measure, for three weeks previous to last Friday, although great quantities of corn were brought to market; and it was proved, the millars and bakers had large stocks on hand, the mayor resolved to interfere and effect the reduction of the price of bread. The bakers refused on Saturday to bake, and scarcely a loaf was to be had on Sunday, but this day (Monday 18th) a meeting has been convened, and, by the vigilance and perseverance of the mayor and magistrates, bread has been lowered six affizes.

In some part of Surry, turnips have already been sown on the ground which produced wheat: The turnips and vegetation in general, has been much benefited by the late rains.

The hop plantations in general, have also been much benefitted thereby; in Kent and Sussex, some weak plants, which, a week ago were expected wholly to fall, and the strong ground having survived the vermin, will probably yield 4 or 5 cwt. an acre.

The agricultural society of the county of Sussex, met at Lewis, on Monday the 11th. of August, where a large body of nobility and gentry were assembled. The Duke of Bedford was umpire to decide the prizes for the best

breed of sheep and rams, and lord Somerset for that of bulls, oxen, and heifers. The improvements in every branch of agriculture were allowed to be highly honourable to the farmers of the county.

The sale of rams at Mr. Peachey's at North Leach were very brisk, the number sold was fifty, many of the sheer hogs went off at 14 to 20 guineas, the aged sheep considerably higher. The same day were killed, for a wager, two we her sheer hogs or yearling sheep; the net weight of the carcase of the leanest, with the head, was 124 cwt. of the other 117 cwt.—The former was bred by Mr. Palpey of Aldworth, the latter by Mr. Rogers near Marsha Leach.

At Alresford fair in Hants, there was between 5 or 600 ewes, and from 1000 to 2000 lambs, and a good shew of rams, particularly the South down breed. The sale was dull, the best lambs 16s. to 19s. per head, and some as low as 10s; rams from 5 guineas to 8 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas; ewes, few sold, and those at a low price.

Bretford fair near Salisbury, was held on Tuesday August 12th, when at least 15,000 sheep were shewn for sale. The price of wethers were from 18s. to 23s; ewes 14s. to 22s; lambs 20s. to 27s. The average price of sheep may be reckoned at 6s. under last year's prices. The flock-masters had, however, a better sale than they expected, sheep in good condition going off easily. There were a number of inferior horses, but few buyers, and what sold went at a low price.

At Exeter fair on the same day, Cattle was offered thirty per cent lower than the three weeks before.

An insect of the cochineal kind has lately appeared, it settles on the apple trees chiefly. It appears like a white mould, and it rather leaves a purple stain. One ounce of flour of brimstone, mixed with a quart of sweet oil rubbed in them, removes them effectually.

Natural Phenomena.

A PARROT belonging to Mr. Jebout of Salisbury, and which has been in his possession some years, has lately laid two eggs. A circumstance which attracts the attention of the curious.

Two singular, and apparently contradictory facts, have been observed to occur in natural history respecting bees and wasps, (owing to the late unusual dry weather). Of wasps, scarcely any have been seen; bees, on the contrary have thriven unusually, and made such a quantity of honey, in so short a space of time, as to pass all human conception.

In the department of Var, the late county of Nice in France, in the course of last June, some parts of the southern declivity of a mountain had been observed to sink. The ground opened in clefts and sensibly fell in. The upper parts soon felt the effects of this, and by the parallel sinking of the ground, the mountain appeared like an amphitheatre. At last, when the weather was calm and the sky serene, the top of the mountain suddenly gave way, with a noise like thunder. The ground shaken, rolled down like a torrent of lava, and was stopped only by a hill at the foot of the mountain.

The quantity of ground displaced, is estimated at 20,000 acres of cubical measurement, it filled up a whole valley, buried several houses, and covered the tops of the highest trees for a quarter of a league square.

The moors in Derbyshire, about six miles from Sheffield, have been for some time past on fire, and the flames are stated to have spread to an alarming extent. In some parts, the fire has spread several feet into the peat moss, and the vapours for many miles round has become extremely offensive.

At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of June, a stormy cloud was seen at the extremity of the village of Quintana, in the province of Burgoin, in Spain, towards the North, and a very thick fog which seemed to proceed from the adjacent mountains having joined it in a very gross column, they

formed together a very fantastic figure, with arms, feet, and a long tail. The resemblance of a very large serpent, of a sky blue colour, was soon after plainly discerned as proceeding from the junction of the cloud and fog which extended itself so far as to touch the earth. It emitted from time to time torrents of fire of a dark red colour, and at length separated itself from the cloud in the direction of the village, with frequent eruptions of flames and sparks of fire. The inhabitants were very much terrified, but a violent gale from the North separated it in the Southern extremity, while the greater part advanced within 400 paces of the village.

It was seen to tear up in its passage several large stones and trees. In particular, a very large oak was first stripped of its leaves, and afterwards torn up by the roots. It destroyed all the cherry and apple-trees in its way, and burnt up the ground over which it passed for more than sixty paces. This singular phenomenon continued its depredations for about twenty-five minutes, and then again joined the cloud out of which it came. The damage which it did to the vineyards is very considerable.

Fine Arts, Science and Literature.

Saxon Architecture.— IN the Medico Laurentian library at Florence, is a Syriac manuscript of the Evangelists, written A. D. 586, full of pictures and miniatures. One of them shews a Virgin Mary under a ciborium, supported by four pillars, which are ornamented with chevrons, lozenges and eggs. The other plates give characteristic ornaments of the Saxon style of architecture, as nebules, lozenges, quartrefoils, chevrons, flowers, fruits, birds, &c. So early an instance as to date, and so authentic, it is presumed, has not before been produced. What has been observed in the churches of Tours and Hexham, being rather probable conjecture.

The alterations in the House of Commons preparatory to the meeting of the Parliament, are begun. The oak wainscoting on each side has been removed, and affords a good view of the venerable walls of what was St. Stephen's Chapel. The gothic pillars, the scroll work, and the carvings are generally in good preservation. The painting having been protected from the air for so many centuries, are fresh and vivid. Behind the Speaker's chair, on the left hand, is a virgin and child, with Joseph, in fresco. Adjoining, is a man and woman standing in a disconsolate attitude, the drapery before the woman is decorated with peacocks' feathers highly finished, and in which are green and gold, as lively as just laid on. The cornices are gilt, richly decorated, and in high preservation. On the opposite side are several figures in complete armour, with inscriptions under them, mostly illegible. Under two, however, are to be distinguished the names of *Eusace* and *Mercur* in black letter characters. The whole of the chapel appears to have been finished in the same style as Henry VIIIth's chapel.

