



*The TRANSIT, a newly constructed Vessel, with Five Masts,
under full sail.*

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A short Account of the TRANSIT, a newly constructed Ship, with FIVE MASTS, accompanied by a correct engraved VIEW of her when under sail.

THE inventor of this projected improvement in naval architecture is Mr. Richard Hall Gower, who has been several years in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and is the third son of the late Dr. Foote Gower, the Cheshire Historian, and Physician, at Chelmsford, in Essex.

The principal objects which were kept in view in contriving this novel ship were,—to sail faster on a side wind, and much closer to the wind, than vessels on the ordinary construction; and, at the same time, to simplify and lighten the masts and rigging, so as to remove superfluous pressure, and introduce general œconomy.

It is a well known truth, that a single thought has given rise to affairs of magnitude, when such thought has been conceived in the true order in which it ought to have been placed. Perhaps the idea which first suggested itself to the inventor, in the vessel before us, owes a part of its just celebrity to a circumstance of this kind. He had frequently remarked, what indeed might have indifferently struck others, that when a sail is braced up to the wind, the lee-leech is struck with greater force by the wind than the weather-leech: if, therefore, thought he, the quantity of lee-leeches could be augmented, the multiplied pressure of the wind would undoubtedly accelerate a vessel. A foundation being thus laid, the lightness of structure, and œconomy, which are the result, have naturally arisen out of the first thought, as it gradually expanded.

A tolerable notion of the principles of this invention may be obtained by viewing the vessel under sail. Now, if, instead of the numerous divisions of sails which we there see, the canvas had been one large sheet, fore-and-aft, it is obvious that a considerable part of such sail would have little or no employ, except indeed increasing gravity, waste of canvas, and the charge of stouter masts, yards, and rigging. By dividing, and producing more lee-leeches, the united effort of the sails to accelerate the vessel, is considerably augmented.

The sails stand true to the wind, with a perfectly flat surface, without the power of retaining a bagful of wind, which can

create only a dead weight ; and the fore-and-aft sails stand at the same angle with the wind, both below and aloft, which cannot be effected by the ordinary fore-and-aft sails. For instance, to make a cutter's main-sail stand upon a wind, it is necessary to haul the boom in, almost fore-and-aft ; thus, in effect, rendering the foot of the sail nearly useless, in order to make the head of the sail serviceable. Moreover, a great degree of uniformity is produced in the pressure of the wind upon the hull ; and the sails stand so open, as not to take from each other's power. In ships upon the common construction, there is such a lapping of stay-sail over stay-sail, that the one frequently destroys the effect of the other, in back and eddy winds. When sails are placed upon a greater number of masts, the advantage not only consists in small and commodious sails, that may be gybed with safety ; but the materials which support them are comparatively cheaper, and *procurable within the kingdom* *. From a full view of all the circumstances collected, it will be seen, how easily and quickly the ship may be manœuvred ; for *to stay*, it is merely to put the helm down, and brace down the head-yards at the proper time, as is now done in a ship : this is the whole duty that is to be performed, as the after sails must of necessity swing over of themselves to their proper angle, for the other tack. Again, *to veer*, let fly the sheets of the three after-masts ; then proceed with the head sails, as is now done in a ship, gathering in the after-sheets as the wind gets round upon the opposite quarter. Care should be taken in veering, if it blow fresh, to brail up the after top-sails, and to take in the mizen and quarter courses. *Laying-to* is as readily performed, by just bracing aback the head-sails, and hauling in flat the after sheets : and, at all times, the proper balance of helm may be produced, by taking in one or other of the after-sails. Reduction of sail in an easy and safe manner, is a matter of material moment in squally weather. In such a case, the merely letting fly the mast-sheets of the fore-and-aft sails, is an instant relief to all the after-masts ; the head-sails only requiring particular aid and attention. As the masts do not depend upon each other, nor upon the bowsprit, for their support, *one mast may fall, without endangering or destroying the effect of the rest*. The capstern is brought forward, which admits of much snugness about the anchor geer, and much quicker heaving up than a windlass.

No inconsiderable share of the success of her first voyage from

* The large quantity of Larch, (a timber particularly well calculated for the masts of the TRANSIT) which has been planted both in England and Scotland of late years, will soon begin to produce an immense profit to the kingdom. There are several larches growing in front of the green-house in Kenington gardens, which were planted by the hands of the present King, and are large enough for the purposes of masts.

Portsmouth † to the Thames, may be attributed to the happy adaptation of her hull to her sails. The hull is calculated to admit her principal capacity to rest nearer the surface of the water, so that in her progress, she may remove a volume of water more superficial than vessels of her tonnage of the present build; for the reason that water nearer the surface is more readily removed than deeper water.

She arrived at Blackwall, from her first voyage, on Sunday, June 22d, 1800; an account of which appeared in the Morning Herald of Monday, June 23, from which the following is extracted:—"Yesterday arrived at Blackwall, Mr. Gower's newly constructed vessel, the TRANSIT: She sailed from the Motherbank on Tuesday evening at six o'clock, with the wind at West, and arrived in the Downs at noon on Friday. At one o'clock on the same day she sailed for the river, turning up within Margate sands, through the Narrows, and over the Flats, with a double reefed top-sail breeze at west, and arrived at Gravesend at midnight on Saturday: on Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, she again got under weigh, and turned up to Blackwall the same tide, amidst the admiration of those who viewed the simplicity of her manœuvres. It appears by the testimony of the Downs pilot, Mr. William Norris, that she would have reached Gravesend on the second tide from the Downs but for the darkness of the night, which prudentially delayed her.

From the principles on which she is constructed, and for which his Majesty has granted Letters Patent, there will be little left to do in improvements, but to learn by experience how far the *dividing of the canvas* may be carried on to advantage; that is to say, how many masts are admissible in a given length of deck, so that hereafter a calculation may be made of the maximum or extent of the principles. The keel of the TRANSIT is 96 feet, and her deck is about 104, on which are at present placed *five masts*; but as the patent does not confine the inventor to number, he may add more, or *take away from* the present number as experience teaches. On ships of larger tonnage, viz. above 200 tons (which is the precise tonnage of the TRANSIT) six, seven, or eight masts may be thought eligible.

NAUTICUS.

† She was built on the river at, Itchenor, which runs from Chichester to Portsmouth, on the estate of His Grace the Duke of Richmond; and was launched on Saturday, May the 10th, 1800, receiving the name of the *Transit*.

NECESSITY OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine:

SIR,

HAVING been a constant Reader of your Agricultural Magazine, I cannot help observing what different opinions there are in respect to fallowing. From practice and some knowledge in the business, as I was brought up to it from my infancy, I take the liberty of offering a few remarks, and I have no doubt every good practical farmer will allow them to be facts. They certainly will not meet the approbation of *Leicestriensis*, who talks so much of theory, that I cannot help thinking he wants more practice before he gives his opinion so decidedly on the subject of fallowing. I agree with *Practicus*, that to recommend farming without fallowing is unnecessary, for the experienced practical farmer knows better, and it is dangerous to the young farmer; for if he is placed in a considerable farm, and sets off upon cropping without fallowing, he will soon find his farm exhausted to such a degree that it will cost him a considerable sum of money, and several years labour, to put it in a proper state again: and if his property is but slender, it may perhaps be his ruin, besides the loss to the public by a deficient produce. In the neighbourhood where I live, and every place where I have been, those farmers who fallow most certainly grow the most corn; some of them nearly double the quantity of those who fallow but little. I have seen land which has been fallowed two years successively answer extremely well. I should be glad to be informed by *Leicestriensis*, how land is to be cleaned when it is very foul, without fallowing? I should also be glad to know, how we are to grow turnips (the most valuable crop we have) without good fallowing? but I know it is impossible: and without turnips, or some substitute for them, how is the straw to be made into proper muck, which is the foundation of all fertility. *Leicestriensis* recommends *Practicus* to reconsider the important question of fallows. Considering and reconsidering will not do — theory will not do; it must be from practice alone that determination must result. He believes by fallowing we exhaust and foul the land in a much greater degree than those who have totally abolished the practice. I say that every man who is a good farmer knows to the contrary.

Leicestriensis surprises me very much by saying that hay, which is become mouldy in the stack, will work wonders in loading an animal with gross fat, and beasts in general are excessively greedy of it. I never yet saw a beast of any kind that would eat mouldy hay, unless he was almost starved, and then he would much sooner eat ordinary straw.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A NORFOLK FARMER.

THE UTILITY OF OXEN IN AGRICULTURE.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

IT has been repeatedly asserted by a writer, thoroughly practical on the subject,

1st, That certain breeds of oxen in this country, are equally capable with horses of the utmost degree of speed that is usually exerted, either at plough and cart, in the farmer's service, or in that of the stage waggons upon the roads.

2^d, That the true and only reason of that inferiority in the endurance of labour, charged upon the ox, in comparison with the horse, subsists merely in the irrational and mean spirited folly of those œconomists, who expect such a convenient anomaly in nature, as that one animal shall perform the same labour, with the most slight, worthless, and flimsy sustenance, for the performance of which another animal, of nearly a similar species, requires the most substantial.

3^d, That the opponents of the *revival* of the good old custom of using oxen for draught, are, *to a man*, either actuated by prejudice, deceived by mere speculative and groundless calculations of private advantage, or draw their conclusions from an acquaintance with the labours of the slow, thick hided, long horned cattle of the middle counties only.

4th, That in various parts of the continent of Europe, and in the united states of America, oxen perform *all the labour* of slow draught, and in certain districts of this country, all the agricultural part of it, equally well, to all intents, as horses ever did, or ever could perform it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think this most important national question is brought to a point, and indeed a very narrow and tangible one, and I hereby submit it to the instant discussion and determination of your country friends, who are well known to be amongst the most eminent for agricultural science and practice in the three kingdoms. May your magazine, celebrated as it is for an extensive circulation throughout the country, have the credit of deciding this interesting question. I hereby call upon all your *experienced* correspondents for their impartial decision.

Supposing, in the interim, the main point undecided, it is well worth while to contemplate the immense concernment of the œconomical reform, at which we aim, that we may be the more animated, and resolved to conquer those obstacles which impede our course. The comparative state of our consumption, and our growth of the first necessaries of human subsistence, is too feelingly known, nor are our fears for the future much less impressive. Under such circumstances, can there be a moment's hesitation about the gradual exchange of some hundreds of thousands of devouring cart horses, each of which consume

eight times the quantity of corn necessary for the subsistence of a human creature, and is only food for dogs at last; for the same, or even a greater number of oxen, which, at the highest keep, consume much less than horses, and in their end are equally profitable as in the meridian of their useful lives? Even granting the necessity, that a greater number of oxen must be kept, than of horses, to do the same labour, the charge would still leave a most advantageous balance both to individuals and the public; to the latter, in an increased quantity of flesh meat; to the former, in the necessity of keeping a greater number of *productive animals*: for it is a well known fact, that farmers in general, more especially those of the old-fashioned stamp, are averse to keeping a considerable stock of cattle, and, in an equal degree, inclined to overburthen themselves with horses. But let me, for the present, have done with my speculations, until I can strengthen, and render them of more public utility, from the expected facts of your intelligent correspondents.

ANOTHER LAND-SURVEYOR.

East Kent, Nov. 1.

ON SHOEING THE LABOURING OX.

To the Editor of the *Commercial and Agricultural Magazine*.

SIR,

IT has often appeared to me matter of surprize, that none of your ingenious correspondents have hitherto favoured the public with the least hint, observation, or facts, on that topic which has for so many years been uppermost among us, *the employment of bullocks for draft*. I had been more than twenty years settled upon a small estate of my own, in this county, before I resolved to make this experiment, which had been painted in such glowing colours by various æconomical writers; but, in the year 1793, taking a new bailiff, who had been in the service of the late Lord Mansfield, near London, I was, by his persuasion, induced to try a yoke of oxen both at plough and cart. The experiment, however, totally failed; for my man, ignorant of any other species of draft oxen, than those to which he had been accustomed at Caen Wood, made his purchase for me in Warwickshire; and when we came to put the cattle to trial, they proved so exceedingly sluggish, and made so little riddance of work, that I absolutely lost all patience, and what was worse, some very precious time, in a catching season. I then gave up the attempt, hung up the new collars and harness, fattened and brought the heavy brutes to an excellent Christmas market. Thus the affair slept until last year, when, happening to be on a visit in the west, near one of the estates of that celebrated agriculturist, Lord Somerville, I was perfectly astonished at the dispatch made at plough by a yoke of his Lordship's oxen. See-

ing my error in an instant, I purchased in that neighbourhood, and rejoice to say, that my end is now perfectly answered. All my remaining difficulty is, how to get my bullocks properly *shod*? on which head, I beg the advice of some of the gentlemen in correspondence with your Magazine.

A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE FARMER.

November 11th.

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF CORN BY GAME.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

I Heartily wish, Mr. Editor, you would endeavour to turn the attention of your numerous country correspondents to this most important subject, during the present dreadful scarcity which agonizes the hearts of the poor, throughout this once plentiful country. Every idea of luxury or pleasure ought to give place to the consideration of feeding the people, and this is no time to slight even such as may be deemed small savings, when human foresight can discover no certain prospect of future relief from our pressures, considering the present posture of public affairs. I shall not pretend to dictate any thing on the present subject, confessedly a delicate one, but only refer it to those in whose power it lies, and to whom, by the state of the public mind, may turn out to be a material concern; far less shall I pretend to point out individual instances of what I have lately witnessed, in various parts of the southern and eastern counties. I shall only say, in general, that having, previous to the harvest, visited several parts of the country, famous for nurseries of game, I was astonished at the devastation which they too visibly had occasioned; and, on mentioning the subject to several farmers, I was informed that such had ever been the case, nor was there any remedy in their power.

A MILLER & CORN MERCHANT.

TWO QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the cultivation of our waste grounds is so generally called for, would it not be obliging many of your subscribers, if you would give us an account, so far as you can obtain it, of such wastes as are begun to be improved, with the number of acres, nature of soil, &c. &c.

I am about forming a Library for my Servants; will some of your correspondents favour me with their opinion on the Books best suited to such a situation? I am well assured, that was such a plan adopted generally, many faults that we complain greatly of at present would be avoided. As I am on subjects connected with the Kitchen, allow me to recommend to our legislators, a Bill for the proper Regulation of our Female Servants.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Newcastle, Nov. 8th. 1800.

N. L.

ON THE YELLOW FEVER.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

AS the mutual correspondence of our profession is a prime means of augmenting medical science, I ask insertion for the following notice concerning the Yellow Fever: at present the most active depopulator of the human race.

THE yellow fever appears to be a disorder, which falls more particularly on the liver and the spleen. Recent experience points out powerful stimulants, as preparations of quicksilver, bark, port wine, &c. in that period of Astheny, which rapidly succeeds the hyperstenical incitation.

The auther of this hint wishes his brothers of the faculty, to whom the above complaint may present itself, to attend in the cure of it, during the period of Astheny to a remedy of a very inciting nature, which he himself has administered with the greatest success in the typhus, attended with affections of the hypochondriacal bowels and with bloody fluxes; in asthenical jaundices and chronic icterical vomitings. Other physicians have used it with equal good effects in biliary concrements.

On account of the chemical analogy of this remedy to the bile, theory, it appears, must give place to that of its affinity to the liver.

This is the oil of turpentine (*oleum terebinthinae*), used in large portions, both internally and externally.

It may be given in electuary with honey, or, according to Valisneri, Durande, White and others, prepared with alcohol or naphtha vitrioli.

Hamburg.

F. E. HOLST. M.D.

RECIPE FOR THE ROT IN SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I have herewith inclosed a Recipe to prevent the Rot in Sheep, by inserting which in your valuable miscellany, you will oblige,

Your humble servant,

PASTOR MEDICINALIS.

PUT two handfuls of chopped Rue into a pail of water over night, next morning squeeze it out; and put as much salt into the liquor as will make it bear an egg; of this liquor give five spoonfulls to a sheep, once in nine days in the greatest danger, and seldomer, according to your discretion, where the danger is less. The sheep may continue in the same ground, be it ever so bad, without any hazard. This has been always effectual where the sheep are not come to an absolute rot.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF INCLOSURES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

MY acquaintance with your Magazine has only commenced within these last few weeks. From an attentive perusal of the numbers already published, it appears to me likely to become a useful *medium* for the communication of agricultural knowledge.