Governor Hunter continues indefatigable in his exertions for the improvement of the Settlement of Botany Bay. He is now building a large stone church at Sydney Cove, and a stone gaol, both of which have been destroyed by fire, as well as the school house.

A conjecture arose in Governor Hunter's mind, that the land called Van Dieman's Land, was not a part of the coast of New Holland, but that it was probably a group of islands separated from its southern extremity by a strait; and, being desirous of ascertaining the fact, he fitted out a two-decked boat, of fifteen tons burthen, built at Norfolk Island, and sent her to the Southward, under the direction of the second lieutenant and surgeon of the *Reliance* man of war. They passed through a wide and extensive strait, and completely circumnavigated Van Dieman's Land, entered two rivers in it, and went many miles up with their little sloop. The South extremity of this

country lies in latitude 39. 00. exactly, and the strait is, in some places, more than a degree and a half wide, but studded with a few scattered steep islands. A chart of this discovery is just published.

Besides the discovery of excellent coal in many places in the country, considerable quantities of salt have been found in the interior, between 60 and 70 miles from Sydney, in the S. W. quarter.

Mr. Durand a celebrated architect, and Professor of Architecture at the Polytechnic School at Paris, and Mr. Le Grand, architect to the public works, have published a collection and parallel of the edifice of all kinds, ancient and modern, remarkable for their beauty; and all designed on the same scale.

An urn has been found, digging for a canal near Vienna, in which were upwards of two hundred coins of the emperors Vespasian, Nero, and Trajan.

The French have got a great literary curiosity at Munich, an epistle from Pope Clement the first, written by himself in a singular character, and said to be addressed to St. James. The Elector, we are told, refused 3000l. for it.

Dr. Jenner has had the happiness to introduce a practice into this country, which may in the end, totally eradicate the small pox, that is, the vaccine inoculation. A friend of the Doctor's, Dr. Marshall, is gone to Naples, to introduce the practice there, and Dr. Woodville is on his journey to Paris on the same business. The Duke of York has directed the practice to be introduced into the military hospitals.

Mr. Leslie has made many experiments on the absorbent powers of earths. He proceeds thus: the earth or strong matter is pounded and dried, and then, by means of an instrument, of his own invention, he determines the absorbent power, the result of which, he found invariably the same.

Freestone	—	—	37
Fine sea sand	—	—	40
Marble	—	—	47
Common clay	—	—	68
Sea sand lately cultivated	—	—	72
Bog earth	—	—	77
Rotten whinsone	—	—	78
Garden mould	—	—	80

A fine naval pillar has been erected on Kynen, a hill in Monmouthshire, to commemorate our naval victories. The Duke of Beaufort, whose seat is in the neighbourhood, has been at the expence of making a road to the spot, for the convenience of the county.

Morals and Manners.

THERE are certain men in the world who think they have a privilege of abusing all mankind, but are extremely sore if any attack is made on themselves. This is the case with the celebrated Dr. Walcot, commonly known by the name of Peter Pindar, and Giffard, the well known author of the Baviad. A paper war had existed for some time between these two geniuses, till Monday August 20, when Dr. Walcot went to the shop of Wright the bookseller, and began an attack with a cane on Giffard, who, assisted by the people of the shop, broke Peter's head, and drove him into the street. In consequence of which, each party has published their account of this transaction, and the public have only to lament, that the battle did not take place in the street, where they might have fought it out, and where, which ever party had beat, justice would have been sure to have had *half* its due. The general characters of these two heroes is so much alike, that it is quite indifferent to the town who got the better, only that G. has been said to have brought against Peter, a charge too infamous to be born by any man, and if

not made good, ought to shut the door of society against the man who is base enough to bring it.

From the country, we hear of persons being charged with forestalling and regrating in various parts; a man of North Petherton, and another at Bridgewater in Somersetshire, are bound over to appear at the next sessions. Some fruiterers and market gardeners have also been taken up, and held to bail for the same offence. This we are happy to hear, as some spirited prosecutions of these pests to society, must be of service.

But on the other hand, we hear the disagreeable news, that many farmers have been insulted and driven from the markets, for refusing to sell their corn at the reduced prices.

The Bishops, we are informed, have determined to enforce the residence of their clergy, and in this they certainly act right, but it is very singular, the propriety of such a conduct, had not struck them, until a common informer had prosecuted several, for non-residence.

The folly of playing with fire arms and edged weapons, has been often apparent, yet grown persons still persist in it. A few days ago, one Cooke of Wootton Underedge, shot his wife with a musket; he did not know to be charged.

Instances of despair in young women, who have been seduced, often occur; one of these unhappy females, followed her seducer to Mortlake, where being ill treated by the brute, she drowned herself.

Reports of Law Cases.

AT the Surrey Assizes, an indictment was preferred, and tried against W. Jolliffe, Esq. M. P. for building a wall too near the road leading from Croydon to Reygate. Jury found defendant guilty.

At the same assizes, the Duke of Norfolk, *v.* Saunders, for the recovery of 44l. 10s. for sheep, purchased by defendant, as agent to Mrs. Dove, who became insolvent. Verdict for defendant.

At the assizes for Hampshire, an action was brought against a magistrate for false imprisonment, by a pauper of the parish of Droxford. The man had a wife and six children, and went to the vestry, to apply to the parish officers for relief. The parochial tyrant quarrelled with the poor man, and took him before a magistrate, who sent him to prison for seven days. Lord Eldon, on hearing the evidence, gave his charge to the jury, who gave a verdict for the plaintiff, for fifty pounds, to the satisfaction of all present.

At Gloucester assizes, an action was brought by a Miss Jones, against a Mr. Ward, for breach of a promise of marriage, and a verdict was given for 1000l. The lady, with great spirit, presented it to the Gloucester infirmary. A good example to those gentlemen who recover large sums in actions of *crim con*, which most of those men of *nice honour*, generally put in their pockets.