As the present scarcity interests the feelings of the public at large, you have reasonably devoted some of your pages to the subject of inclosures and the size of farms.

In regard to the *expediency* of inclosures, but one opinion prevails. Having myself engaged largely in the cultivation of waste lands, I can speak from my own experience to the propriety of the measure. It is in vain we look to foreign trade for the support of the increased population of the country. From the *commons* of England, as from mines of gold, must the required supply be drawn. The genius of Britain should no longer eye the barren wealth, nor tread the unproductive waste.

I have reason to believe that it is in contemplation to bring in a general Inclosure Bill early in the ensuing sessions of parliament, and that the secretary of the Board of Agriculture has been lately on a tour through many parts of the kingdom, with a view to collect information on the subject of inclosures.

The expences of Inclosure Bills are much increased by the tedious and verbose recital of clauses which are common to all bills. It is intended, I am informed, that these clauses shall be incorporated in one general bill, and numbered, or titled, in such a manner that they may be referred to by number or name, in place of being transcribed.

Much has been done of late in my own neighbourhood towards the inclosure of the surrounding commons. The bill for inclosing the commons, common fields, and marshes of Cheshunt and Edmonton, passed last sessions. The allotments have been made agreeable to a new valuation of property, and not from the Land-tax or the Poor's-rates.

Cheshunt common consists of 1186 acres of land. The common fields and common meadows, of 1555 acres; one hundred of these acres of the common has been given to the poor, on which all cottagers, whose rent does not exceed four pounds per annum, are entitled to a right of common. This is considered as satisfying all claims which such cottages might have on the remainder of the common.

One fifth of the arable, and one ninth of the pasture, of the new inclosure is given in lieu of tythes. The bill for inclosing Edmonton common, and common fields and marsh lands, passed the house last sessions. The common consists of 1231 acres. This bill is worthy of attention as it establishes a corn rent, or yearly

money payment in lieu of the tythes of the old inclosures. These are to be fixed, by the judgment of the commissioners, to be equal in value to one fifth of all the arable, and one ninth of the green sward lands already inclosed. The whole parish being by this means exonerated from the fluctuating claims of the tythe-owner. The corn rents are to be calculated from the average price of wheat for the last 21 years, to be ascertained from the London Gazette; and these are to be regulated every twenty-one years by the price of wheat.

Enfield enclosure is in agitation, which will be much more considerable than either of the above. The chase containing fifteen hundred acres, and the common fields and marshes about two thousand acres. Thus will four thousand acres in this district (exclusive of common fields) be speedily brought into cultivation, and all within fourteen miles of the metropolis.

In regard to the division of landed property, I agree in sentiments with your correspondents who have written in defence of large farms. I am fully persuaded, that it is for the interest of the country that there should be farms of different sizes, and farmers of various capitals. It is this gradation alone that can keep up a regular supply. The small farmers can give but small credit; and, if these only occupied the country the whole of the produce would be brought to market before Christmas, and would be bought up by the jobbers and middle men, and resold at their own prices.

It is on the exertions and spirited improvements of the large farmer that many of the labouring poor depend for support and employment during the winter months. Abolish these, and your workhouses will be full at a time when provisions are dearest, and the maintenance of the poor heaviest on the parishes.

The shortness of the days and the uncertainty of the weather, render labour too expensive for the small farmer during that inclement season. His improvements are confined to his own exertions. But, on a large farm, if a number of men are employed in the field at hedging or draining, should bad weather interrupt their progress; they are taken into the barns to thresh, or to cut chaff for the supply of the teams. I am partial to that system of agriculture which furnishes regular employment for the poor the year round. On small farms this rotation of business is impossible. I am Sir,

Your humble servant,

White Webb Farm, Enfield
Chase, Nov. 13, 1800.

A. WILKINSON, M.D.

A REVIEW OF NAUMBURGH FAIR, IN SAXONY.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THE Fair of Naumburgh is (although not in the sense which we usually annex to this word) very ancient, as its origin may be traced to the end of the tenth, or to the beginning of the eleventh, century. In 1029, the episcopal see

of Zeitz was removed thither, because, as ancient writers tell us, Naumburgh was richer, and its fairs more famous than Zeitz. On the contrary, in the Pope's confirmation of this removal, it is alleged as a reason, because Naumburgh, as a stronger place, was more fit for the see of a bishop. Soon after this removal, which was confirmed by the Emperor in 1032, the mercers of Tena, by a deed given by the bishop (formerly chancellor of the Emperor Henry III.) *Cadulus*, in 1051, or rather 1045, at the Kloster Memleben, obtained the right of setting up their stalls at the fair, free of toll, and also of carrying their merchandizes freely to and from it. This freedom of market and fair, is incontestably founded on an ancient custom, and this upon an ancient episcopal grant, by which the fair was held eight days before Easter. When, afterwards, the Leipzig fair began to flourish, an attempt was made, in 1514, to alter the Naumburgh fair (to the disadvantage of that of Leipzig) to the first of October; an imperial confirmation of this alteration was procured, but afterwards repealed, as surreptitiously obtained, at the representation of the town of Leipzig. However, this fair was at last fixed on the day of St. Peter and St. Paul, on which it is still announced by ringing the bells, although most of the business is already finished by that day. In the fourteenth and fifteenth century, the trade of Naumburgh was flourishing; and, in the times of the thirty years' war, at its height. In the sixteenth century, the merchants of Cologne and Aix la Chapelle had great warehouses here, which, however, have decayed; by displacing the Michaelmas fair of Zeitz to Leipzig, and by the increasing commerce of that town. But, after the end of that war, when the princes did their utmost to succour their exhausted territories, the neighbouring countries endeavoured principally to increase their trade, partly by establishing great inland markets, and partly by prohibiting the importation of foreign merchandizes, and these political measures had a disadvantageous influence on our fair. The ruin of the fair was accelerated by the false politics of the magistrate, who considered the fair as a means of paying the debts contracted in the thirty years' war. The disadvantages resulting from this, has however been understood, although too late, and the taxes imposed in consequence of that measure have ceased several years ago.

But the greatest injury was done to the Naumburgh fair by the establishing of the fair at Brunswic in 1761, and that at Cassel in 1763, by which the Naumburgh fair is so much sunk in latter times, particularly since the present war, that it scarcely deserves the name of a fair any more. Nor indeed does any great commercial intercourse exist: our fair is only visited now on account of the trade with wool, linen, and drugs. Besides that, the fair is visited by the neighbouring towns, landed gen-

tlemen and farmers, who bring their wool to the market, and by the town and village mercers: it is at the same time to be considered as a *partie de plaisir* for the surrounding country; for, on the day of St. Peter and Paul, also the preceding and following days, many people come hither, buy their little necessaries, indulge themselves in drinking our wine, and depart contented, provided they find the expences of their journey, in some respect, at least repaired by a cheap purchase of linen and drugs, which they want for their households.

To judge by what was announced after the Easter fair of this year, it might be expected, that our fair would become very flourishing, and would afford to our town a joyful prospect for the future; and indeed several circumstances united which seemed to answer these expectations. The want of English merchandizes (the arrival of which had been deferred by storms and other incidents) was very visible in the Leipzig fair, and raised the expectation, that these articles would this time be brought to our fair. But principally the prohibition, issued by the Prussian government, against the importation of several foreign commercial articles to the fair at Francfort on the Oder, or laying them under very heavy duties, raised great hopes, that a great part of the commercial intercourse of Frankfort would be transported hither, particularly as the Reminiscere fair coincides almost with ours.

These, and several other circumstances, had therefore determined many merchants and tradesmen to resort to the Naumburgh fair. There were among them several considerable Leipzig houses, of whom I will only name the houses *Du Four & Co. Noerner, Davigneau, Balsenge, &c.* The first of these had expected business enough for the employment of four or five persons. The banker *Frege* had likewise a counting-house here. Care was likewise taken for nourishing the understanding; the booksellers *Reinicke* and *Hinrichs*, from Leipzig, had exposed an assortment of the latest German and French publications. Many new established merchants hired their shops for several years, for which they paid a high price. Nor had the magistrate neglected any thing which could favour the reputation of the fair; on the contrary, he had done every thing to render the stay at Naumburgh highly agreeable to the merchants and strangers. This endeavour the magistrate displayed, particularly with respect to the Polish Jews, some of whom had strayed hither. As these people had not yet been seen hereabouts, it was supposed, not without foundation, that the common opinion of their uncleanness might prevent several proprietors of houses to give them lodgings. In order, therefore, not to frighten them by obstacles immediately upon their arrival, the magistrate had previously taken lodgings for them, caused them to be complimented in form at the gates, and did not demand from them

the ordinary tax. For the rest, these good people conduced greatly to the amusement of the common people, who were quite strangers to their dress; and it is not to be doubted, but that the curiosity of seeing great long beards had attracted a great number of country people more to the town than would have come without that incitement; for, if a great crowd of people was seen together, it might safely be supposed, that some Polish Jews were near. The citizens, likewise, had taken proper measures that there might be lodgings sufficient for strangers; for, besides the inns, every citizen (during the fair) may lodge and board strangers.

As the magistrate had taken this care for their accommodation, he had likewise taken care for the amusement of the strangers. A band of players, under the direction of one M. Witter, endeavoured to entertain the public by dramas, comedies, and operas; and, as pastime was here more aimed at than intellectual gratification, criticism was not very severe; the repetition of stale jests were laughed at and applauded, with as much good nature, as the faulty declamations, bad singing, and Austrian pronunciation was tolerated. Last year the Weimar Court Theatre gave here some representations, and people flattered themselves, that this troop would erect their theatre again this year; but it is said, that they have petitioned the court, not to be obliged to appear again at a place where their performances were received with coolness. The dramatic entertainments do not begin before eight o'clock at night, on account of the merchants.

Another diversion for the stranger coming to the fair, particularly for those who find delight in a beautiful country, is the citizens' garden, which is situated only a gun-shot from the town, on a height, and offers an interesting prospect to the eye. Besides some little walks and bowers, there is a pretty large house, in which there is a billiard and a dancing-room, and where a good dinner and supper may be had. The expences for this house and the furniture have been defrayed by the members of the magistracy and some men of quality, by subscription. It is only a pity that the play-house is not calculated for the fair, and is much too small and low. But why was the direction of the building given to a man who had not seen another play-house, and did not so much as know that a room for the wardrobe ought to be joined to a theatre? This had only been added last year. In the public wine-cellar there is, during the fair, a *table de hôte*, and two balls are given on the Peter and Paul day, and on St. Mary's day.

Notwithstanding all the hopes and preparations I have mentioned, we found ourselves as much disappointed as the dealers; for there was no selling at all, and the fair was deserted. If one was to judge of the fair by the multitude of people which

were here on Peter and Paul day, and the festival of St. Mary, he would easily be mistaken. For, besides the many strangers who were present on both these days, more for amusement than for purchasing, a great many Lipsians had resorted hither on Peter and Paul day, who were attracted perhaps more by the desire of seeing a Naumburgh fair than by that of seeing their friends and relations. You will ask, why the fair was so bad? This question is easily answered. For besides the dearth reigning everywhere, and the stagnation of all commerce, occasioned by the war, which renders all speculation dangerous, the Prussian commercial prohibition had not the effect which was expected from it.

This fair, which was founded in 1511, by the Elector Joachim, and is favoured very much by the river Oder, as about two thousand ships are every year occupied in the transit commerce, by Breslaw to Silesia, and by Stettin to the Baltic; was in former times very considerable, on account of the great commerce from Silesia and Poland. But, afterwards, this commerce failed likewise, through the prohibition of merchandizes by Frederic II. However, in latter times, the taking possession of Poland has promoted again the growth of that commerce.

Besides that, there were great hopes of effecting a change, if not the revocation, of that prohibition of import by which the fair at Francfort on the Oder becomes a mere market place for inland industry; the same was particularly injurious for the Saxon manufactories, which could sell nothing more there. For the trade which the Polish Jews carry on there, is rather an exchange of Polish productions, as honey, wax, wool, leather, fur-skins, cattle, and so forth, for articles of milliners and manufacture; which exchange, however, cannot find a convenient place here, on account of the great distance. In general, it may be laid down as a maxim, that the commerce with the Polish Jews and Russian merchants is very dangerous, the commerce of exchange excepted; because a pretty long credit must be granted them, and they often remain debtors of considerable sums, the payment of which is very uncertain, as many Leipsic houses know by experience. I cannot persuade myself, that the restriction of the importation of foreign merchandizes at the fair of Francfort will, or can, have any influence on the Naumburgh fair, and this for the following reasons;

1. The Naumburgh fair follows much too soon the Leipsic Easter fair; those, therefore, who do not resort to the Francfort fair, will bring their merchandizes to Leipsic, and procure themselves their necessaries there, where they may chuse in the great warehouses what suits them best.

2. Naumburgh is six German miles farther off than Leipsic, by which distance the merchandizes become dearer, on account of the carriage, tolls, &c.

3. By the publicandum* of the 26th January of this year, the above mentioned prohibition of import has been altered, in consequence of a representation of the Frankfort merchants.

Far be it, however, from me to wish to depress the Naumburgh fair; I only intended to shew, that those imaginary hopes are not so much to be relied upon, and that times more favourable for commerce and trade must be awaited. For it is not impossible that our commerce may rise again, faster than it sunk.

Weimar, Sept. 31, 1800.

B.

* A public edict of the King of Prussia. E.

OF CERTAIN ANCIENT MEASURES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I Remember that at School the Roman words, *jugerum*, and *modius*, were regularly construed into *acre* and *bushel*; and as boys are little concerned with questions of agriculture, or political œconomy, a deviation from exactness is then of little importance. However, as the records of antiquity contain some few valuable matters of fact, I forward to you the fruits of a little scrutiny concerning ancient measures, which I formerly made for my own private use.

The Roman acre (as described by Columella) measured 120 feet by 240; therefore the number of square feet was 28,800. But as the Roman foot was somewhat shorter than ours, (as it contained only 11 inches $\frac{604}{1000}$ English), therefore their acre was only equivalent to 27,849 feet English. This gives nearly 99 perches, or poles of English land measure. If we call it 100 perches, their acre was to ours as 10 to 16: not quite two-thirds.

The Egyptian acre consisted of a square of 100 cubits on each side; these cubits are estimated by Dr. Arbuthnot at 1 foot 9 inches $\frac{888}{1000}$: however, he has erred considerably in his calculation, and I can prove, by the most solid arguments, that the Egyptian, and consequently the Jewish, cubit, was no longer than 1 foot 8 inches $\frac{648}{1000}$. The amount of the Egyptian acre is, therefore, 29,549 feet English. This gives 108½ perches, or poles of English land measure.

The measures of every rude nation have been founded on a familiar estimate of some part of the human body; the *digit**, or inch, from the breadth of a finger; the *pes*, from the usual length of the foot; the *cubit*, from the space between the elbow and the end of the middle finger extended. The necessities of

* *Digitus*, a finger; *pes*, a foot; *cubitus*, an elbow; *passus*, a pace: Roman. So *Δακτύλος*, a finger; *Πους*, a foot; *Πηχυς*, an elbow: Greek. And, in English, we have also, a *palm*, the breadth of a hand, three inches; the extent of a hand spread out, a *span*, nine inches.

a more social intercourse, and of commerce, soon affixed (in every nation) to these vague estimates some definite length established by usage, and confirmed by law. The acre has also a general origin, whence it has sprung without any concert between the various nations of the earth. It has always been derived from the day's work of a single plough; whence may be deducted conclusions not favourable to the construction of the ancient implement, or strength of the cattle; especially when it is considered, that the land of Egypt, and of the neighbourhood of Rome, was so light in texture that it required not a coulter. We see above, that the acres of these nations were much short of our English statute acre; though it must be owned, that the common introduction of acres of less dimension, under the appellations of *land-shut* acres, *seed* acres, &c. proves that the statutable acre was rather beyond the usual exertion of a plough in the time of our ancestors. But the introduction of these customary acres proves, that the measure of land, in all countries, irresistably tends to establish itself on the basis of a usual day's work.

Measures of *capacity* have no such common origin as the acre; the Romans were most consistent when they settled their quadrantal, or amphora, at a cube of a foot each way. It is impossible to see any reason why this measure was not well adapted to corn; but some accident (not now to be traced) induced them to take the *third* of this measure, for the usual corn measure of the nation. This went under the name of *modius*, and contained only eight solid inches more than our peck. As a peck is 544 solid inches, this excess is little more than one-seventieth part, and may therefore be neglected in all common calculations.

The *capacity* of the Roman *modius* may be confirmed by an observation of the elder Pliny, who (Book 18, chap. 7.) says that a *modius* of Gallic (French) wheat, usually weighed 20 Roman lbs.; but, that a *modius* of Egyptian, or Sicilian wheat, weighed 10 ounces more. As the Gallic wheat was imported to Rome from Marseilles, it probably grew in the neighbourhood, in the south of France; a hotter climate than ours now is, and, therefore, producing probably heavier wheat. Twenty Roman pondo (or pounds) is equal to 15 pounds avoirdupois. Thus, if our bushel be presumed to average at 60 lbs. avoirdupois, the *modius* is exactly equivalent to our peck: and if it be thought, that that is rather a high average, the probable difference between the wheat of Marseilles and of England, may well be supposed equal to that betwixt Egyptian and Gallican wheats*. For a warmth of climate makes wheat

* Thus, if 10 ounces were, in this consideration, subtracted from the weight of a *modius* of English wheat, it would make four *modii* amount to

Our Peck is the Roman
 Modius 53 7/8 bushels

somewhat heavier, and much harder: indeed it cannot be ground without some previous soaking in water. This is now the case with African wheat.

From all these considerations, confirming each other, no man will dissent from the proposition, that a Roman *modius* differed not perceptibly from an English peck: indeed I am almost tempted to believe, that our corn measure was deduced from it; and this supposition is seemingly confirmed by the difference betwixt our corn gallon and beer gallon, which appears, at first sight, so very whimsical and capricious.

If the lapse of time, and the many revolutions of England, seem to render improbable my supposition of the deduction of our corn measure from the Roman, the standing fact, that the Roman *uncia* still is exactly retained in our avoirdupois ounce, indicates a nearer affinity; and, indeed, weights and measures are somewhat of the nature of language, which no revolution can totally alter.

If you prove (by insertion) that you think this subject acceptable, I may hereafter send other observations on it; remaining, your constant reader,

Nov. 12th, 1800.

METRETES.

STRICTURES ON PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Leicestriensis acts the part of a wary and an artful disputant. He has taken possession of the respondent's chair, and perseveringly retains it. In controverting the contents of my letter, inserted in your magazine for the month of August, he has contented himself almost with mere authoritative negations, and studied to throw the whole *onus probandi* upon my shoulders. I shall therefore endeavour to entice, or to stimulate, him to descend to the station of an opponent; for few, I believe, are more capable of reasoning categorically on the subject of agriculture than the aforesaid correspondent. If I can effect this, I shall at least do no disservice to your publication, and shall, at the same time, cause it to be seen, how little can be said, even by an able advocate, against those vulgar doctrines, the necessity of a summer fallow, and a frequent change of seed.

57½ pounds. This is still nearer to our bushel; it cannot be more exact. The wheat of the harvest of 1799 averaged at 57 lb. per bushel; that of 1800 at 60 lb. That a hot climate makes heavy wheat, will be granted by all who know that a hot dry summer makes our wheat heavier than usual in the bushel.

What I write, I grant is unfashionable, and will be read with pleasure by too few; but, as you call your's "a Practical and Common Sense Magazine," and as you should have a little on both sides of a question, I hope you will not refuse me the insertion of what I am now writing.

I ventured to protest against the admission of politics, because I cannot see any, the most distant connexion between them and the professed subjects of your magazine; and because I am persuaded, that there is something so very inflammatory in all political matter, that the admission of only an occasional paper would soon make your book too hot to hold one particle of either agriculture or commerce.

I am happy at having so able an assistant as Leicestriensis in my attempt to free all good land from the injurious shade of timber and fruit-trees. Our opinions seem perfectly to coincide in cutting down, but not so in planting; neither do they entirely agree respecting the best mode of curing grass for hay. In planting grain, he is for "ceaseless and eternal" crops; I am willing to give mother earth, occasionally, a little time to breathe. He is determined to drive her: I am contented with leading her. The practice of fallowing land he highly reprobates. "The instruction to abolish fallows," says he, "I hold quite necessary;" and yet, afterwards, contradictorily allows "the necessity of a single summer fallow, to clean land infested with root weeds." This is all that I wish him to concede on this head, provided he will suffer a fallow to be repeated as often as the land becomes infested with weeds; and this repetition, I am sorry to assert, upon the generality of land, will ever be called for in the course of a very few years.

After the above bold assertion, Leicestriensis advances a step further, and says, "I believe, take the island throughout, that they who are in the practice of fallowing, exhaust and foul their land in a much greater degree than those who have totally abolished the practice." Can any one believe, that land is ever exhausted by exposure, in a pulverized state, to the all invigorating rays of the sun; or is ever fouled by submitting its weeds to a whole summer's scorching heat? He here allows, that land is subject to exhaustion, and yet immediately afterwards insists, that it never wants rest; that all it requires is "incessant culture and occasional superinduction of substance." This is delightful information; it takes the fancy of every one; and every man that has undertaken the cultivation of land, has tried it to the utmost; and every man, excepting a few in particular situations, and in peculiar circumstances, has tried it to his own sorrow, and to the loss of the community. Such instruction, given to a gentleman who has a large establishment, and a small quantity of arable land, cannot be dangerous; to an innkeeper, who has a farm, it can do no injury, and, to a

farmer situated near a large market town, where he can purchase any quantity of dung that he may require, it will be perfectly harmless. These men can afford superinduction upon superinduction, and may plough as they please, and plant as they please, and utterly despise a fallow, if they can keep their land clean without it. But what shall the common farmer do, whose land is in a large proportion poor; he has little manure to superinduce; he has not a sufficiency to cover a tenth part of his arable land? One tenth he will cultivate with ample success; but what is he to do with the other nine? Give them ameliorating crops. It will be all in vain; for ameliorating crops disdain all poor soils, unless they are encouraged by a liberal quantity of manure. What is the sheep farmer, or the downs farmer, to do in this case? Can they be taught to raise corn in the astonishing quantity that they at present do, without penning their sheep upon summer fallows? But I beg pardon, I am inadvertently again introducing those despicable members of society, the common farmers; men whom we depend upon for nothing, except all the vulgar necessaries of life.

The above expressions, which appear to me both hasty and high toned, your correspondent attempts to justify, on the firm ground of authority and experience; ground on which I should always be happy to meet him, and from which I can see no just reason why I should (as it appears in the following section of his letter) be totally excluded. "If I am speaking dogmatically upon this question," says he, "I speak neither without book, nor without personal practice and many years observation on various soils." But what volume, however replete with *just theory*, and what practice, however aided by science, can warrant the conclusion which he thence deduces, that the advocates for fallowing adopt a tedious and expensive process, to which they have a natural aversion, through mere prejudice, and labour hard through *indolence* alone?

On the following subject, "the necessity of a frequent change of seed, especially in wheat sown after a potatoe crop," my respondent does not allow me to expatiate. He denies at once my whole process. With his sweeping just theory, and with his sharp edged ridicule, he mows down, at a stroke, authority, experience, farmers, and facts. Leicestriensis does not know the men whose opinions he so much contemns. He is not acquainted with the component parts of that invaluable order of men called Practical Farmers. On a close inspection, he will find that farmers are not all heavy, ignorant, insensible, stubborn, or bigotted beings. He will find that the general disregard in which they have long been held is as unmerited, as the present outcry against them is senseless and slanderous. Amongst the men who cultivate their land in the common practical way, he will find many with large and strong minds; many possessed of

every degree of ability natural and acquired; some of almost every denomination and every profession. He will find all farmers alive to their own interest, and many of them discreet and judicious in the modes of pursuing it. He will find amongst them experimentalists moderated by experience, and theorists worked down to practical men. He will find many still possessed of theory enough to co-operate with, but not to oppose, practice. He will find, that these men (although they, unfortunately, seldom write) *read*; that they read your magazine, (where, I hope, they will always meet with practice and common sense, wisely blended with theory), and that, upon the spot, to use their own expressive words, they will "soon show a theorist what he is short of." He will find, that these men have already proved almost every thing; and I am almost inclined to say, that it is to these men that we owe every improvement that has been made in agriculture during the last century; and to these men chiefly that we are to look forward for future advancements in agricultural knowledge, or, for what is of infinitely greater concern to us, an adequate application of what we already know.

Leicestriensis smiles, and says, "were the opinions of farmers and practical men, as they are commonly called, to claim our attention, to what a *chaos* would the science of agriculture be reduced?" And again, "to adduce common and local opinions, is purely to lose time." Such language is extraordinary, but not new; farmers have too long been accustomed to such treatment, and will probably long experience it, and with as little effect as justice. For such a smile as the above, their return is always a loud laugh. These things, however, do not promote the husbandry or the produce of the country. If you can, and wish to instruct that class of men, to whom the bulk of our land has always been, and always must be, committed, why insult them? If you cannot teach them, why thus presume to unteach them? especially in concerns of such consequence as the fallow husbandry and the change of seed. And here I do not hesitate to say, that were every farmer in the kingdom to crop the land which he is now cropping for only five successive years, without fallow or change of his seed-wheat, the scarcity which we at present suffer would become starvation.

I shall not say more in defence of practical farming till I have read the New Farmer's Calendar, a book of which I hear high commendation, both from you and many others.

Leicestriensis asks, if I can "support the necessity of a change of seed on any just theory." I answer, that I can support it on a more stable and secure ground. Indeed, what is this *just theory*, which is so repeatedly thrown in my eyes? Is it a vapour, or a mere non-entity? For theory can never be said to be just till it is brought to the test of practice, and then it is

no longer *theory*. I allow him a theory, as specious, as plausible, and as wild as he pleases, but no *just* theory.

“What more can be required of seed,” says he, “than perfection of the feminal virtue, and aptitude for the soil, in the species?” I assert, that wheat which has been sown in one kind of soil for a course of years, does not possess perfection of feminal virtue. He will not say, that wheat is in its native soil in this island. We have no such thing as perfect aptitude for our soil, in any species of grain that we use.

I should be glad to hear what is “meant by magic deception in this, and numberless similar cases;” although I do not pretend to be entirely free from prejudice, I cannot help thinking, however, that I am actuated by less prejudice now than I was twenty years ago, when I was a professed and bold theorist.

Mr. Marshall is “the writer on Rural Economy, professing to read nothing on the subject of husbandry,” alluded to in my last letter. A circumstance this, which I should not have presumed to notice, had not Mr. Marshall compelled his scholars to read so very, very much on the subject. I am, Sir, your’s,
PRACTICUS.

ON THE COAL TRADE.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

AN omission in unfolding the pages, had well nigh prevented me the pleasure and instruction resulting from your well informed correspondent R. C. of Newcastle, on the subject of the Coal Trade, in answer to some observations of mine in the preceding month. If I am not too late this month, must beg the favour of an insertion of the following few lines as my apology.

I will freely acknowledge, that when I represented the Coal Trade as a monopoly, in favour of the northern mines, I followed implicitly common, but undisputed, report; assigning that well known plea, “the encouragement of our seamen.” Reprehensibly, no doubt; I never staid to inquire whether any monopoly at all existed, or, if it really did, whether it were literally legal, or only virtual, like that, which for the dear sake of the slave trade, favours the West India sugars; namely, a quadruplication of duty on sugars the growth of any other country.

Respecting the production of Coals, in the counties within view of the metropolis, I have been positively informed, that its existence has been ascertained by actual trial, but working them *prohibited*: and I have reason to believe the truth of the matter can be cleared up by that celebrated and patriotic economist, John Middleton, Esq. of Lambeth; who would indeed thereby oblige a very numerous class of your readers; nor is

there any one, in my opinion, who could so well throw a light on the subject in general, or give more sound advice thereon, in all its bearings, to the Citizens of London.

Until trial be made, we have no right to presume any inferiority of quality in the Coals grown near London, granting such to exist; if they really do exist, the abatement on the article of carriage would be an immense advantage: but independently of that, surely the Coals of the midland counties might be brought up at a much cheaper rate than that supposed by your correspondent, and London as well as Reading might profit by the resource. For want of facts, I must hazard general reasoning, and inquire whether any peculiar expence attaches to the freight of Coals? Because unless that be granted, it must follow, *that inland canals, from the heavy expence of freight, are perfectly useless to the counties in question.*

I thank your correspondent, and the public ought to do so likewise, for suggesting a remedy truly radical (and no others are worth a thought) for a great limb of the grievences I stated, namely, that of selling Coals by weight, a method which ought to be universal for the sake of the poor particularly. There is one thing, however, in which I apprehend R. C. to be mistaken; *for the best Coals are invariably the heaviest, as most replete with bitumen, or as of the smallest size.* R. C. could, no doubt, throw farther light on this interesting subject, on which, for the sake of the pen and the public at large, I hope he will favour your highly useful publication with further hints.

Harrow. Oct. 26.

HOMO GENEROSUS.

ON HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, &c.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

PERMIT me, Mr. Editor (a correspondent, who lately attempted to display the manufacture of hats in your very entertaining and improving magazine) at present to appear as a second Pauper; in support of the principle of *setting the poor to work*. I am, however, sorry in the outset to oppose an opinion supported by so respectable a signature as that of a "Country Magistrate." After what he has urged, I still believe, that the system of the poor laws are DEFECTIVE! And I have been yet farther confirmed in that opinion, by the perusal of Mr Wood's fifth edition of the Account of the House of Industry at Shrewsbury,—a book that I should think it the duty of every country (and town) magistrate to see in the possession of each churchwarden and overseer in their district; and a book not unworthy the perusal of those in offices of justice themselves. Until that correspondent, or others for him, will defeat the objections of Mr. Wood by *sound ARGUMENTS*, I must continue in my opinion. My object, in the place I now solicit in your excellent

Repository is, to reply to some objections unnoticed by Mr. Wood. To this I add some of his objections with different replies.

The first object that presents itself is the weight of debt that may be incurred. A sum between eight and ten thousand pounds appears to me the most reasonable, and is, in reality, more than the house at Shrewsbury cost. Soon might this be discharged, if a *rigid equalization* of the rates of each parish was adopted. (From Sir M. Eden we find that some parishes deduct 1-8th, some 1-5th, others 1-4th, &c. Why not cels the rack rental*? The product would be the same at last, and the *Custom of England, in that respect, regular*), and the rate per pound kept as at present. Add to this the well-known fact, that 8-10ths of the out poor, by far the severest burden on any parish, would never come into the house; thus making, on one side, a great *increase of the collection*, and, on the other, a most material *decrease* of the expence. But, farther, the head officers of the town may be induced to present a piece of ground to, such an institution, sufficiently large for its purpose; and leave might be asked, in the petition to parliament, to take the town walls (if any) for the building; this would also increase the health of the inhabitants.

The next question may be, How can such a number be employed, and what manufactures would be the most prudent to adopt. To the first, I answer; that the number, though great, would not be *effective*. And, to the second, I offer the following employments, from Sir M. Eden's State of the Poor, &c. To swingle, heckle, and spin flax; to spool linen and woollen; to twist linen and woollen yarn; to wind quilts for weavers; to card tow and wool; to weave linen and woollen; weave linsley woolsey; buck and bleach linen; weave wadding; weave bed laces; to warp for the weavers; to knit stockings, caps, &c. to knit nets; to make pegs for tylers or shoe-makers, and spiles for brewers; to make paste-board boxes; to make clothes for sloop shops; teaze hair for upholsterers: bind and line men's hats; to make hair sieves; to stitch gloves; to knit cawls for wigs; to pick hair for barbers; to make bone lace, thread and hair buttons, slays and harnesses for weavers; all sorts of wicker ware, women's straw and chip hats, bee-hives and hasslocks, matches, mops, baskets, and door-mats; English carpets and tapestry, papier maché; to cut corks, teaze oakum, beat hemp, pull rabbit skins for hat-makers, and to card wool roughly for hardwaremen, mop-makers, or saddlers.

The next object that comes under our review, is the advantage attending the incorporation of parishes. This head a few instances will sufficiently elucidate. Is not one act of parliament more easily obtained than many? May not active officers to fill the directory, be more readily procured from many parishes combined than one? Is not the purchase of one large

* Because the *county rate* is charged by the customary *parish rate* rental: no parish can singly do so. E.

piece of ground (supposing a purchase) more favourable to the buyers than many small ones? Are not the expence and time of teaching the paupers strong considerations? And may not these be more readily effected under one roof than in distant houses? Is not the greater power, the greater compactness, or unity of design, worthy of being calculated on? Is there not a material saving in the building one large house rather than many small ones? Had it not been found most prudent to unite, why do we find any so? Nay, that quite the reverse is the case, is apparent from none being found single. To this let me add, that from the present code of poor laws, (begging 'a Country Magistrate's' pardon for *differing with him in opinion*), the office of overseer is, at present, beyond comparison more troublesome than being a director under such a system as Mr. Wood defends.