At a neighbouring assize, an action was brought by a Mr. Hatch, against his builder, for putting wood infected with the dry rot, into a house that was built for him, and a verdict given of 1000l. damages.

At Hereford assizes, an action was tried between the Rev. — Roberts, vicar of Muchmemel, and Mr. Walwyn, respecting the tythe of coppice wood, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff, establishing the right of the clergy to such tythe.

At Cambridge assizes, a Mr. Wing was tried for removing a bridge over a water course, and was found guilty.

A suit was determined the last sitting in the Exchequer, carried on by the Solicitor of Excise, against an auctioneer, for not delivering in a proper catalogue. He had inserted *undry lots of various kinds*, which was deemed by the Judge, not to be a proper return; and a verdict given for the penalty accordingly.

BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

Announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of August, 1800.

BANKRUPTCIES.

- ATKINSON, R. Kington upon Hull, merchant. [Jackson, Hull, Lyon and Co. Bedford Row.]
 Atkinson, W. Leonard Street, Middlesex, chair maker. [Kibblerwaite, Gray's Inn Place.]
 Atkey, J. James Street, Grovesnor square. [Dodd, Warwick Street.]
 Barnett, E. and R. Oliver, Manchester, linen drapers. [Jones, Manchester.]
 Barnes, J. J. Canterbury, corn chandler. [Mount, Canterbury.]
 Bowen, P. Bristol, baker. [Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn.]
 Balley, I. and R. Love lane, Eastcheap, porter merchants. [Warren and Co. Mark lane.]
 Burnard, G. jun. Manchester, coachmaker. [Paynter, Manchester.]
 Bacon, J. potter, Fulham. [Maddocks and Co. Lincoln's Inn.]
 Croffill, T. Cateaton Street, warehouseman. [Keirman, Gray's Inn.]
 Crees, J. Plymouth Dock, dealer. [Parham, Plymouth Dock.]
 Crichton, J. Bethnal Green, silk weaver. [Willet and Co. Finlbury.]
 Cox, D. ten and jun. Mark lane, brandy merchants. [Rooke, Coleman Street.]
 Coles, J. jun. Pentonville, brandy merchant. [Hervey and Co. Lincoln's Inn.]
 Dearlove, G. North Street, Westminster, dealer. [Smith, Hatton Street.]
 Deuham, J. Falmouth, surgeon. [Trefidden, Falmouth, Keardon, No. 2. Corbett court, Gracechurch Street.]
 Elkin, W. Oxford Street, bookfeller. [Walkin, Lower Seymour Street.]
 Fulward, J. Barbican, pawnbroker. [Finnes, Tavistock Street.]
 Gerrard, J. Cannon Street, corn factor. [Parkther and Co. London Street, Fenchurch Street.]
 Gates, R. Saffron Hill, baker. [Collins and Co. Spital Square.]
 Hatthaway, J. Market Square, Bloombury, coal merchant. [Piners, Charles Street, Cavendish Square.]
 Jones, A. King's Lynn, silversmith. [Waller and Ainsley, Finlbury Square.]
 Knott, T. Lombard Street, bookfeller. [Eaton, Birchin Lane.]
 Langdale, T. Mindale, Yorkshire, merchant. [Raifbeck Stockton, and Co. Burr Street, London.]
 McLean, C. Cloth fair, woollen draper. [Rooke, Armourers hall, Coleman Street.]
 Nelms, J. Preston, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer. [Miller, Preston, Barrett, Temple.]
 Owens, D. Chester, Chemist. [Humphreys, Chester.]
 Pearson, W. Sunderland, Painter. [Dizon, Soho.]
 Rain, J. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, flour merchant. [Downey, Sunderland.]
 Rex, E. Whitechapel, widow. [Parkther, London Street.]
 Robinson, R. and A. Mills, Pall Mall, performers. [Haaes, St. Mary Axe.]
 Sedgwick, M. Darlington, grocer. [Wild, Warwick Court, Newgate Street.]
 Sykes, S. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and A. Hide, Ashton Under Line, bankers. [Stevenson, Holmepark, Batty, Chancery Lane.]
 Senior, R. Pontefract, Yorkshire, miller. [Tottle, Pontefract, Lambert, Hatton Street.]
 Twemlow, J. Stockport, hat maker. [Lingard and Co. Stockport.]
 Telfordell, W. Farraly, Cumberland, carrier. [Saul, Carlisle, Clennel, Staples Inn.]
 Turnbull, T. Broad Street buildings, merchant. [Walton, Girdler's hall.]
 White, M. W. Sunderland, wine merchant. [Thomson, Bishop's Wearmouth.]
 Woodward, T. Barnard castle, Durham, spirit merchant. [Rountree and Co. Stockton, Glynes and Co. Burr Street, London.]
 Willson, W. Red Lion Street, victualler. [Holloway Chancery Lane.]
 Watkins, C. Monmouth, breeches maker. [Stokes, Monmouth, Pain and Co. Lincoln's Inn.]