It may be objected again, that little is done in the present poor houses, and still less might be effected by a more complex apparatus. And it might be so, if *those employed did not receive a deeper interest in their labour*. At present, the amount of their work, in poor houses of the old plan, may be averaged at one half-penny per day, for each of their inhabitants. I would even recommend *half* their earnings to be given to them;—but, from this I would take fines for various species of immorality. Let it be *their* interest to work; let it also be their interest to be regular and decent in their habits; and the complaints of increased losses, on the one side, or a paltry allowance on the other, will be very considerably lowered.

“That every body's business becomes that of no one,” is, by many, thought sufficient to shield them from taking an active part. But this, by the by, is a contradiction in terms. But, allowing it a meaning; what weight can it be of against the principle of *each* individual doing all the good in his power? It must be found wanting, if weighed in the balance of reason. It appears a principle sanctioned by the Author of our existence, that each man should labour for his support, as far as his strength will permit him. Will your 'Country Magistrate' please to inform us, whether this principle is *strictly* followed up in the poor houses in this circle? Nay, whether, to use the language of another Country Magistrate, Mr. Ruggles, in his excellent 'Letters on the Poor,' parish poor houses are not rather Parish *bawdy houses*?

If such is not the effect of the poor-laws, where is the fault? Not in officers, “who are annually chosen, and annually removed*,” not in the 43d. of Elizabeth, for by it, or subsequent acts, Justices are empowered to set the poor to work through the medium of the overseers. The answer, however, to this, I shall leave to “a Country Magistrate;” he will know, and I dare add, favour us with the reply. That gentleman says,

* Wood.

these men, overseers, &c. have no improper motive in their minds for harshness or vexatious refusal, especially as such a conduct usually gives them the trouble of attending the Justice's meeting, besides a reproof when they attend, *and an order for relief*; why did not that gentleman add, "*when the overseer was wrong?*" Did he wish us to believe, that when the overseer persists in refusing relief, where he has no right to give it, it will, under the present system of the poor-laws, secure to him *reproof and an order for relief*? Or has he forgot how frequently the orders of Justices are opposed? If so, he will easily find it out by applying to Burn's Justice, or Bott on the Poor Laws; as a country Magistrate, he will have it there "at his fingers ends."

I find, in Mr. Thompson's account of the maintenance of the poor in Hull, the following very useful objects recommended; *one* of them also under the authority of two acts of Parliament. "By the 8th and 9th of William III. cap. 30., (says he) it is directed that persons who receive parochial relief, shall wear a **BADGE** on the right shoulder, in order that the money raised for the relief of the impotent poor may not be misapplied and consumed by the idle, sturdy, and disorderly beggars." And, in his 28th page, he says, "it is no uncommon thing for one pauper to personate another, and fraudulently to receive money which another ought to have had;" it was, therefore, determined by the governors of the poor of Hull, to give a ticket to every pauper, with his name and place of residence written upon it; and no money is paid by the clerk to any person who does not produce the ticket; this tends greatly to prevent imposition, and to facilitate the payment of the weekly pension.

To those who urge the impossibility of the success of houses of industry from want of motive, I reply, that the two greatest *stimuli* ought to be adopted; *interest*, as inducing to labour, or, *hunger*, as deterring from idleness. We see, from every day's experience, the effects of these upon the mind in every possible situation. Many of the ancient writers have recommended each as powerful motives, and one of them †, to whom we must allow great weight, says, "If a man do not *work*, neither should he *eat*." The subtle Dutch, as Sir Josiah Child well denominates them, carry this principle into execution, as we find in the 2d. volume of Jonas Hanway's *Revolutions of Persia*, page 28. "They (he says) are distinguished for the prudence and œconomy of their *useful* charities, which seem to exceed even those of England, not in *extent*, for in beneficence the English have hardly any bounds; but, in regard to discipline and wholesome severity, we have not supported it so well as the

† St. Paul, 2d Epist. to Thess. chap. iii., verse 10.

Dutch, who *make* all *their* poor perform some useful labour. It does not indeed seem possible to engage the lowest sort of the people (says he) to work from a mere *sense of duty*, if they are left to their choice, or the materials of labour withheld. But if the make and constitution of man render labour necessary to his support, I presume it follows, that those who can work, and will not, should not have food given them."

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
 J. C.

Notice to a Correspondent by J. M.

J. M. refers the writer of a letter, signed R. C. Newcastle-on-Tyne, and printed in a former number, to an act of Parliament for making the grand Junction Canal, for a clause to prohibit coal being brought by that Canal within many miles of London. J. M. also observes, there are coals under St. Leonard's Forest in Suffex; and by no means do *strata* of coal universally ascend on an acclivity till they appear on the surface; that circumstance being peculiar to hilly and mountainous countries.

ON THE EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH to be informed, by your correspondent who, last year, gave us so circumstantial an account of the show of fat cattle at the great market at Smithfield, whether he will be in town this year, to oblige us in a similar way. If he cannot attend, I should be happy to supply his place as well as I can. And I hope you will favour us with a real likeness of one or more of the prize cattle. The exhibition, I have reason to think, from what I have seen and heard in the grazing counties, will even exceed the excellence of last year. I shall take the liberty of mentioning a few names who are reported as candidates this year.

Mr. Creek of Rousham, Oxfordshire, has a heifer of the Leicestershire breed, which is said to weigh 18 score and a quarter, and for which he has had an hundred and five guineas bidden, by men who intended to make a public show of her in London. Mr. Gingell of Latton, has likewise a very extraordinary heifer of the Wiltshire breed, intended, I believe, for the great market. Mr. Darke of Breedon, Worcestershire, has an ox for which he gave 50l. twelve months ago. Mr. Edmonds of Welford, Gloucestershire, has four oxen kept over time, for the above market; one is fellow to the ox which received the prize last year. Mr. Grace of Buckinghamshire, has several oxen reserved. The Suffex graziers, I hear, will this year make themselves better known. Mr. Westcar, as usual, has about forty oxen in reserve; and, I make no doubt but the worthy mover,

*The best should be 17 score for 20
 than the price offered will be nearly
 1/2 the price of the best of 110-119-0*

a patron to all graziers and breeders, has something extraordinary to bring forward upon the occasion.

I am your humble servant,

Hatchet's Hotel, Piccadilly,
Nov. 18. 1800.

T. WESTON.

OF THE CITY OF PARIS—1782

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

A Gentleman who sometimes favours us with communications, has handed to us a curious account of Paris, written in the year 1782. We need not inform our readers, that many things are altered by the Revolution: most part of it remains still true, and, towards the end, the sentiments of affection for royalty, which then distinguished France, are expatiated on with a national satisfaction. What an unaccountable trait in the history of human nature has been developed in the reversed sentiments which have caused the tremendous Revolution!

THE origin of this city dates higher than the time of Julius Cæsar; but, without entering into antiquarian researches, we shall confine ourselves to the description of its present state. Paris is situate on a plain, surrounded by hills at various distances, and in 48 deg. 50 min. north latitude. It is divided in two parts nearly equal, by the river Seine, which runs through it from the east to the west, forming, in its channel, many islands: those of the *City* and of *Notre-dame* are entirely covered with buildings. Eleven bridges of stone and three of wood form communications betwixt the opposite sides of the river, and the different islands*. These islands are mostly bordered by the stone quays. The prodigious increase of Paris, under Lewis XV. requires new bridges for the convenience of the extremities of the town, which are entirely without any.

Paris is about five miles across from east to west, and a little less from north to south; its circumference (including the suburbs) is about fifteen miles; and, in the year 1725, William Lisle, the geographer, demonstrated that it was not surpassed in extent by any town in Europe. Paris, thus happily situated, divides itself naturally into three parts. 1st. The *City*, which is the most ancient, is surrounded by two arms of the river. 2d. The plain southward, which began to be inhabited when the Romans were masters of Gaul, is called the *university*. 3d. The suburb *St. Germain*, though it can scarcely be called such, after its inclosure projected by Lewis XIV. in 1672, has been executed by Lewis XV. The part to the north of the river is called the *Ville* (the town) and is far the largest †. These ancient

* Most of these fourteen Bridges are connected with the islands: there are but five roads over the Seine

† What the Parisians call the *city* is an island, the ancient capital of the Parisii; a *Ville* signifies a corporate town: we have called it, in general, the

divisions are merely nominal; it is effectively divided into quarters, which are in number twenty; and many of them so extensive, that they want a *sub-division*.

This city contains about fifty thousand houses, (of which about five hundred are splendid † *Hotels*) nine hundred and sixty seven streets, without reckoning courts and allies. It is computed that there is between eight and nine hundred thousand inhabitants, without reckoning foreigners, and strangers induced to visit it by business or by curiosity, and whose numbers are always very considerable. There are fifty parish churches; twenty collegiate chapters; ninety churches and chapels not parochial; three abbeys of men and eight of women; one hundred and thirty four monasteries, or communities, male and female, regular and secular; fifteen seminaries belonging to them; twenty six hospitals; forty-three conduits, which are furnished with water from springs of Belleville and St. Gervas, by the aqueduct of Arcueil, § and two engines under the *Port Neuf* (the new bridge) and that of Notre Dame; but, as all these by no means furnish enough water, it is hoped, from the benevolence of his Majesty, and the zeal of the magistrates, that the project for leading the stream at the Port à l'Anglois (the English gate) by an hydraulic machine, to a grand reservoir to be made at the Estrapade, the highest spot in Paris, will soon be put in execution.

Twelve markets, and twenty five gates facilitate the admission and the sale of all commodities. A grand common sewer, constructed betwixt 1737 and 1748, under the provostship of M. Turgot, surrounds the town from the north to west, and removes all the filth. It has at its head a reservoir, by which it is occasionally scoured. Situation did not suffer the same contrivance for the rest of the town; so that the purity of the Seine is sensibly diminished below Paris. This great drain was arched over under the Provostship of M. Bignon. They have also built houses on it, leaving only small passages for communication; which has rendered that quarter excessively populous.

About three thousand reverberating lamps, established some years since, by the care of M. de Sartine (then lieutenant-general of the police) light the town every night through the year, and are a proof of the care exerted by that magistrate for the embellishment and security of this immense town. Twenty six corps de garde, consisting of one hundred and sixty horsemen, and six hundred and forty foot, are employed day and night in preserving order; besides these, two hundred and twenty-five men are destined to guard the gates, and are distributed at stations,

the city of Paris, as more usual in English. If the city were supposed to be at London bridge, Southwark would be the university; St. George's fields, the suburb of St. Germain; London and Westminster answering to the Ville.

† *Hotels* in Paris are the town houses of the nobility, bishops, &c.

§ A petrifying spring, very unwholesome.

where are ready proper remedies for the recovery of drowned persons. This establishment is due to the patriotism and humanity of the mayor and aldermen of Paris. Lastly, is the company named *Guet de l'Etoile*,* specially appointed to guard the prisons. The jurisdictions in Paris are, the King's council, that of clients, of the parliament, of the chamber of accounts, the court of aids, the grand council, the office of finance, the mint, the chatelet, the office at the guild hall, the election, the consular jurisdiction, nine baillages, four provosts.†

A celebrated university, which owes its origin to Charlemagne, contributes to perpetuate a taste for learning, in ten well frequented colleges, the only ones remaining of a hundred. Those which subsisted at the expulsion of the jesuits, were united to the college of Lewis XIV. except those of the Scotch and of the Lombards. The twentieth part of the produce of the post office‡ and expresses was granted by Lewis XV. and thence the instruction at that college is gratuitous. The schools of Theology, the Sorbonne, and of Navarre; the schools of law; and the medical schools, are all a part of the university. Besides there is a royal college, founded in 1531 by Francis I. wherein nineteen able professors teach Greek, the mathematics, philosophy, eloquence, and the learned languages. This is not reckoned part of the University. The French Academy was founded in 1633, and confirmed in 1672 by Lewis XIV. The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres was founded in 1663; that of the Sciences 1666; of Painting and Sculpture in 1648; of Architecture in 1671.—We may add to these establishments, another of that reign not less useful, that of the Academy of Surgery, to perfect that art by experience and by observation. The bequests of M. Peyronnie pay the professors and demonstrators, who instruct young surgeons and midwives. There are eight public libraries in Paris; the King's, St. Victor's, of the College of Mazarin, of the Advocates, of the Christian Doctrine, of the Corporation, of Medicine, and of the University. One may add some others, which, though not public, are never shut against studious persons; these are, of St. Genevieve, of the Oratory, of St. Germain, and of almost all the other religious communities §.

No capital contains so many public walks and gardens; that of the Tuilleries, of the Luxembourg, and the Royal Gardens of Plants are

* Watchman of the *star*; the badge of their office.

† These jurisdictions are most of them national councils, to whom local jurisdiction was also granted for occasional summonses, &c.

‡ More similar to the post horse duty in England than to the post office; indeed including both.

§ These public libraries are a solid and peculiar glory of Paris; its rival London contains not one library that can be esteemed public, or even accessible. Sir Joseph Banks has made a feeble effort to wipe away this national stigma.

immensely large. The Gardens of the Palais Royal, of the Infants of the Mansion of Soubise, of the Temple, and of the Arsenal, are also open to the public. The old and new Boulevards † afford an extensive promenade of four or five miles, enriched with the perpetual view of elegant houses, and a fertile country. The Esplanade of the *Invalids*, and the whole extent of the *Military School* ‡ is open to the public, and farther improvements are meditated in the Boulevards, on the south side of the river.

The commerce of Paris, except in articles of fashion and luxury, with which it furnishes all Europe, is merely a commerce of consumption; but it is very considerable. Six companies of merchants, and the communities of different trades and artificers, are the commercial factors of Paris, for the vend of necessaries, and of the manufactures which are perfected in the place. The consumption of provisions is so considerable as to lay the whole kingdom under contribution; and considerable care is exerted by the magistrates that a previous store hinders Paris from feeling the full calamity of famine, which sometimes afflicts the country. They say that Paris consumes annually 15,000 muids § of corn, 350,000 muids of wine, without reckoning other liquors; 100,000 bullocks, 480,000 sheep, 25,000 calves, and 140,000 porkers. It remains to give some idea of the character of the inhabitants of this immense town; but we do not intend to describe the *grandees*, who are so numerous in this one town. Such are the higher nobility, the military officers of high rank, the dignitaries of the long robe, or the puffed-up farmers of the taxes; each of these various descriptions of great men have a peculiar character; each has its own fashion, manner, conversation, and taste. We merely mean to sketch out the general character of the Parisians; but particularly that of the people of condition and easy fortune, who are called *good families**. The lower people must also have a place in this little picture, since it is in these two classes we must seek for an idea of the genius and manners of the Parisians in general.

Without entering into a detail which would be infinite, we shall content ourselves with saying that the Parisians are of an affable, free, and happy temper; that their manners are never deficient in politeness, at table, or in company; in that peculiar air which adorns French urbanity, in ease and refined pleasantry.

† The Boulevards are similar to the Mall in St. James's Park; but extending (with some interruptions) at least six miles in length. They encircle Paris.

‡ The *Invalids* is equivalent to our Chelsea Hospital; the *Military School* to the Academy at Woolwich, but vastly more extensive.

§ A muid of corn is 53½ bushels English; therefore Paris is here represented as consuming only 195,000 bushels per annum. A palpable mistake; they cannot consume less than 4,000,000 bushels. A muid of wine is 288 Parisian pints.

* Bonnes Maisons.

They exhibit wit without affectation, gaiety without excess, gallantry without sameness, and great attention to the ladies; so that these *good families* may be esteemed a sort of school of politeness for the improvement of foreigners. The ladies of Paris improve their native attractions so skilfully as to give the *ton* to all the kingdom; so that it may be truly said, that the ladies of Paris govern the fashion (which each one knows how to adjust to her own person); but that the fashion governs the provincial ladies; for they cannot apply with so much taste those ornaments and dresses which are sometimes not a little capricious. In truth the rage for variety in the art of pleasing, ever on the alert, produces new fashions year after year. In fine, we may say of the Parisian ladies, that the natural gaiety of the nation, their graceful wit, the noble and easy air with which they do the honours of their houses, perhaps the very desire of imitating their superiors, gives them a freedom of discourse and carriage, which astonishes and ravishes foreigners.

With regard to the people, that is, the artisans and tradesmen, and the other classes above the lowest vulgar, they are endued with much good nature and propriety; one always sees them ready to help the weakest and the oppressed, and never backward to accommodate their neighbours. In general they are careful to preserve a fair character in the commerce of life, and to walk in the strict path of honesty. It is more easy to impose on them, than on the inhabitants of many of the provinces. Labouring in their vocations without ceasing, they are contented to live on little, and to divert themselves now and then with simple, but noisy pleasures. A party to the † *Guingettes*, a walk on the *Boulevards*, or a puppet-show, seems to obliterate all their labours, and the hardship of the times. Eager for novelty, the smallest object excites their admiration and astonishment. It is usual to reproach them with their ignorance of country affairs, and of the productions by which themselves are fed; but their perpetual necessity of living in town, ought to prevent more fortunate people from ridiculing an inevitable defect in knowledge.—We may add a concluding characteristic, which distinguishes the Parisians of all ranks: the love of their king. We may venture to say that this passion is much more conspicuous than in any other country. Hence proceeds the perfect obedience to every thing which emanates from the royal authority; hence the tranquillity so remarkable in so populous a town, where disorder is rare indeed; from the peaceable inclination of the inhabitants, from the respect to the laws, and from an admirable police. Hence too proceeds the eagerness of the

† These *guingettes* exactly answer to the tea-drinking houses which surround our metropolis, *Bagnigge Wells*, the *White Conduit House*, &c. It is curious to see, in this description, the exact similitude of a London and a Parisian tradesman.

Parisians to enjoy a sight of their King; whenever he presents himself to them. If any ceremony calls the king into the metropolis, the whole town is in motion, the citizens of all ranks present themselves in crowds, and the artificers quit their labours to fill the air with their acclamations of long life and happiness to their sovereign.

The air in Paris varies much in the different quarters of so large a town; that of the Esstrapade is the most pure, as being most elevated; that of the quays is thick and damp; that of the Luxembourg is betwixt both. Distempered lungs are relieved by the air of the Esstrapade, but much annoyed by that of the quays. This is the opinion of the best physicians.

Paris is 70 English miles from Rouen, 90 from Dieppe; 65 from Orleans; 90 miles from Rheims; 250 miles from Lyons, the same distance from London; 225 miles from Amsterdam, 560 miles from Vienna, 750 from Madrid, the same distance from Rome; 1445 miles from Constantinople, 670 from Copenhagen, 950 from Stockholm, 880 from Warsaw, and 1680 miles from Moskow.

ON WASTE LANDS.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THE agitation of the question about the inclosure of waste lands renders the opinion of our ancestors on that subject highly interesting. We subjoin an extract from old Hartlib, who, to solid observations, has added many anecdotes of the inclosures within his own memory. He flourished about the year 1650.

1. It is a common saying, that there are more waste lands in England, in many particulars, than in all Europe besides, considering the quantity of land (the size of our island). I dare not say this is true: but hope, if it be so, that it will be mended. For of late much hath been done for the advancement of these kinds of land; yet there are still great *deficiencies*. In the time of papistry (popery), all in this island were either soldiers or scholars. *Scholars* by reason of the great honours, privileges, and profits (the third part of the kingdom belonging to them) and *soldiers*, because of the many and great wars with France, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. And in those times gentlemen thought it an honour to be careless; and to have houses, furniture, diet, exercises, apparel, &c. yea, all things, at home, and abroad, soldier-like. Music, pictures, perfumes, sauces (unless good stomachs) were counted, perhaps unjustly, too effeminate. In Queen Elizabeth's days, ingenuities, curiosities, and good husbandry, began to take place, and then salt-marshes began to be fenced from the seas; and yet many were neglected, even to

our days, as Holhaven in Effex, Axtell-holme Ifle, nigh York-shire. Many thousands of acres have lately been gained from the sea in Lincolnshire, and as yet more are to be taken in there, and in other places. Rumney-Marsh, in Kent, consisting of 45,000 acres and upward (as Camden relateth) is of some antiquity*, where the land is usually let at 30s. per acre; and yet 1d. per week constantly is paid through the whole level, for the maintenance of the wall, and now and then 2d.; whereas ordinary salt-marshes are accounted dear at five and six shillings per acre; so that the improvement is very considerable. The same I may say of fens, especially that great fen of Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Huntingdon, consisting (as I am informed of 380,000 acres, which is now almost recovered; and a friend of mine told me very lately, that he had proffered a mark (13s. 4d.) per acre, for 900 acres together, to sow *rape* on, which formerly was valued at scarcely 12d. per acre; very great therefore is the improvement by draining of lands, and our negligence very great, that they have been waste so long, and as yet so continue in divers places; for, the improving of a kingdom is better than conquering of a new one.

2. I see likewise no small faults in this land, by having so many *chases* and *forests*, where *brambles*, *brakes* †, *furzes* do grow, when, as these trumperies might be cut up, and pot-ashes made of them; and the ground employed profitably for *corn* and *pasture*. I know a forest, by Brill in Buckinghamshire, taken in, and the land is usually let (being now well inclosed) for four or five nobles (26s 8d. to 32s 6d) per acre. In Lancashire also, as about Lerpool ‡, and elsewhere, I have seen commons, little worth, advanced to a great price by Marling, &c.

3. The third sort of waste land, is dry, healthy commons. I know that poor people will cry out against me, because I call these waste lands; but, it is no matter: I desire ingenious gentlemen seriously to consider, whether or no these lands might not be improved very much by the husbandry of Flanders, (viz.) by sowing flax, turnips, and great clover grass, if that manure be made by folding sheep, after the Flanders way, to keep it in heart §?

* The sea has been retiring from that part of the coast for many centuries; even in Saxon times, the tract left dry was considerable enough to denominate its inhabitants, *Marsh-Men*; and, for the better maintenance of the sea wall, Edward IV. chartered a body corporate. However, the marshes have not increased since the time of Hartlib, or even of Camden, A.D. 1586.

† Our northern readers need not be informed that this word means, *Fern*.

‡ This *Lerpool* is the famous mart now called, more properly, *Liverpool*; from the Saxon words *Lieser*, preferable; and *Pool*, a smooth water.

§ We here see, that modern husbandry owes all its improvements to Flanders; and we may also see, how slowly improvement spreads among husband-

2. Q. Whether the *rottenness* and *scabbiness* of sheep, *murrain* of cattle, *diseases* of horses, and, in general, all diseases of cattle, do not especially proceed from *commons*?

3. Q. Whether the rich men, who are able to keep great flocks, are gainers by them?

4. Q. Whether *commons* do not rather cause more numerous poor by *causing idleness* than maintain them; and whether such idle poor, are not rather trained up for the gallows or beggary, than for the common-wealth's * service?

5. Q. How cometh it to pass, that there are fewest poor where there are fewest *commons*, (as in Kent); where there are scarce six *commons* in the county of considerable bigness?

6. Q. How many do we see *enriched* by the commons? And if their cattle be not usually swept away by the rot, or starved in some hard winter?

7. Q. If that poor men might not employ two acres enclosed to more advantage, than any adjoining common? And, lastly, If that all commons were inclosed, and part given to the inhabitants, and rented out, for a stock to set all the poor at work in every county——? I determine nothing in this kind: but leave the determination to wiser heads.

SAM. HARTLIB.

ON PUBLIC CLOCKS, AND THE REGULATION OF TIME.

To the Editor of the *Commercial and Agricultural Magazine*.

MR. EDITOR,

THERE is an evil under the sun, which might be easily remedied by a little additional attention to the motions of that luminary. I allude to that pedantic affectation of science, which regulates all our time-keepers according to what is called *equated time*. The *oblique position* of the earth, and its situation in one of the *foci* of an *elliptic orbit*, causes some little irregularity in the *solar* distribution of time, so that, at certain seasons of the year, it is 16 min. 13 sec. faster than *equated* or *true time*; at other seasons, no less than 14 min. 49 sec. slower. For the purposes of *astronomy*, this accuracy is necessary; but, to the purposes of common life, it is a considerable nuisance. The

men. One hundred and fifty years have not sufficed for the general dissemination of these improvements. But agriculture has not (till the present time) fully availed itself of the vast advantage afforded by printing and general science. It now advances with rapid strides.

* Hartlib wrote his book in the days of the *common-wealth* of England; but, indeed, authors in *monarchical* times, formerly used this word as we now use the word *the state*; they translated literally *res-publica*, public, or common-wealth, or property.

actions of mankind have a necessary reference to sun-rise, to noon, and to sun-set, but none at all to the real number of minutes, or even hours, passed by in the last twelvemonth. For instance, on the present day, I perceive by a table, that the clock is a full quarter of an hour *slower* than the sun; hence every body in England rises so much later, and enjoys so much less day-light at this dreary season of the year. Hence, also, an intention of reaching any intended destination *before dark*, often is frustrated by unexpected darkness; and, as few people advert to the true cause, this is only attributed to an unusual gloom of the evening. Hence, too, we hear of the *dark-days before Christmas*, which necessarily result from the absurd attention to *equated time*. The clock on the 2d of November is more than 16 min. too slow; on the 11th of February, almost as much too fast: these days are at an equal distance (fifty days) from the shortest day; yet, from this cause, the evenings in February must appear half an hour longer than those at the beginning of November. If we only take twenty days before and after the shortest day (December 22), the difference of the evening day-light must appear full 20 min. in favour of the *days after Christmas*.

If we look in an *Almanac* for the time of sun-set and sun-rise, we obtain it not without reference to a table: the *solar-time* is given on the Almanac; the *equated-time* by our clocks. All these absurdities and inconveniences have an easy cure, in regulating all clocks and watches by the sun-dial. No common time-piece goes so accurately as not to want regulation *weekly*, for as great an error, as would commonly be to be remedied on account of the little aberration of the apparent place of the sun, consequent on the affections of our planet.

I shall add to these observations, a hint to be adverted to by those who resolve to be governed in their motions by day-light, and, consequently, by *solar-time*. Most dials are made to suit the latitude of London; now, as it is evident that the gnomon should always be directed at the polar star, it ought to be *more* elevated north of London, *less* elevated in a more southern situation. If a dial be not thus accommodated to the latitude, it shews true solar time only at twelve and six. At nine and three o'clock, two degrees lat. will make an error of eight or nine minutes. Hence, if a dial is not made expressly for the latitude in which it is erected, your Readers will not depend on its indications at *all* hours.

After my effort to substitute utility for a misapplication of abstract science, you will not wonder that I should be more strenuous for another reform in the reckoning of time, which may prevent inconvenience, and save a waste of expediture, much better employed on some charitable or useful purpose. I advert to a nuisance peculiarly felt in this city, though common, in

some degree, to most other towns. This nuisance is the number of public clocks in any one place. Here we have more than a dozen; some of which go badly, some are seldom regulated, and perhaps, sometimes, one or two are right. Hence, at the still hour of twelve at night, you are entertained with a perpetual jangle for half an hour together. I myself have paced the quadrangle till the half-hour bell of some clocks had struck, before others had indicated midnight.

Hence results an utter confusion of all appointments; even the public business of the schools requires an attendance considerably anterior to the appointed hour, lest our tiresome tarrying there should go for nothing, "*non stet pro formâ.*" In other towns, I have observed the same inconvenience; at Guildford, I think I have counted distinctly the tones of five or six clocks striking at considerable intervals. In London, the evil of many clocks has cured itself by its excess, and you are better off than we are, because all clocks there shew a deference to *St. Paul's* and the *Horse-Guards*. Even of those two, the first is often ten minutes faster than the other. I would propose to all towns, to determine which is the *best* public clock; to hang a sonorous bell to it; to sell the other clocks for old brass; and to save the salary paid by parishes and corporations for the annual care of those supernumerary clocks. The same money might keep a fire-engine in order; and, in Oxford and Guildford, might perhaps suffice for lighting the streets through the winter.

Few people will deny, that *many* public clocks in a town is a far worse evil than the absence of *any* public clock; though the utility of *one* general regulator must be allowed to be very important. To this should always be added an *accurate* public dial, and the clock-makers foppery about *equated-time* should be prohibited.

HOROLOGUS JUNIOR.

Queen's Coll. Oxon. Nov. 13.

OF POKERS AND TOWELS.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I Send you an account of two of these *minor* inventions, which usually go under the title of *contrivances*. Frequency of application, and easy attainment may compensate for their minuteness. I know you have reverence for familiar conveniences.

1. I would suggest to your readers, on experience, that *Iron* is much the cheapest of all fuel, when properly applied in a coal fire. In some families, the fear of wearing out the Poker never suffers it to remain in the fire. But a Poker may be *new laid* in a very substantial manner for 1s 6d; and its effect on

a fire, especially in a *cinder fire after supper*, is to save two hours expenditure of fuel. When the Poker becomes red hot, it communicates heat to the surrounding cinders, which by a necessary re-action keep the Poker hot, and the fire remains bright for hours. This results from the greater heat, and the rapid communication of the heat in Iron. Iron is much hotter than the fire that heats it; and indeed that metal certainly undergoes an actual, though insensible combustion. The wear of a Poker proves this; and indeed in pure vital air*, fine iron wire burns away in a flame. I add, when a Poker is made thick for the above purpose, it is proper to have a spur fixed on it to prevent its falling out of the fire, and burning the floor or carpet. With this precaution, a fire will always look cheerful, and many bushels of coals will be saved by this agency of a substantial red hot Poker kept in the fire.

2. I have often observed that after a towel has been used once or oftener, an uncomfortable dampness is usually perceptible the next morning at rising. An obvious remedy for this inconvenience may be applied, by hanging the Towel for the day by two of its corners. To this purpose two brass hooks are necessary instead of one; and, in case of *best towels*, two tape-loops should be fastened to two corners of the towel, for hanging it up. Thus the towel is fully extended, and the air exerts all its powers of evaporation on its surface. To complete this improvement, brass hooks should be chosen, rather long in the shank, that the towel may hang quite clear of the wall. Thus perfect dryness is fully insured, with small additional expence or trouble. Those who are so saving, or so thoughtless, as to hang up towels, on an iron nail, always suffer from iron-mould. Wood or brass are the proper substances.

Those of your readers who may be inclined to smile at the minute housewifery of this contrivance, will perhaps think more respectfully of it, if they peruse the *specification of the King's Letters Patent*, given at length in the *Repertory* of last month, concerning a wonderful and most momentous discovery of affixing *two* shanks to a button instead of *one*. The brilliant and important point of the discovery is a power obtained therefrom of making a *hole* or *holes* in the middle of the button. The *two* loops of our towel form a very good parallel with this *great* invention. But I think you may rest safe from any prosecution, and venture to insert my contrivances, for which I solemnly promise never to apply for Letters Patent.

Your's,

Nov. 17, 1800.

PUBLICISTE.

* In the language of *aerials*, it is called *dephlogisticated air*.

*Admeasurement of the different Counties of England, at 858
Acres $\frac{15}{100}$ per square geographical Mile.*

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

	Statute acres.		Statute acres.
1 Yorkshire -	4,020,000	29 Northampton	586,000
2 Devonshire -	2,046,000	30 Worcester -	575,000
3 Lincoln -	1,855,000	31 Oxford -	569,000
4 Northumberland	1,460,000	32 Berkshire -	561,000
5 Kent -	1,330,000	33 Westmoreland	543,000
6 Essex -	1,321,000	34 Hertford -	480,000
7 Hampshire *	1,271,000	35 Buckingham	470,000
8 Lancashire -	1,226,000	36 Bedford -	277,000
9 Norfolk -	1,223,000	37 Huntingdon -	262,000
10 Suffex -	1,215,000	38 Middlesex -	256,000
11 Somerset -	1,145,000	39 Rutland -	117,000
12 Cumberland	1,108,000		
13 Suffolk -	1,060,000	Total of England	
14 Cornwall -	1,022,000	contains -	42,135,000
15 Shropshire -	949,000	Do. of Scotland	23,851,000
16 Wiltshire -	934,000	Do. of Ireland	23,562,090
17 Stafford -	863,000	Do. of N. Wales	3,257,000
18 Gloucester -	835,000	Do. of S. Wales	2,759,000
19 Dorset -	823,000	Small islands, not	
20 Cheshire -	767,000	included -	355,000
21 Derby -	725,000		
22 Warwick -	713,000	Total British Em- pire in Europe } 95,919,000	
23 Hereford -	703,000		
24 Durham -	650,000	Total French Em- pire in Europe be- fore the late Re- volution †	114,662,000
25 Surry -	630,000		
26 Cambridge	607,000		
27 Leicefter -	596,000		
28 Nottingham	595,000		

The number of acres in each county is beyond the usual estimation; because common calculations neglect the difference of the statute mile and the geographical mile. This error is almost a quarter of the real area.