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Anderton, R. Birmingham, cutler, August 26.
 Anitee, J. Devizes, clothier, August 20.
 Aultin, W. Shifnal, Salop, miller, August 25.
 Alder, C. South Molton Street, taylor, September 6.
 Atkinson, J. Cockermouth, carrier, September 9.
 Aultin, W. Shifnal, Salop, miller, September 15.
 Baily, T. Sunderland, money scrivener, August 20.
 Burt, E. Peak, grocer, September 9.
 Blake, M. Frackford Somersetshire, clothier, August 2.
 Berner, J. and J. Naden, Stockport, cotton spinners, September 17.
 Bunter, M. Penryn, Cornwall, September 20.
 Buttivant, J. and W. White, Norwich, manufacturers, September 20.
 Clapect, W. Blandford, dealer, September 3.
 Comer, W. Bristol, butter merchant, August 25.
 Cullen, M. Liverpool, merchant, September 4.
 Dally, C. Market Harborough, victualler, September 15.
 Evans, G. Leominster, hop merchant, August 29.
 Falconer, E. Bishopgate Street, grocer, September 20.
 Gale, B. Birmingham, mercer, August 22.
 Goodrich, L. Leicester, hofier, September 6.
 Higgins, T. Throgmorton Street, merchant, August 16.
 Horiock, J. W. W. Anderfon, and C. Jones, Bath, bankers, August 26.
 Howe, E. Crutched Friars, merchant, September 6.
 Herle, J. Bolton, brewer, September 4.
 Holland, R. Leadenhall Street, wine merchant, Septem 20.
 Johnson, H. Purley, Berkshire, merchant, August 16.
 Kenyon, J. and J. Bainer, Liverpool, soap boilers, September 3.
 Kenyon, J. Liverpool, merchant, September 1.
 Lancaster, J. Blackburn, physician, September 5.
 Lowe, C. jun. Boston, miller, September 4.
 Latham, J. W. Hough, Cheshire, corn factor, September 6.
 Lee, I. R. Tonnetts, Devonshire, merchant, September 8.
 Macferlane, J. Mark Lane, merchant, August 16.
 Mathewman, G. Tadcaster, innkeeper, September 3.
 Morris, D. Hollowell, Lancashire, cotton spinner, September 6.
 Maion, M. jun. Huddersfield, wool stapler, September 1.
 Phillips, J. Addle Street, money scrivener, September 9.
 Raffbrook, S. Stratford St. Mary, dealer, August 26.
 Ruffa, T. Portsmouth, carrier, August 29.
 Staples, E. C. Shaw, M. W. Staples, and H. Guy, of Cornhill, Bankers, August 23.
 Smirk, C. Greenwich, boat builder, September 2.
 Sweatman, W. Bristol, linen draper, September 10.
 Upton, W. and G. Sheffield, cutler, September 2.
 Wilson, W. Nine Elms, Surrey, leather dresser, August 25.
 Wood, L. Great Bolton, manufacturer, September 5.
 Wells, W. Kenton, Lincolnshire, shop keeper, September 4.
 Williams, W. Bathy, Yorkshire, wool stapler, August 25.
 Walford, T. Manchester, muslin manufacturer, September 9.
 Wilson, R. Colchester Street, merchant, October 18.
 Wrey, R. and Wharton, Manchester, manufacturers, August 16.
 Watton, T. Oxford Street, linen draper, September 6.
 Woodward, T. Barnard castle, Durham, August 30.
 Young, C. Dover, coach master, September 9.

MARK-LANE, Monday, Aug. 4.

IN consequence of the good supply, and near approach of harvest, Wheat has fallen 20s. per quarter since last Monday; Oats 12s; and boiling Pease 20s. Barley and Malt scarce saleable at very reduced prices.

Hog Pease and Beans are also very much down, and hardly any sale for them.

Flour has also fallen 15s per sack since Monday last.

From this general reduction, our readers may form a judgment of the state of the market, which is highly favourable to the public; so much so, that we shall not otherwise quote prices, expecting next week to have them more settled for an accurate report.

This day's price of Flour is as under:

Fine Flour, per sack,	75s to 80s	Fine Pollard	20s to 25s
Seconds	70s to 77s	Common	10s to 12s to 13s
Thirds	65s to 72s	Horfe Pollard unsaleable	
Middle, per quarter, unsaleable		Bran about 7s	

MARK-LANE, Monday, Aug. 11.

We presume the prices which we this day have the pleasure of presenting to our readers will prove most gratifying to them, and to the Public at large.

The highest price of Wheat, was 85s per quarter; and Fine Flour, from 65s to 70s per sack.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	—	58s to 68s to 75s	Hog Pease	—	28s to 40s
Fine	—	78s to 80s	Fine	—	42s
Very fine	—	80s	Boilers	—	46s to 48s
Rye	—	—	Suffolks	—	50s
Fine	—	—	Ditto Pearl Pease	—	52s
Stained Barley	—	—	Small Beans	—	34s to 42s to 46s
Ditto	—	—	Ticks	—	25s to 30s
Fine	—	—	Fine hard	—	32s to 38s to 40s
Superfine	—	39s	Kiln Dried	—	—
Malt	—	—	Oats	—	14s to 18s
Fine	—	—	Fine	—	22s to 24s
Superfine	—	76s	Polands	—	23s to 27s

Monday, August 18.

Although many arrivals of foreign Wheat took in the course of the last week, yet, as it cannot be used with advantage to the public, without a proportion of the English growth, with which as yet, we are but scantily supplied; we are under the necessity of stating an advance in price.

Other articles remain much as per last, excepting Oats and Beans, for which the demand was considerable, and the price of those of fine quality have advanced; yet from the abundance of the growth, and the peculiar fineness of the quality, we have good reason for supposing these articles will decline.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	—	65s to 85s	Hog Pease	—	28s to 40s
Fine	—	90s to 98s	Fine	—	42s
Very fine]	—	100s	Boilers	—	46s to 48s
English	—	96s, 100s to 105s	Suffolks	—	50s
Rye	—	—	Ditto Pearl Pease	—	52s to —
Fine	—	—	Small Beans	—	36s to 46s to 48s
Stained Barley	—	—	Ticks	—	30s to 40s
Ditto	—	—	Fine hard	—	42s to 45s
Fine	—	—	Kiln Dried	—	—
Superfine	—	39s	Oats	—	16s to 20s
Malt	—	—	Fine	—	22s to 26s
Fine	—	—	Polands	—	— to 24s to 31s
Superfine	—	76s			

Monday, Aug. 25.