It is not a little remarkable that Ireland and Scotland are so nearly, I may say, so *exactly* the same size; differing only 289,000 acres, about 1-80th part. Together these two kingdoms amount to 47,413,000 acres: Eng. and Wales amount to 48,151,000: only 738,000 acres more. Neither does this difference exceed a 65th part of the whole amount.

PHILARITHMUS.

* To Hampshire may be added 129,000 acres for the Isle of Wight; an important portion of the county. Hampshire would then contain 1,400,000 statute acres; and, in extent, should be placed 5th, betwixt Northumberland and Kent.

† Corsica is included in this calculation.

ON THE INSTITUTION OF THE VETERINARY COLLEGE:

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

AT a special meeting of the Medical Committee appointed for the examination of the Veterinary Pupils, Mr. T. E. Williams of Reading, and Mr. W. Lacey of Nottingham, received their *diplomas*, as properly qualified to practise the veterinary art. We are happy to announce to the public, that since the establishment of this institution, 93 pupils, of liberal education, have already passed their examinations, and are established in various towns throughout the kingdoms, or in the army. It must be a satisfaction to every enlightened mind, to know that the diseases of that useful animal, *the horse*, are become objects of scientific investigation, and that they are likely to be rescued from the hands of brutal ignorance. This institution is at present under the direction of Professor Coleman, a gentleman whose ingenuity has been acknowledged in the medical world, and who since his appointment to the professorship of the college, has added many valuable discoveries to the state of veterinary knowledge.

The medical committee consists of the following eminent practitioners in medicine and surgery, who, for the advancement of science, have undertaken the examination of the veterinary pupils.

Dr. Fordyce	Mr. Foulston
Dr. Babington	Mr. Cline
Dr. Bailey	Mr. Abernethy
Mr. Cooper	Mr. Home

The following is a correct list of the Veterinary Surgeons, who are either established in private practice or in the army.

Atfield Tho. Newmarket	Coxen Steph. army
Atherton Edw. Liverpool	Couchman Hen. Dartford
Bond Edm. London [Tyne	Cordeux Rich. army
Brown John Newcastle-upon-	Coats Hen. army
Baldwin G. North-Walsham	Chapman John
Bloxam Edw. army	Draper Tho. Derby
Brown Stanley army	Dean Tho. Windsor
Boardman Tho. army	Denny John army
Burt James army	Darley Tho. Hulravington
Bowles John Cambridge	Darley James Trowbridge
Burrows Tho. army	Doewro Simeon, Hertford
Burke Will. army	David Rich. army
Burleigh Leicester	Errat Josh. army
Clarke B. London	Field John, London
Crouch Edw. Northampton	Ferguson Sam. army
Causar Edw. army	Feron John, army
Cummings M.D. army	Goodwin Josh. Oxford
Cocks John, army	Gain Josh. London

Grellier John, army	Rickword W. S.
Harrison Jam. London	Stockley Will. London
Hughes Tho. London	Smith Willis, Farnham
Hassan John Bolten-le-Moors	Shipp John, army
Jones Jam. Leicester	Spilsbury F. R. army
Kirwan Andr. army	Siddal Jas. army
Knight Edw, London	Steed C. H. Maidstone
Lawrence Rich. Birmingham	Simpson Robt. army
Levett Will. army	Shurmer Will. Andover
Lander Geo. army	Sewell Wil. Assistant at Vet. College
Lacy Will. Nottingham	Smith Tho. army
Mills John, Nottingham	Simonds Sam. Bungry
Marsden Rich. London	Saunders John, Hammersmith
Marsh Fred. Bath, <i>dead</i>	Turner Edmd. Kingston-on- Thames
Mackenzie G.	Thompson Rich. Leeds
Nash Fred. Cambridge	Twigg John, army
Nesbit John, Alnwick	Turner Tho. Rockhampton
Nicklinson Hen. army, <i>dead</i>	Toke John, London, <i>dead</i>
Newmay Sam. army	Wilkinson Will. Newcastle- upon-Tyne
O'Conner C. army	Wath G. Dublin
Percival John, Woolwich	White Jas. army
Peel Tho. Bristol	Welch John, army
Parkinson Will. army, <i>dead</i>	Williams Evan, Swansea
Phipps Will. army	Whitehouse Josh. army
Peers Jas. army	Williams T. E. Reading
Putt Jonah, Chester	Yates G. army
Peyton G. London	
Powis Rich. London	
Richardson Robt. army	
Riding Will. army	

A LETTER FROM A LADY.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,
LAST night, after supper, I made one of a party round a social fire. The inside of a cold fruit-pye, (demolished at supper) furnished the subject of our conversation. Every body saw (and had always before seen) that all the juice was collected in the magic tea-cup inverted in the middle of the pye; but nobody knew how it came there. At last the philosopher of the circle took up his parable, and, if I well remember, explained the difficulty in the following manner:—In baking, the air in the oven, and consequently in the pye, becomes violently heated, and consequently much more rarified, that is, much thinner and lighter than colder air. When the pye is taken out of the oven, the juice is equally spread in the bottom of the pye dish; by which means the air has no opportunity of rushing into the tea-

cup. As the pye cools, the air in the tea-cup (as well as in the pye) grows gradually cooler, and thereby contracts itself into a less space. The juice, before diffused over the bottom of the dish, sustains the usual pressure of the atmosphere on its surface, by which it is pushed upwards into the space left empty in the tea-cup by the contraction (I believe he termed it *condensation*) of the air in cooling. Thus, if the heat of the oven have made the air four times as thin as the atmospheric air, it must, when thoroughly cold, take up but a quarter of the space in the tea-cup; the other three quarters must consequently be filled with juice, if there be enough in the pye, and if the rim of the inverted tea-cup was *entirely* immersed in juice when taken out of the oven. Otherwise air will rush in, instead of the intended juice.

As we ladies can, *in some cases*, take liberties, I have ordered the gentleman expositor to read my report, and correct it. He, after a few scratches and alterations, pronounces it intelligible; and I send it you for the information of the numerous generation of pye-makers and pye-eaters, wishing you as many readers among them as may make you eat your Christmas pye in high good humour. I remain, therefore, certainly, your *well-wisher*, and constant reader,

Cockermouth, Nov. 6th, 1800.

MATILDA UNDERWOOD.

P. S.—I observe, Mr. Editor, that you are lately out of love with poetry; for all that, I send you a few old-fashioned verses, which much entertained me, and, if you insert them, (depend on it) will also entertain many of your readers.

HOMO VERMIS: *Man is but a Worm.*

WE all are creeping worms of the earth;
 Some are *silkworms*, great by birth;
Glow-worms some, that shine by night;
Slow worms others, apt to bite;
 Some are *muck-worms*, slaves to wealth;
Maw-worms some, that wrong the health;
 Some to the public no good-willers,
Canker-worms and *caterpillars*:
 Found about the earth we're crawling,
 For a sorry life we're sprawling:
 Putrid stuff we suck; it fills us;
 Death then sets his foot, and kills us.

Mr. Editor, one of these verses puts it in my mind to ask you, why you never say any thing about silkworms. I have bred them for curiosity; and should be glad to know whether it is impossible to employ these little industrious manufacturers to save the purchase of foreign raw-silk?

M. U.

COM. & AGR. MAG.

A a a

ON NEW MANUFACTURES IN SPAIN.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THE discoveries and improvements in agriculture and manufactures, which of late have been made and introduced in Spain, are so utterly unknown in this country, that, in this point of view, that vast empire may be fairly said to be a "*terra incognita*" to us. The following information on this head, however imperfect it may be, will not, therefore, I trust, prove unacceptable to your readers.

The Royal Society of Arragon has lately published the result of a great variety of experiments, made for the purpose of ascertaining the most proper age when the castration of sheep ought to be effected; from which it appears, that with regard to rams this operation should be undertaken when they are from eight to fifteen days old, and with ewes at the age of between six and eight weeks, supposing both to be strong and healthy, and the weather not too cold. The Society assure the public, that they may rest perfectly satisfied, that this early castration is not only less painful to the sheep, and makes them thrive better and faster, but also increases the quality and fineness of the wool.

D. Francisco Verdejo, professor of mathematics at the Royal College of Madrid, has invented an engine for draining or extracting the oil of olives, without breaking or crushing the husks. The Royal Agricultural Society of that place appointed a committee to inquire into the merits of his invention. From the experiments made under the eyes of the committee, it appears, that this engine extracts, from a given quantity of olives, more oil than the common mills; completes the operation in a shorter time; procures purer oil, because it breaks or crushes not one single husk; is of a simple construction, takes up but little room, and can be made larger or smaller, according to the means and circumstances of the owner.

D. Jayme Mastoreli, lieutenant of the royal navy, has lately constructed an engine for drawing water, by means of an horizontal power, impelled by the wind, which may also be applied to all sorts of mills, and the chief excellence whereof consists in the power employed performing and continuing its operations in every direction of the wind.

D. Joseph Lapayese has, under the king's immediate protection, formed an establishment at Vinalesa, in the neighbourhood of Valencia, intended to instruct the country people in the best method of spinning, throwing, and twisting silk, according to the system of Vaucanson.

D. Martin Brusein of Madrid, has invented an engine for raising water to any height whatever, without any other power but the water itself. The essential and distinctive part of his

invention, consists in a copper or brass wire, which moves up and down through the mechanism of the machine, and serves to shut and open several valves. The machine requires neither wheels, pullies, nor ropes, and can be made entirely of copper or other metal. In its simplest form it consists merely of four boxes, four valves, four pipes or tubes, a lever, and the above copper or brass wire. As to its mechanism, the air, impelled by the wind, rises and falls without intermission, raising, every time it rises, by its compression, the water in the box, which is at a level with the current, to a height above that level, equal to that of the fall. With regard to its effect, 200,000 *arrobas** may be raised in twenty-four hours, if the boxes are a yard in diameter, and half a yard in height, and so in proportion, more or less, according to the size of the boxes. As to the price, according to the calculation of the inventor, who has constructed one in order to ascertain its amount for a strong engine, made entirely of copper, and which is to produce a given effect, the number of thousands of *arrobas* of water which are to be raised in twenty-four hours, must be multiplied by double the number of yards to which the water is to be raised, and the product divided by the number of yards, which the water falls in the machine; the quotient will express the thousands of rials which it will cost; thus, if an engine, made entirely of copper, is to raise 50,000 *arrobas* of water every twenty-four hours to the height of eighty yards, *with a fall of ten yards*, by multiplying the number of 50,000 with twice 80, or 160, and dividing the product by the number 10, the machine, or engine, will be found to cost 300,000 rials §. The inventor has obtained royal letters patent for this invention, which secure to him exclusively the benefit arising from it during a term of fourteen years.

In the district of the town of *Yeste*, situated in the mountains of *Segura*, in the kingdom of *Murcia*, at the distance of about twenty-one leagues from the above town, and half a league from the river *Segura*, has been lately discovered plenty of amber, in veins of argillaceous earth, on the banks of a rivulet which rises in the neighbourhood, and is called *Chorrillo*. This amber is of the same kind and quality as that in *Asturia*, and yields, like the latter, when chemically analyzed, little salt, and much oil for medical use and varnishes. It is found in large pieces, and, from the nature of the ground, it is probable, that by means of proper excavations, large quantities of that fossil will be found on the above spot, as well as in the neighbouring districts. For its discovery Spain is indebted to the incessant activity and application of *D. Joseph Antonio Ruiz del Melgarejo*, an able apothecary and naturalist of *Yeste*.

* An *arroba* contains 32 pints. E. § About 8000l. Sterling. E.

Of the various manufactories which, within the last twelve-months, have been established in Spain, the most remarkable are,

1. A manufactory for the finest works of jewellery in gold, silver, and precious stones, at *Madrid*, in the street *del Barco*.

2. A manufactory for the finest steel (which is said in several respects to surpass our best steel) at *Utrillas*, a village situated in the vicinity of *Montalban*.

3. A manufactory for silk gauze and fine linen at *Cadiz*.

4. A manufactory for sail-cloth in the city of *Granada*.

5. A manufactory for all sorts of musical wind instruments in *Madrid*.

6. A manufactory for all sorts of saddles and harnesses in the same city.

7. A manufactory for striped and plain ribands in the city of *Malaga*.

8. A manufactory for tanning and preparing leather of every description, at *Arosa*, in the kingdom of *Galicia*.

9. A manufactory for fine broad-cloth, and all sorts of woollens, in the city of *Ezcaray*.

10. A manufactory for plate and crystal glass, at *Bucarifas*, in *Catalonia*.

11. A large iron foundery at *Oñate*, in the province of *Guipuzcoa*.

All these manufactories are honoured with the title of *Royal Manufactories*, because the proprietors have obtained permission to put the *royal arms* over the doors of their manufactories and warehouses.

A more effectual royal protection has very deservedly been obtained by *D. Juan Joseph Caamano y Pardo*, a knight of the order of *Malta*, resident in the neighbourhood of *Ferrol*, who has very laudably undertaken to establish a tunny fishery in the island of *Salvona*, and in general to rescue the fisheries on the coast of *Galicia* from that unpardonable state of neglect and insignificance in which they have been hitherto suffered to remain. His Catholic Majesty has granted half a million of rials to further and promote this useful undertaking; and the Spanish government has publicly invited the wealthy nobility of the country to support the laudable exertions of the patriotic knight. I am,

Sir, your obedient servant,

Crosby Square, 31st Oct. 1800.

H. N. O.

OF STORING CORN AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN the necessary confluence of population in the metropolis of a vast empire renders it impossible to subsist on the produce of the neighbourhood, it is necessary to import provisions from a greater distance. The Romans felt the necessity of this measure; and the uncertainty of the winds soon taught them that, for *security*, they must also keep in store a considerable quantity of imported corn. Some anecdotes to this effect I subjoin to this note, which I cannot conclude without observing that the united states of Holland also have entirely subsisted on imported corn for more than a century and a half, and that the enhancement of price on that account has so been moderate, that navigation and manufactures prospered well under such a slight discouragement. I throw out this hint, that no Englishman may feel any despondence, because we produce about 500,000 quarters short of the annual national consumption. The coal trade has been admired and encouraged as a nursery for seamen: in process of time, our increasing manufactures (and, consequently, population) may lay us under the same obligation to the corn trade of the Baltic.

The examples of *Augustus*, *Severus*, and *Constantine*, are not beneath the notice of our legislators.

Yours,

J. K.

The countries most famous for producing corn, were Thrace, Sardinia, Sicily, Egypt and Africa. When *Augustus* had reduced Egypt to a Roman province, he took peculiar care of the beds and canals of the Nile, which, by degrees, had been much clogged with mud, through the neglect of the kings of Egypt; and caused them to be cleansed by the Roman troops, whom he left there. From thence came twenty millions of *modii*, (five millions bushels) of excellent wheat. Without this supply (an adequate subsistence for 700,000 souls) the capital of the world was in danger of perishing by famine.

When the Emperor *Severus* died, there was corn in the public magazines for seven years, expending daily 75,000 *modii* (18,750 bushels) somewhat more than the daily subsistence of London. The store of *Severus* must have contained about six millions quarters English! What a provision against the death of any future years!

When the seat of Empire was transferred from Rome to Constantinople, that city was supplied in the same wise manner; and an admirable order was observed in both these cities, for the subsistence of the immense numbers of inhabitants.

The emperor *Constantine* caused almost 80,000 *modii* of wheat (which came from Alexandria) to be distributed daily in his new city; this was for the subsistence of six hundred and forty thousand men; the Roman *modius* serving only eight men*.

To give a later instance of the effect of magazines of corn; after the fatal battle to the French at *Blenheim*, the French generals waited on the king, with an intent to get his directions how to recruit their forces, none of them venturing to mention the great distress they were in. The king asked if his public magazines for his soldiers were full, and, being answered in the affirmative, he ordered them to take particular care they were kept so. And, soon after, they found the effect of that provision; for, there being a scarcity in general, and good provisions made for the soldiers, the army was effectually supplied with soldiers without any compulsion.

* This was a very ample allowance. A *modius* of wheat must have produced ten lb. of wholesome meal: and as the refinement of bolting cloths must be rare, where every family ground their own corn in a hand-mill, we may presume they did not eat the finest flour. So that every soul in *Constantinople* was allowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flour *per diem*. But slavery was then in use, and probably slaves were not included in the distribution. So that citizens apparently were indulged with an *overplus* for the maintenance of their servants. Besides, during the life of *Constantine*, he held out all sorts of temptations to augment the population of his immense new capital. It may be also observed that the Romans eat few vegetables with their meat; the pot-herbs (*Olera*) were merely *Thyme*, *Parsley*, *Tansy*, &c. Their salads were eaten alone after meat. This accounts for a consumption of bread beyond an English appetite. It is not supposed that we consume above 1 lb. of wheat *per diem*, about 7 bushels in a year. This is not above 11 oz. of flour *per diem*.

Of the Number and Space of the Seed sown on an Acre.

A Bushel of middle sized wheat contains about 500,000 grains. If this number be divided by the number of square yards in an acre, one bushel sown on an acre, gives 103 grains and $\frac{3}{10}$ ths on each square yard. On each square foot, consequently, 11 grains and $\frac{1}{2}$. Consequently each square space, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side, would (on an average) have one seed deposited on it.

Hence is deduced the following Table.

Bush.	Grains contained	On a sq. yard	On a sq. foot	One grain on a square of
1	500,000	103, $\frac{3}{10}$ th	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ I.
2	1,000,000	206, $\frac{6}{10}$ th	23	$2\frac{1}{2}$ I.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	1,250,000	258, $\frac{7}{10}$ th	$28\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$ I.
3	1,500,000	300, $\frac{9}{10}$ th	$34\frac{1}{2}$	2 I.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	1,750,000	361, $\frac{5}{10}$ th	$40\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{9}{10}$ th

COAL MACHINE AT BYWELL.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

INSTIGATED by the remarks on the coal trade in some of your magazines, I visited a very curious piece of machinery, for sending coals from the pit to the steath *without horses*, at Bywell, a place about four miles west of this town. *Mechanics—Hat-making—Houses of Industry—the Godwinian and Kantean philosophics*, being hobby horses on which I occasionally ride; and having it in my power to mount with convenience on the first at present, I send you the following account for your magazine, of which I cannot help felicitating the conductors on its present rapid progress in popularity;—but, to my present object.

It is a very ingenious, yet simple, combination of machinery, for the purpose of regulating the conveyance of waggons laden with coals down an inclined plane, and for bringing the empty one back again, *by the same power that resisted its projectile impetus in the descent*. The length of the rail-way in which the waggon runs is about 864 yards, which distance it descends *in two minutes and a half*, and reascends *in the same space of time*: so that the loaded waggon can be let down with ease and safety, the coal discharged, and the empty waggon returned to the pit, within the compass of *seven minutes*. The impelling, and resisting power of motion are derived from a plummet of $16\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. which the waggon, in descending and ascending alternately, raises and lowers the depth of 144 yards. The rope, by which the waggon is impelled and accelerated, winds round the axis of a large wheel in a *niche* or groove in the middle, which gives the rope only space to coil round upon itself, and thereby guards against all possibility of entanglement. Near to the axis of the large coiling-wheel, there is an oblique *indention** of cast iron, which corresponds with, and works into a similar conformation on the rim of a smaller wheel; round which the plummet-rope is coiled or warped, and is in consequence thereof moved round only once in six rotations of the suspending and retracting wheel, which, is the same proportion that the elevation of the plummet weight bears to the descent of the waggon: since one to six is the same as 144 to 864. To preserve the rope from injury by dragging on the ground, rollers with iron pivots and brass sockets for it to run upon, are elevated in the middle of the rail way, but sufficiently low to prove no obstruction to the waggon, which passes over them.—It is the contrivance of Mr. Barns, a very respectable and ingenious *viewer* in this neighbourhood; and, in addition to the above, he has the praise of first introducing the machines of Messrs. Bolton and Watts, of Soho, Birmingham, into this country. Believe me, with regard, Yours, J. C.

*A range of teeth or cogs in any direction—usually in a straight line—thus a kitchen pot-hanger may be called an *indention*.

A. T. F.'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO A CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR

NOT having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your correspondent Agricola Veteranus, permit me, though the channel of your Miscellany, to acknowledge the very great pleasure and instruction he has given me, by the liberal, sensible, and candid manner in which he answered the request which I made in a former number of this Magazine; an answer which claims my warmest acknowledgments; and may I add, I think he has imparted in his little essay, more real agricultural knowledge than is sometimes to be met with in a volume written on the subject.

This epitome of husbandry most evidently flows from the pen of a scientific Agriculturist; whose advice on some future occasion, I may think it an honour to solicit. I remain your much obliged.

Portsmouth, Nov. 5, 1800.

A. T. F.

 ENUMERATION OF PATENTS.

1800.

- Aug. 13. MR. ISAAC HADLEY REDELL, of Birmingham, for a method of constructing travelling carriages, which are more safe and eligible than those in common use.
- . Messrs. J. and J. Robertson, of Glasgow, engineers, for a new method of applying steam in the working of steam-engines, by which a great saving of fuel is obtained.
- . Mr. Robert Sutton, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, for newly invented sails for wind-mills, whose motion and power are regulated by gravitation.
- 31. Mr. Joseph Egg, of Great Wind-mill Street, Westminster, gun-maker, for a method of bending steel, without the assistance of heat, which may be applied to the manufacturing of surgical instruments, &c. &c.
- Sept. 11. Mr. Benjamin Butley, merchant, of Stretham, in Surry, for a method of curing and preserving herrings and sprats.
- 15. Mr. James Hitchcock, of Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, London, for a method of changing and converting skins of parchments and vellum into leather, and making such leather water-proof.

CRITICAL CATALOGUE.

I. *A Synopsis of Husbandry*, by JOHN BANISTER, *Gent. Robinson*, 1799.

THE preface of this compendium of husbandry is somewhat extraordinary, as containing an indiscriminate censure on all book-learning on its own subject, and speaking with some peevishness of the increasing love of agriculture, so natural to the most virtuous and the most intelligent of mankind. It is pronounced necessary to adequate knowledge on this subject, to have been engaged from youth in the business of a farm. To such a person we fear the author's precepts would not be very useful, as they appear entirely to spring from local observation and rustic employment; the very same sources whence every such man thinks he himself has drawn infallible rules. Kent does not seem a county favourable to any general display of improved husbandry; though it was probably *first* cultivated, many other counties are now far before it in their practice. This indeed results from the general untractable nature of its soil, which still forms an excuse for six-horse teams, and clumsy implements.

Book the first commences with the usual details of the various soils, and their proper manures. On yard dung it is very confused; and indeed chemistry has not yet condescended to examine with decisive accuracy the effects of the fermentation of dung. Thus some lay it out previous to any fermentation, some collect it and turn it once, some oftener; all of them without that certainty which might result from a well-conducted chemical analysis, of which such an important subject is well worthy. The peculiar chalk-pits of Kent are described to us not unlike a coal-mine; this fashion is of high antiquity; perhaps as old as the christian æra.

In the commencement of *the second Book* (at p. 53.) is a curious proof how little right the author has to rail against Tull, the father of horse-hoing husbandry. The doctrine of a distinct nutritious juice for each distinct species of plants, is imputed to a man whose readers all know, that the beginning of the treatise on Horse-hoing husbandry is entirely occupied in *disproving* it both by experiments and argumentation. Surely Mr. Banister might have taken the trouble to read a book against which he had resolved to inveigh so bitterly! A few facts and observations on the nature of *smut* are recited, which only prove that the author has not made up his mind on the subject. On the contrary, he insists with justice and perspicuity on the importance of a favourable blooming time; certainly more depends on that than is generally imagined; but it is an operation of nature so dependent on the weather, as to be out of the reach of human interference. In p. 78, is indeed "the strangest tale we ever heard;" no less than, that defective wheat ears are often filled with cockle-feed! Yet the author seems to speak from ocular demonstration. Such a fact would be directly repugnant to all natural history; as much so as if a mare were to foal a flying-fish! In p. 109, it is said that *braking* is an excellent husbandry peculiar to this country; hence its explanation is the more needful; but we meet with nothing more than its name. In Kent it is usual to bind into sheaves barley and oats, else-

where called, from the opposite practice, *loose corn*; even pease, in the eastern part of Kent, are said to be bound up. A very needless trouble surely. At p. 132, commences a very judicious account of the culture and applications of turnips; we were somewhat surpris'd that our author should be so fond of a root, which is clearly an improvement on the old husbandry. He speaks also very rationally of potatoes, and observes the want of fodder consequent on their extensive culture: we are of opinion that this root has pass'd the meridian of its glory. Time has discover'd its exhaustion of the ground.

Book the third treats mostly of artificial grasses. A standing monument of the utility of innovation in husbandry. To honest Hartlib is the country indebted for this immense benefit. P. 193 contains a dangerous error concerning saintfoin; it is directed as a large seed to be cover'd deep. But the stalk of its seed-leaf is peculiarly weak, and cannot pierce through a single inch of incumbent mold: it bends the leaf, is directed downwards, and of course rots. The bush-harrow is the only safe implement for healing in this seed. Wheat is said (p. 182) to be better after a clover-ley than after a summer fallow; in too few cases, we presume, to fix a general precedent, or summer-fallow had, 'ere now, been extinct. The author gives very conclusive reasons (p. 187) against mixing ray-grass and clover; we wish the practice less common: as they are fit for cutting at various periods; half the exhaustion of the soil must be thus spent in vain. Of Lucerne Mr. B. is an admirer; the convenience of it near the farm-yard is palpable enough: to clear it from grass, he recommends to harrow it severely; his antipathy to drilling is visible on this occasion. He next mentions weld, which seems a most precarious crop; and is very copious on the favourite product of his county, the hop plantation. On this he is quite at home; but his table at the end is deficient in accuracy, as not noting the years in which the additional duties were impos'd; which omission prevents it from exhibiting an complete comparative view of the produce of different years. If the largest crop on record (that of 1794), be supposed to average at 10 cwt. per acre, it proves the existence of 37,000 acres of hop-ground at that time,

The fourth book treats of natural grass and stock. The account of marsh land is original, and doubtless (from personal experience) very correct. The author is also very accurate in his remarks on the practice of regraters. The only consequence of this regrating is, a "just equilibrium between the vender and, the purchaser." It only tends to equalize the price throughout the year; and surely a uniform regular price is much preferable to violent fluctuation in the market. The author pretends not to originality as a farrier; and in copying various authors, has copied various and, discordant prescriptions. On this subject no book is tolerable except the *Treatise on Horses*, by Lawrence, published about four years since. Humanity (as well as medical knowledge) is there inculcated in a spirited manner. On the subject of sheep and folding Mr. B. gives much good common-place information. He is, however, rather prolix and unmethodical: hence p. 387 and p. 420, direct a different age for gelding lambs.
How-

However, the grazing article is much the best in the volume. The detail of pork-making will be valuable in bacon-eating countries. One third of the weight, perhaps one quarter of the nutriment, is lost in the smoke-loft. The observations commencing at p. 458, are very valuable to those who aim at the character of careful management in the farm-house and yard. The volume concludes with directions and tables, which bespeak Mr. B. no careless observer of the weather of our uncertain climate. There is no index at the end, nor even table of contents at the beginning of the volume. This is a most inconvenient defect in a treatise embracing such a various subject as husbandry.

This *Synopsis of Husbandry* contains much home-bred observation, and some prejudices. It will be read as a detail of the best prevailing practice of opinions of the last century; but has no symptoms of that comprehensive liberality which always precedes innovation. Yet no one will deny that improvement, must originate from innovation. Improvement is indeed only a happy innovation received into general practice with general success.

II. *A general View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent.* By JOHN BOYS, of Betsbauger, Farmer. Nicol. 1796. Price 4s.—The county of Kent forming the south-east angle of England is here stated to contain almost 900,000 acres. Two parallel ranges of hills run through it, east and west; the northern range of chalk; the southern of ragstone. The weald, i. e. the *wild* part of Kent, is still more to the south, and the famous Romney Marsh is on the south coast. The Isle of Thanet seems a favoured spot, exhibiting the powerful effects of a careful cultivation through ages, in spite of a poor soil, and even of tythes taken in kind. After this, the neighbourhood of Dartford is eminent for excellent agriculture. The climate is described more unfavourably than could be expected in a southern county; but the comparative delineation of climate is little to be depended on: the life of man can scarcely be long enough to reside a sufficient time in various places for a decisive opinion of this sort; and as the harvest *in general* is stated to commence in the end of July, we may suppose Kent as temperate as any other county. The Isle of Shepey is described as a very strong clay, inconvenient to the plough and horses. Indeed a large proportion of this county consists of this ungrateful soil, and hence teams more numerous than elsewhere are usually employed. Four, six, and even eight horses, are represented as sometimes necessary for ploughing. The yeomanry of this county, from its very early cultivation, and the custom of gavel-kind*, has always been remarked as opulent and numerous. The reader will be surprised, as well as pleased, to learn, that this respectable class of people is on the *increase*. The farms throughout the county seem of moderate size, and the author has given in one page (32) incontrovertible reason for leaving the extent of farms without restraint. “Without some large farms,” says he, “men of large capitals could not be accommodated, by which many of the most spirited improvers in agri-

* Gavel-kind divides landed property equally among the children of an intestate.

culture would perhaps be driven out of the kingdom." The implements used in Kent are described as strong and massive; the immense turn wrest plough, and stone rollers, are necessary to subdue this stubborn, though fertile, soil. The author has himself erected a threshing machine, worked by four horses. It saves half the expence of threshing, and does the business more completely; but the inconveniences of distant removal of stacks, and of too great a glut of fodder at once, are sensibly felt. We dare say by this time it is perceived, that the machine is on too large a scale. To us, the smallest seems the best. The author has been assiduous in collecting many *courses* of cropping: most of them adapted to a stiff soil. The operation of burn-bating, usually called *denshiring*, he writes, *downshiring*. We formerly thought the word derived from *Devonshire*; but assent to his etymology. He is as accurate in the thing, as in the name; pronouncing with justice, that without turnips, folding, and dung, it is most ruinous; with these adjuncts, the most powerful of all improvements. In the weald they lay chalk-lime on stiff-lands; stone-lime on sandy soils; and sustain great expence of carriage on this principle; hence we suppose there is something in it, though the distinction is perfectly new to us: chemistry has given no light here. In Romney Marsh a singular feature occurs; some land has there been *lately* converted from valuable pasture into arable. To the contrary practice, as prevalent as it is usually profitable, England owes much of her present scarcity. However constant importation of wheat is much more practicable than that of butcher's meat, and we must be content to do one or the other, till our waste lands are cultivated. The neighbourhood of London and Flanders has introduced and perpetuated many unusual articles of field culture in Kent: spinach seed, kidney beans, cresses, flax, wood, madder, and cabbages. A succinct account of the peculiar cares of these articles is given.

Kent is not famous as a grazing county, except its Marshes of Romney, and the borders of its numerous rivers. Romney Marsh is divided by the best graziers into *breeding* and *feeding* land. It is in general calculated that about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 sheep may be wintered per acre. A convenient reciprocity seems to exist in this situation. When the grass in summer *runs away* from the sheep, the upland farmers get their bullocks, and other stock, depastured at a cheap rate in the marshes: when a pinching winter is severe in the marshes, the upland farmers take in some of the marsh lambs at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week. Hay-making is not carefully attended in Kent, though that county produces more artificial grass (at least, *saintfoin*) than any other.

Plantations of all sorts exist in the greatest variety in this county; from the same reasons assigned above for culture of variety of vegetables. The banks of the *Medway* are covered with plantations of filberts, cherries, apple-trees, and hops. For quantity of this article, Kent is far pre-eminent; and the appendix of this work contains a powerful argumentation that even their quality is above the far-famed Farnham hops. The wood-lands of this county are mostly appropriated to the growth of hop-poles; the offal wood finds a ready market in London. The waste lands in Kent are estimated at 20,000 acres.