We again have to state a very short supply of English Wheat, which, as well as foreign samples, have again advanced. Beans and Pease, of a good quality, were also scarce and dearer; as were also the superior descriptions of Oats. Fine Flour has advanced from 3s. to 5s. per Sack.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	—	86s to 100s	Fine	—	40s to 43s
Fine	—	105s to 118s	Boilers	—	48s to 52s
Very Fine	—	118s	Suffolks	—	52s to 56s
Stained Barley	—	35s to 40s	Ditto Pearl Pease	—	58s
Ditto	—	42s to 44s	Small Beans	—	50s to 63
Fine	—	46s	Ticks	—	42s to 48.
Superfine	—	48s to 49s	Fine hard	—	46s to 54s
Malt	—	55s to 66s	Kiln dried	—	no sale
Fine	—	68s to 75s	Oats	—	18s to 24.
Superfine	—	78s	Fine	—	28s to 30.
Hog Pease	—	28s 36s to 40s	Polands	—	26s to 32s

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Last week, July.) 153

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from the 14th July to 19th July inclusive.
Total 9,084 Quarters—Average 120s 9½d.—5½d. higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from July 12th, to July 18th, inclusive.
Total 7,518 Sacks—Average 109s 10¼d.—¼ lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf 1s 6¼d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 19,824 qrs.—Rye 1,840 qrs.—Hops 3,360lb.—Barley 762 qrs.
Oats 10,955 qrs.—Beans 130 qrs.

Price of Hops.

Bags		Pockets	
Kent	— 12l to 14l	Kent	— 12l 12s to 15l 15s
Suffex	— 12l to 13l 13s	Suffex	— 12l to 15l
Essex	— 12l to 14l	Farnham	— 12l to 16l

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 90s	Cinque Foil, ditto	
White Clover, ditto	40s to 90s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	12s to 14s
Trefoil ditto	4s to 30s	Brown, ditto do.	12s to 16s
Turnip, (per bushel)	16s to 22s	Canary Seed do.	12s to 14s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	10s to 30s	Rape-seed, (per last)	40l to 44s

Smithfield. Monday, July 28. (To sink the offal,—per stone of 8lb.)

Beef	— 3s 8d to 5s od	Veal	— 4s 6d to 6s od
Mutton	— 4s od to 5s od	Pork	— 4s 8d to 5s 4d
		Lamb	4s od to 6s od.

Head of cattle this day)—Beast about 2,000.—Sheep 11,500—and Lambs 2,500.

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	22d to 23d	Calf Skins. 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	26d to 29d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb.	23d to 24d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb. do.	26d to 29d
Merchants Backs	22d to 22½d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	21d to 26d
Dressing Hides	18d to 19d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	70s to 80s p. doz.
Fine Coach Hides	19d to 21d	Large do.	140s to 160s do.
Crop Hides for cutting	20d to 21½d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	18d to 19d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

Price of Bark, per Load, 18l. to 18l. 10s.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	— 3s 7½d	Russia ditto (Soap)	— 61s
Clare Market	— 3s 7½d	Melting Stuff	— 59s
Whitechapel Market	— 3s 6d	Ditto rough	— 36s
Per stone of 8lb—Average	3s 7d	Graves	— 14s
Town Tallow	— 62s 6d	Good Dregs	— 11s
Russia ditto (Candles)	62s	Yellow Soap 72s—Mottled Sos—Curd	84s

<i>Newbury, July 24.</i>	<i>Reading, July 25.</i>	<i>Henley, July 23.</i>
Wheat 42s to 120s	Wheat 70s to 105s	Wheat 80s to 130s
Barley 40s to 46s	Barley 40s to 50s	Barley 40s to 57s
Oats 33s to 53s	Oats 35s to 54s	Oats 41s to 56s
Bean 56s to 71s	Beans 54s to 78s	Beans 58s to 79s
	Pease —s to —s	Pease — to —

<i>Salisbury, July 21.</i>	<i>Devizes, July 24.</i>	<i>Warminster, July 26.</i>
Wheat 100s to 124s	Wheat 60s to 120s	Wheat 86s to 112s
Barley 42s to 56s	Barley 52s to 70s	Barley 34s to 46s
Beans 68s to 88s	Oats 46s to 56s	Oats 30s to 42s
Oats 38s to 50s	Beans 82s to 102s	Beans 60. to 80s

<i>Northampton, July 26.</i>		
Wheat 96s to 124s	Barley 30s to 76s	Beans 70s to 96s
Rye 72s to 82s	Oats 20s to 48s	

154 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c.* (First week, Aug.)

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 23d July, to 26th July inclusive.
 Total 5,704 Quarters—Average 117s $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—3s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d lower than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from July 19th to July 25th inclusive.
 Total 9,189 Sacks.—Average 105s $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—4s 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf 1s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Against the Baker 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 16,516 qrs.—Rye 300 qrs.—Flour 2,368 cwt.—Barley 1,237 qrs.
 —Oats 10,400 qrs.

Price of Hops.

	Bags		Pockets
Kent	12l 12s to 14l 6s	Kent	12l — to 16l 8s
Suffex	12l to 14l	Suffex	13l to 16l
Essex	12l to 13l 5s	Essex	13l to 16l

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 105s	Cinque Foil, ditto	20s to 30s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 100s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	12s to 14s
Trefoil, ditto	5s to 30s	Brown, ditto do.	12s to 15s
Turnip, (per bushel)	18s to 24s	Canary Seed, do.	12s to 14s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	16s to 23s	Rape Seed, (per last)	40l to 45s

Meat. Smithfield. Monday Aug. 4th. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)

Beef	3s 6d to 4s 8d	Veal	4s od to 5s 6d
Mutton	4s od to 4s 8d	Pork	4s 8d to 5s 4d
Lambs 4s od to 5s 6d.			

Head of Cattle this day) —Beast about 1,300—Sheep 8,000—and Lambs 4,000.

Raw Hides.

Hides (per stone)	3s 2d to —	Heavy calf	10s 6d each
Middling	—	Light Calf	— 7d lb
Ordinary	—		
Sheep Skins 15d—Lamb Skins 1s 8d to 3s 9d			

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	22d to 23d	Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	26d to 29d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb	23d to 24d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb. do.	26d to 29d
Merchants Backs	22d to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	21d to 26d
Dressing Hides	18d to 19d	Sm. Seals (Greenland) 70s to 80s p. doz.	
Fine Coach Hides	19d to 21d	Large ditto	140s to 160s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	20d to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	18d to 19d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

Price of Bark, per Load, 18l. to 18l. 10s.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	3s 6d	Russia ditto (Soap)	61s to —
Clare Market	3s 7d	Melting Stuff	59s
Whitechapel Market	3s 6d	Ditto rough	36s to —
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	3s 7d	Graves	14s
Town Tallow	62s 6d	Good Dregs	11s
Russia ditto (Candles)	62s to —s.	Yellow Soap, 72s. Mortled 80s—Curd 84s	

Newbury, Aug. 2.

Wheat	38s to 92s
Barley	27s to 37s
Oats	23s to 42s
Beans	50s to 70s

Reading, Aug. 2.

Wheat	60s to 105s
Barley	34s to 45s
Oats	30s to 40s
Beans	52s to 70s
Pease	45s to 63s

Henley, July 30.

Wheat	80s to 105s
Barley	42s to 56s
Oats	32s to 44s
Beans	60s to 70s
Pease	58s to 65s

Salisbury, July 29

Wheat	96s to 112s
Barley	38s to 60s
Beans	60s to 84s
Oats	36s to 46s

Warminster, Aug. 2.

Wheat	98s to 128s
Barley	32s to 46s
Oats	30s to 42s
Beans	58s to 78s

Northampton, Aug. 2.

Wheat	88s to 120s
Rye	72s to 82s
Barley	30s to 76s
Oats	20s to 48s
Beans	70s to 96s

Prices of Grain, Seeds, &c. (Second week, Aug.) 155

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 28th July to 2d Aug. inclusive.
Total 8,411 Quarters—Average 104s 11d.—12s 1½d lower than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from July 26th to the 1st of Aug. inclusive.
Total 9, 29 Sacks—Average 95s 1½d.—9s 11½d lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf 1s 4d—against the Baker 5¼d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 12,594 qrs.—Rye 4,266 qrs.—Barley 1,700 qrs.—Oats 35,455 qrs.

Price of Hops.

	Bags		Pocket	
Kent	13l	to 14l 14s	Kent	14l to 16l 19s
Suffex	13l	to 14l	Suffex	14l to 15l 10s
Essex	13l	to 14l	Farnham	14l to 18l

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	25s to 115s	Cinque Foil, ditto	
White Clover, ditto	30s to 120s	White Mustard-feed, p. bu.	12s to 14s
Trefoil, ditto	5s to 30s	Brown, ditto do.	12s to 15s
Turnip, (per bushel)	12s to 26s	Canary-feed do.	— to —
Rye Grais (per quarter)	12s to 30s	Rape-feed, per latt	45l to 45s

Meat. Smithfield. Monday, Aug. 11. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)

Beef	3s 4d to 4s 6d	Veal	4s 0d to 5s 6d
Mutton	4s 0d to 5s 0d	Pork	5s 0d to 6s 0d

Lambs 4s to 5s 8d.

Head of Cattle this day) —Beast about 2,000—Sheep 12,000—and Lambs 4,000.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	3s 7½d	Russia ditto (Soap)	61s
Clare Market	3s 8d	Melting stuff	59s
Whitechapel Market	3s 6d	Ditto rough	36s
Per itone of 8lb.—Average	3s 7½d	Graves	14s
Town Tallow	62s 6d	Good Dregs	11s
Russia ditto (Candles)	62s	Yallow Soap, 72s—Mottled 80s—Curd	84s

Prices of Hay and Straw on Aug. 9.

St. James's—Hay	4l 10s to 7l 0s	Average	5l 15s 6d
Straw	1l 7s to 1l 16s	—	1l 11s 6d
Wht. chap.—Hay	4l 10s to 7l 0s	—	5l 15s
Clover	6l 6s to 7l 14s	—	7l 0s 0d
Straw	1l 5s to 1l 13s	—	1l 9s

Newbury, Aug. 2.	Reading, Aug. 9.	Henley, Aug. 6.
Wheat 48s to 102s	Wheat 60s to 105s	Wheat 74s to 92s
Barley 30s to 34s	New 105s	Barley 28s to 56s
Oats 28s to 34s	Barley 32s to 45s	Oats 26s to 42s
Beans 45s to 63s	Oats 30s to 48s	Beans 56s to 63s
	Beans 32s to 68s	Pease 42s to 50s
	Pease 45s to 52s	

Salisbury, Aug. 5.	Devizes, Aug. 7.	Warminster, Aug. 9.
Wheat 96s to 112s	Wheat 60s to 120s	Wheat 96s to 116s
Barley 32s to 50s	Barley 38s to 42s	Barley 30 to 46s
Beans 60s to 84s	Oats 28s to 38s	Oats 30s to 42s
Oats 34s to 46s	Beans 54s to 70s	Beans 58s to 72s

156 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Third week, Aug.)*

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from Aug. 4th to the 9th inclusive.
 Total 6,625 quarters.—Average 93s. 9½d.—11s. 1½d. lower than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Aug. 2d to the 8th inclusive.
 Total 10 331 sacks.—Average 79s. 11½d.—15s 1½d lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quarter loaf 1s. 2d.—In favour of the Baker 1s 4½d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 23,990 qrs.—Wheat Meal 21,100 cwt.—Flour 175 cwt.—Rye 3,000 qrs.
 Barley 300 qrs.—Oats 18,735 qrs.

Price of Hops.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	14l to 16l	Kent	16l to 18l 10s
Suffex	14l to 15l 10s	Suffex	16l to 17l 5s
Essex	14l to 15l 10s	Farnham	16l to 19l

Hop Duty laid at 68,000l.

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	25s to 115s	Cinque Foil, do.	— to —
White Clover, do.	30s to 100s	White Mustard Seed (p. bush.)	12s to 14s
Trefoil, do.	4s to 28s	Brown do. do.	12s to 15s
Turnip (per bushel)	15s to 30s	Canary Seed do.	—s to —s
Rye Grass (per quarter)	15s 0 to 25s	Rape Seed (per last)	40l to 45

Meat. Smithfield. Monday Aug. 18th (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)

Beef	3s 6d to 5s 8d.	Veal	4s to 6s 4d
Mutton	4s to 5s.	Pork	4s 8d to 5s 4d

Lambs 4s to 5s 6d.

Head of Cattle this day)—Beast about 1,800—Sheep 10,500—and Lambs 3,500.

Leather the same as last Week.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	3s 7½d	Russia ditto (Soap)	62s
Clare Market	3s 7	Melting Stuff	58s
Whitechapel Market	3s 7d	Ditto rough	36s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	3s 7d.	Graves	14s
Town Tallow	63s 6d	Good Dregs	11s
Russia ditto (Candles)	60s 6d	Yellow Soap 72s. Mottled 80s. Curd	84s.

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday.

St. James's—Hay	4l 10s to 7l —s	Average	5l 15s 0d
Straw	1l 10s to 2l 2s	—	1l 16s 0d
White-ch.—Hay	5l 5s to 7l 0s	—	6l 2s 6d
Clover	6l 12s to 7l 14s	—	7l 3s 0d
Straw	1l 8s to 1l 18s	—	1l 13s 0d

<i>Newbury. Aug. 16.</i>	<i>Reading. Aug. 16.</i>	<i>Henley. Aug. 13.</i>
Wheat 48s to 100s	Wheat 60s to 120s	Wheat 48s to 110s
Barley 32s to 38s	New 105 to 122s	Barley 28s to 54s
Oats — 24s to 37s	Barley 42s to 48s 6d	Oats 24s to 32s
Beans — 40s to 50s	Oats 30s to 48s	Beans 42s to 50s
	Beans 52s to 68s	Pease 38s to 45s
	Pease 48s to 52s 6d	

<i>Salisbury. Aug. 12.</i>	<i>Devizes. Aug. 14.</i>	<i>Warminster. Aug. 16.</i>
Wheat 88s to 104s	Wheat 50s to 100s	Wheat 92s to 112s
Barley 30s to 50s	Barley 36s to 42s	Barley 30s to 42s
Beans 52s to 70s	Oats 26s to 38s	Oats 24s to 38s
Oats 34s to 42s	Beans 54s to 70s	Beans 52s to 72s

Northampton. Aug. 16

Wheat 74s to 90s	Barley 26s to 50s	Beans 44s to 80s
Rye 72s to 82s	Oats 18s to 34s	

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Fourth week, Aug.) 157

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from Aug. 11th to the 16th inclusive.
 Total, 7,706 quarters.—Average, 76s. 5d.—17s. 4½d. lower than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Aug. 9th, to the 15th inclusive.
 Total, 14,055 sacks.—Average, 70s. 7½d.—9s. 4d. lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quarter loaf at 1s ½ — In favour of the Baker 8½d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 37,256 qrs.—Wheat Flour 1,945 cwt.—Clover seed 25 cwt.—Oats 16,604 qrs.—Barley 1,140 qrs.—Rye 920 qrs.

Price of Hops.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	— 16l 16s to 18l	Kent	— 17l to 20l
Suff-z	— 26l to 17l 10s	Suffex	— 17l to 18l 18s
Essex	— 16l to 17l	Farnham	— 17l to 20l

Duty. 70,000l.

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	30s to 120s	Cinque Foil, ditto	— to —
White Clover, ditto	30s to 100s	White Mustard seed (p. b.)	12s to 14s
Trefoil, ditto	4s to 30s	Brown do. do.	12s to 15s
Turnip, (per bushel)	15s to 34s	Rape Seed, (per last)	40l to 45l
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	15s to 25s		

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 16lb.	21d to 22d	Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	26d to 29d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb.	20d to 23d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb. do.	26d to 29d
Merchants Backs	22d to 22½d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	21d to 26d
Dressing Hides	— 18d to 19d	Sm. Seals (Greenland) 70s to 80s p. doz.	
Fine Coach Hides	— 19d to 21d	Large do.	140s to 160s do.
Crop Hides for cutting	— 20d to 21½d	Tanned Horse Hides 16s to 26s p. hide.	
Flat Ordinary	— 18d to 19d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

Price of Bark per Load, 18l to 18l 10s.

Raw Hides.

Hides (per stone)	— 3s 4d	Light Calf	— 7d lb.
Middling	— 3s 0d	Sheep Skins	— 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Ordinary	— 2s 10d	Lamb Skins	— 1s 8d to 3s 6d
Heavy Calf	— 10s 6d each		

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	— 3s 7d	Russia ditto (Soap)	— 63s
Clare Market	— 3s 7½d	Melting Stuff	— 52s
Whitechapel Market	— 3s 7d	Ditto rough	— 36s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	3s 7d	Graves	— 14s
Town Tallow	— 62s 6d	Good Dregs	— 11s
Russia ditto (Candles)	— 59s	Yellow Soap, 72s—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s	

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday.

St. James'—Hay	3l 3s to 7l	Average	5l 1s 6d
S raw	2l 8s to 3l		2l 14s
Whit. ch.—Hay	5l 5s to 7l		6l 2s
Clover	6l 10s to 7l 12s		7l 1s
Straw	1l 8s to 1l 18s		1l 13s

<i>Newbury, Aug. 21.</i>	<i>Reading, Aug. 22.</i>	<i>Henley, Aug. 20.</i>
Wheat 46s to 132s	Wheat 70s to 130s	Wheat 108s to 125s
Barley 40s to 48s	New 108s to 130s 6d	Barley 32s to 50s
Oats 29s to 45s	Barley 40s to 48s 6d	Oats 24s to 32s
Beans 52s to 68s	Oats 30s to 44s	Beans 44s to 50s
	Beans 52s to 68s	Pease 56s to 48s
	Pease 53s to 55s	

<i>Salisbury, Aug. 19</i>	<i>Warminster, Aug. 23.</i>	<i>Northampton, Aug. 23.</i>
Wheat 96s to 112s	Wheat 92s to 112s	Wheat 92s to 120s
Barley 38s to 60s	Barley 30s to 42s	Rye 72s to 82s
Beans 60s to 84s	Oats 24s to 38s	Barley 26s to 50s
Oats 36s to 46s	Beans 52s to 72s	Oats 18s to 34s
		Beans 44s 50 80s

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, by the quarter of eight Winchester bushels : And of OATMEAL, per boll, of 140 pounds avoirdupois. From the Returns received in the Week, ending AUGUST 16, 1800. COUNTRIES INLAND.

COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.		Oatmeal.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	90	6			46	0	30	8	48	6	58	8		
Surry	77	4	40	0	40	0	33	6						
Hertford	82	0	47	6			35	3	66	0	56	6		
Bedford	98	4	68	0	59	0	36	0	70	4				
Huntingdon	85	0					37	8	51	0				
Northampton	88	2	77	0	49	0	36	0	72	6	75	0		
Rutland	81	0			50	0	39	0	72	0			69	2
Leicester	82	0			60	8	37	4	58	9			74	9
Nottingham	80	8	68	0	47	6	44	0	80	0				
Derby	89	0					39	0	85	10			50	10
Stafford	106	6			64	0	40	11	81	11	45	4	67	0
Salop	104	3			63	11	50	1					92	7
Hereford	106	6	68	3	71	11	44	8	68	9	64	0	99	11
Worcester	90	1			59	0	48	0	68	7	88	10		
Warwick	93	4			54	9	45	8	66	3			78	0
Wilts	98	0			39	6	37	4	66	0				
Berks	82	10	60	3	34	0	33	0	56	3	48	3		
Oxford	83	10			42	4	33	0	53	6	46	0		
Bucks	101	4			46	3	45	0	57	6	55	0		
Brecon	128	0	96	0	70	4	48	0					99	1
Montgomery	116	9			73	7	38	8						
Radnor	110	3			68	2	39	1			97	6	124	11

Maritime Counties.

Essex	73	6	54	0	43	0	27	0	50	0	37	0		
Kent	75	0			39	9	31	6	47	6	70	0		
Suffex	2	0												
Suffolk	84	8	50	0	41	0	30	10	47	3	54	0	95	5
Cambridge	86	3					26	10						
Norfolk	80	3			39	0	28	0						
Lincoln	84	5			45	3	32	4					84	10
York	81	2	63	4	48	11	36	8	84	4	90	8	71	6
Durham	90	4	78	6			31	0						
Northumberland	81	9	61	8	55	9	41	11						
Cumberland	91	8	77	4	62	8	48	2					50	0
Westmorland	112	3	76	4	60	6	45	7					36	0
Lancaster	97	0			52	1	52	1	74	8			39	3
Chester	86	8					37	0					45	4
Flint	None		bought		f. Sale									
Denbigh	121	5			77	8	50	9					86	5
Anglesea	None		bought		f. Sale									
Carnarvon	129	6	96	0	77	0	41	0					89	1
Merioneth	129	8	89	8	77	10	48	0					88	11
Cardigan	126	6												
Pembroke	113	6			56	6								
Carmarthen	123	5			56	0								
Glamorgan	77	10					38	8						
Gloucester	91	8			41	11	34	8	49	8				
Somerset	107	7			40	0	34	4						
Monmouth	133	5												
Devon	112	10			61	2	26	6						
Cornwall	103	10			59	6	44	4						
Dorset	80	8					44	0	76	0				
Hants	87	6			42	0	42	2	64	5				

PRICES OF COALS AT LONDON, FROM JULY 20. TO AUG.
20, 1800.

Names of Coals	Mon.	Wed	Frida	Mon.	Wed	Frida	Mon.	Wed	Frid	Mon	Wed	Frid.	Mon
	21st. S. D.	23d. S. D.	25th. S. D.	28th. S. D.	30th S. D.	1st. S. D.	4th S. D.	6th S. D.	8th S. D.	11th S. D.	13th S. D.	15th. S. D.	18th S. D.
Benton	44 9	44 9	46		44 6			45	45 0	44		44 6	
Byker					44 6			44 9	44 6			44	
Blyth		44 6			44 9			45	45		44		
Brandling			45 6					43 3		44			
Bladon Main													
Biggs's Main		46 6	47	47		47 9	47 9	47	46 6			45 6	45 6
Baker's Main								42 6					
Benwell													
Greenwich Moor													
Gate's-head Park													
Hartley	44	44 6			44 9	45 9	45 3		45	45		44 3	
Holywell Main	42 6	43 9				45 6	44	43	43			43	
Howard's Main													
Montague Main		44 6		45 9				44 6	44 6				
Pontop		43 9	44 3	44	44	44 6		43 3		43 6		44	
{ Windfor's													
{ Simpfon's													
{ Silvertop													
South Moor	42								42	42		42	42
Sheriff Hill		43 6											
P. ll's Tanf. Moor	44 3	44 6			44 6			43 9			44	44 6	
Adair's Main		44						43			42 6	42 3	42
Bowes's Main													
Team			44		44 3			42	42		41 9		
Walker		46 3			47			47			45 3	45 6	
Willington		46 6		46 9	47						45	45 9	
Wall's End	47	47 6	48	48	48	48 6		47	47	47		49 9	46 6
Walbottle Moor								43					
Wylam Moor	43				44							42	
Heaton Main		46 3	47	47		47 6		47				45 6	45 6
Hebburn Main	46	46 6	47	47	47	47 9	47 9	46	46 6			45 6	45 6
SUNDERLAND													
Boundry													
Bain Moor				45 3	45 6		44 6	43 9	43 9			43	
Biddick new Main		44	45 3									43	43
Newbott. Bo. Moor							43 9		42 9	42			
Rectory													
Ruffell's Main		43 6		44 9	45 3		44	43 3				41 6	
Wharton Main												42 6	
Waihington													

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Is 6s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per cwt. computed from the Returns made for the Week ending the
13th Day of Aug. 1800.

AVERAGE PRICE OF RICE,

Computed from the returns made the same week, is 22s 6d. per cwt.

A TABLE of the Prices of STOCKS in Aug. 1800.

Day	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Bs. R. d.	3 per Ct. C. nolis.	4 per Ct. C. nolis.	5 per Ct. Navy.	New per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Imp. p C	Imp Ann.	Irish. 5 per Ct.	Om-nium	India Stock.	English Ticker
29	166	65 1/2	65 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	96 9/16	5 1/2	205	16 10
30	166 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
31	166 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
1	166	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
2		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
3		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
4	166 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
5	166 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
6	166 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
7		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
8	166 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
9	167	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
10		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
11		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
12	Holiday	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
13		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
14	167 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
15	167 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
16		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
17		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
18		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
19		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
20		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
21		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
22		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
23		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
24		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
25		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
26	167 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
27		65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10
28	167 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	12 7-16	95 1/2	4 1/2	205	16 10

T. BISH, STOCK-BROKER, Old State Lottery Office, No. 4, Cornhill, London.