A mere trifle in comparison, as little more than one fiftieth of the county; and yet the improvement of 20,000 acres is not a despicable object. Not more than one or two counties of England have so little waste in proportion. Draining increases, manure is not wasted, and irrigation is carefully attended to, where possible. The bullocks fattened in Kent are not bred there, they come chiefly from Wales. The Romney-Marsh breed of sheep is excellent; they are called in the country, with provincial complacency, *True Kents*. Black is the favourite colour of cart-horses: as to working oxen, Mr. Boys does not think with Lord Somerville.

The price of labour is liberal; as it must be in the neighbourhood of London. Migration is too easy. The manufactures of this county are trifling. A little silk is worked at Canterbury; paper, a few iron-founderies, elsewhere. The population of Kent is stated from Mr. Hafted at 200,000. Probably much too low. Mr. Abbot's present Bill will clear up this important question, throughout Great Britain.

Tythe is very generally taken up in kind in this county; there are many lay-impropriations: the clergy seldom do so; it is too unpopular a deed for a resident to commit.

The report of this interesting county is ably drawn up; the insertion of *some* of the notes proves the *candour* of Mr. Boys. The volume does equal credit to his *abilities*.

III. *Observation on Agriculture*. By Rev. J. FALCONER, D. D. 1800. *Morgan, Litchfield*.—The Reverend Doctor disapproves of large farms; but with some symptoms of repugnance approves of the inclosure of waste lands. He thinks a horie devours the produce of as much land as a labourer, his wife, and five children. "The frauds of millers are notorious." He should have said, they *were* so in the days of universal *gristing*. This pamphlet contains 29 pages close printed; but not quite so many full stops. One sentence extends through *two pages and a half*; though the Doctor himself may be *long-winded* enough to recite his own composition, he has no right to expect preternatural lungs in his readers.

IV. *An Economical and New Method of Cookery*. By ELIZA MELIOE, 1798, *Chapple*.—In compliance with the wishes of a fair correspondent, we dedicate a few lines to a review of this work. It is chiefly occupied in recommending soups, and in narrating the various dishes peculiar to a sea-life, and the northern counties. Its great object is to recommend the use of fat in soups, &c. Fat is indeed probably more nutritious than lean-meat. The *girdle* of the north, and the *metal pot* of Cornwall for baking are justly recommended to cottagers; a saving of fuel and a nutritious diet result from these simple contrivances. The book must be useful in all frugal families; but is a little inconsistent in asking the sum of 2s. 6d. for its purchase. Considering the price of paper in 1798, it ought not to cost above a shilling. We wish to see a cheap edition to accommodate the poor, to whom it was addressed.

HISTORY.

National Transactions,

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—In a former number we mentioned that some disputes had arisen between the British government and the chiefs of the Mahrattas, respecting the portion of the territories of Tippoo Suldaun, which were to be ceded to the Mahratta states, but which had been withheld by the English on account of the Mahrattas not having paid their share of the expences. The disposition of the paishwn, or prime minister of the Mahrattas, has been long inimical to this country, and we fear this detention will only add fuel to this flame. The situation of the English is now truly critical, for by this time the princes and powers of India must see, that unless they unite they must in the end be destroyed one after the other. They must have seen, that no sooner has one English general made an immense fortune by the conquest of one power, than another arises, who seeks a quarrel with another Indian potentate, and with the same view of profit and plunder. The idea of colonizing the territories ought to be again taken up and put in practice; notwithstanding the opposition of the court of directors of the India company, who ridiculously pretend, that such a system would prevent the transfer of private property into this kingdom, and eventually frustrate that policy which prohibits Europeans from purchasing lands in that country. With such a system can we hope to retain such an immense tract of country? Would it not be more rational to encourage the soldiery and others to settle, to intermarry with the natives, and, by means of these settlers and their offsprings to secure an interest in the minds of the people, which would attach them to the mother country, and guard effectually against any attempts of the blacks.

TURKEY & EGYPT.—The prospect of recovering Egypt from the French seems to become more distant every day. The army of general Abercrombie, once said to have been destined for this service, has now evidently another object in view; yet it is still asserted, that admiral Blanket, with a large force will appear in the Red sea and attack Suez, an expedition which we fear promises no great success; for, by letters from Constantinople we learn, that the beys, jealous of the intentions of the grand seignior, have taken part with the French against the Ottomans, and that the army of France, being joined by them with their surviving mamalukes and by the volunteers from the Greeks, Egyptians, and Copts, are become so powerful as to threaten another invasion of Syria. Meantime the army of the grand vizier continues inactive and disorganized at Jaffa. A Turkish ship, of 80 guns, is lost near Aboukir, and the crew made prisoners.

The *ci-devant* Venetian islands which were conquered by the united forces of Russia and Turkey, are represented to be in the greatest confusion. Zante and Cephalonia have thrown off their dependence on Corfu, and, it is said, have set up an independent republic.

Intelligence from Rhodes states, that Mr. Spuring, whom the Porte had appointed naval architect at that island, had sent off 27 gun-vessels, in two divisions, to join the captain pacha, and, in consequence of orders to that effect, he had made the most active preparations to build several large vessels.

Mr. Barker, pro-consul at Aleppo, and agent to the East India company at that place, where his active and indefatigable zeal is represented to have materially benefited the common cause, had transmitted to Constantinople an account (of what a knowledge of the French general Menou, and of his prospects, had taught every one to expect), that lieutenant Wright, of Le Tigre, who had been sent by the grand vizier and Sir Sidney Smith to treat

with the enemy, had returned unsuccessful from Cairo. The circumstance, however, had occasioned much consternation at Constantinople, where accounts had been received, through various mediums, that the grand vizier, who was encamped between Jaffa and Gaza, had not more than 15,000 men; who, notwithstanding the presence of general Koehler, &c. were in a state of great disorganization.

In Constantinople the discontent is excessive, and conflagrations, the common evidence of these discontents, take place almost every day.

NAPLES & SICILY.—The disorganized condition of the kingdom of Naples we have before mentioned, and have no reason to think it is mended. Sicily is not in state of much greater tranquillity; and so alarming are the discontents, that several English men of war are kept at Palermo at the disposal of his Neapolitan majesty, to carry away him and his court, if flight becomes necessary. Indeed the preservation of Naples seems entirely owing to the grand consul, in granting the armistice. Now, indeed, if war is resumed, that kingdom has some chance to be preserved; for it is known that by the treaty of subsidy between the emperor and England, the latter power covenants to land 30,000 troops in Italy to co-operate with the Imperial and Neapolitan forces in the defence of that country. To enable Britain to fulfil this engagement, the army under the generals, sir Ralph Abercrombie and sir James Pulteney, will be kept at Gibraltar, or within the Straits, or employed in short expeditions, that they may be at hand for this service. Most of the Neapolitan troops which were at Rome have been withdrawn at the pressing request of the pope, or perhaps to assist in keeping their country in peace; for although every attempt is making in the Neapolitan dominions to raise forces, volunteers and compulsory levies come in very slow. The queen of Naples has, we think, little hopes of returning to Naples, as she has purchased a lordship in Hungary for 330,000 florins.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATES.—The reports which have been propagated respecting the new pope's conduct, we can, from the most authentic intelligence, pronounce to be untrue. It was not possible for the choice of the cardinals to fall on a man so little inclined to assume temporal power as the present pope, as his whole wish is to recover that respect which, in ecclesiastical affairs, he conceived the first bishop of the church is entitled to. On his arrival at Rome several very obnoxious transactions took place; but these, we are assured, were entirely the acts of the officers of the Neapolitan troops, who plundered indiscriminately friends and foes. Of the patriots we are assured not one of them has been injured by his holiness. Prince Borghesi, who was treasurer to the Roman republic while it existed, is at Rome, and enjoys his immense patrimony untouched. The pope is supposed to keep up a very friendly correspondence with the grand consul, and it is expected that the fruits of it will very shortly appear both in Rome and France. What cardinal Albani lost, was lost to him by the shameful conduct of the Neapolitans. This cardinal had been very obnoxious to the French, who had packed up his effects with a view to carry them off, but they were driven out of Rome before they could effect it, and the Neapolitans, notwithstanding the cardinal claimed and proved them to be his property, confiscated them.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.—The former of these kingdoms is still afflicted with a dreadful epidemical disorder, which rages the most at Cadiz and in that neighbourhood. It is said to have been imported by an American ship from the Havannah; but however brought into the country, from the heat of the weather, the want of cleanliness in that city, and the great ignorance of the Spanish practitioners in physic; it has arisen to an alarming height. Of the population of Cadiz, which, before this calamity, amounted to 75,000, the following return has been made: Emigrated 25,000, have not taken the disorder 6,000, died 7,500, recovered 15,000, recovering 4,500, sick about 16,000. The alarm of the plague having been brought into Catalonia has

subsided. While this dreadful calamity has afflicted Cadiz a most extraordinary scene has been exhibited off that port. An English fleet, with transports and 25,000 troops have appeared in the road, and made preparations for landing, notwithstanding they well knew of the disorder which raged within the city. Unaccountable as such an attempt appears, the failure thereof, without any further proceedings, is still more unaccountable. These were the troops at one time said to have been destined for Egypt, at another, for Portugal, and lately, for the assistance of Naples.

Meantime the present minister of Spain seems truly attentive to the interests of the country. He has abolished the inquisition, and procured a law to prohibit any more vows of celibacy being taken either by men or women, and thereby restored to agriculture and industry those beings which would otherwise have become useless drones. He is also indefatigable in improving and devising schemes for the revival of commerce, improving the army and increasing the navy; and it is a most extraordinary circumstance that the monarchy of Spain shews more attachment to republican France, and enters more cordially into her measures than ever she did whilst the harp of Bourbon possessed both crowns. The alarm for the invasion of Portugal seems to have subsided, and indeed, if the reports lately propagated that the Portuguese ships have for some time been bringing home the Spanish treasure under cover of their flag, be true, there can be little cause to fear a rupture between the two countries. The English ministry are, however, preparing a new army, which are sent off in small detachments for the defence of that country.

FRANCE.—The dismissal of Carnot, that man who is universally allowed to have *organized victory* for the French arms, affords much matter for reflection. Some think that it arises from a private quarrel between the grand consul and the ex-minister, others to a settled design in the grand consul to destroy the Jacobin party. That, as he was obliged to take most of the leaders into his confidence on his accession to power, he has thereby destroyed their credit with that party, and that he can now with safety dismiss them one by one. If these are his motives, we may expect to see Augereau, Jordain, and others, soon follow Carnot, and perhaps the seeds of another revolution in France.

The conspiracy against Bonaparte likewise divides the opinion of the public. By some it is regarded as a trick to gain popularity; by others, as an act of revenge; and by others as the deed of a set of miscreant hirelings, who have been, or were to have been, paid for the atrocious act. Three only of the conspirators are taken up and intended to be brought to trial, among whom is the brother of the Corsican Arena, the man who, on the day of Bonaparte's usurpation, and when in the very act of usurping power, aimed a dagger at his heart. This man he did not dare to bring to punishment for that act; but now seems to aim at destroying the brother by an accusation of a plot, and of which no good proof seems yet to have been brought.

The Grand Consul, after hearing a report made by the Minister of Police respecting the emigrants, has decreed, that a variety of persons, described under certain regulations, shall be struck out of the list of emigrants. This decree, will, it is said, permit more than 100,000 persons to return to France; a great portion of whom are priests. Various opinions are contained in this measure; while some think it will conciliate the minds of those who return and make them friendly to the Government, others are of opinion that they will still retain their old prepossessions, and take the first opportunity to overrun the Government, that may occur. We confess ourselves of the latter opinion, but must congratulate our own country on getting rid of such a set of men.

The Consul has, however, completed one measure of much more importance to his country, that is, a treaty of peace with America, on such very advantageous terms that there can be little doubt it will be ratified by the govern-

ment of that country. In it we find the principles which actuate the armed neutrality acknowledged and acted upon; and not only in this but in various other articles, does this treaty appear to be highly inimical to the plans adopted by the British administration. Indeed we have little doubt, that should the principles laid down, be acted upon by the Americans, we shall soon see that country and England on very different terms, if not actually at war.

HOLLAND.—This country, as well as own, begins to feel a scarcity of the necessary articles of life, which, notwithstanding a prohibition to export them have arisen to an enormous price, and have occasioned some commotions.

From this country we have been favoured with a very important piece of intelligence, if true. It is that the emperor of Germany sent to the emperor of Russia an account of his precarious situation, and requested his assistance; and that imperial Paul returned for answer, that he would march his army towards the frontiers of Galicia, to assist Francis, in case the terms offered by the French were exorbitant; or to compel him to accept these terms if reasonable.

The anniversary of the retreat of the English from North Holland, has been celebrated with great rejoicings. A sword is preparing which is to be presented to general Brune, which will cost 15,000 florins.

DENMARK.—The Danes have published part of the correspondence between their Minister, count Bernstorff, and lord Whitworth. The latter, in his memorial, declares, that if satisfaction is not given in seven days from the date of these instruments (Aug. 21), he shall leave Copenhagen with all his suits. Count Bernstorff, in reply, proposes the mediation of the emperor of Russia. But this lord Whitworth declines, and the very next day (Aug. 28), the convention, we mentioned in our last, was signed, by which the main question is left to be settled at a future period. Denmark could scarcely have settled this business more to her satisfaction had she been left to herself, as she will now have time to arrange with and secure the assistance of the other northern courts.

SWEDEN.—The good understanding which exists between this country and Russia, has been made apparent by the emperor permitting the exportation of corn to Sweden, notwithstanding the general prohibition against exporting that commodity from his dominions.

RUSSIA.—The designs of the emperor of Russia still continue in the dark: we before observed that he had ordered two great armies to be levied, and we since learn that he has directed a third camp to be formed, which is to consist of a large body of troops, among whom are his guards and part of the garrison of his capital. Of this army, as soon as he puts his troops in motion, it is said, he is to take the command himself. Perhaps, from a view of these preparations, some persons may be induced to believe the account mentioned to have been transmitted to us from Holland is true. Paul, however, we are well assured has consented to receive an ambassador from Vienna, and an extraordinary ambassador is appointed for that errand. With what design is all this preparation made? We well know he is now firmly connected with Denmark and Sweden, in a measure not only highly inimical to the designs of the government of this country, but which, if persisted in by the coalesced northern powers, will in the end produce a war between them and this country. Will Paul, therefore, prepare a navy to oppose the designs of this country, and at the same time send a most powerful army to support the cause of its ally? This is not likely, and yet, without the aid of subsidies from this country, we know that Russia cannot long maintain an army at any distance from her own frontiers.

AUSTRIA.—An alteration has most assuredly taken place in the councils of this country. Thugut, the justly detested Thugut, has resigned, and is replaced by count Cobentzel, the latter as warm an advocate for the peace-

able, as the former has been for the war system. Whether this measure is taken by the emperor from a sincere desire for peace, or to deceive the enemy, is uncertain. If we couple it with the other actions of the emperor, we must be of the latter opinion. Another important alteration has taken place in the appointment of the archduke Charles to be generalissimo of the Austrian forces without control, from the Aulic council of war. This also is interpreted different ways, but the most judicious conceive it tends wholly towards war. In the mean time every exertion is using to raise troops in Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary, to discipline them quickly, and to infuse into them that enthusiasm which can alone enable them to resist the French arms. Our opinion has ever been, that Austria, by gaining time, has gained every thing, and that a few weeks more will enable her to look the French armies in the face, and perhaps with some chance of a reverse of fortune. The three fortresses of Ulm, Ingoldstadt, and Philipsburg, and with so little opposition or remonstrance from the Austrians, that it should seem they are not adverse to it.

GERMANY.—While the emperor sends count Cobentzel as his ambassador to Luneville, to treat with the French for his hereditary dominions, count Metternich is nominated as envoy from the German empire; yet we may be assured, that all he does will be under the guidance or influence of the emperor. Reports prevail, that Bavaria has made peace, a circumstance which will cause a great defalcation in the imperial army. The northern part of Germany seems perfectly safe and tranquil under the protection of the king of Prussia, whose conduct in this arduous contest cannot be too much praised. In the mean time, the world has been much surprised by the appearance of the imperial ambassador, count Cobentzel, suddenly and unexpectedly at Paris. To what this may tend no one presumes to determine. A later account from Paris mentions his having quitted that place and gone to Luneville.

NORTHERN PARTS OF ITALY.—The news from France of the French having entered the Tuscan territories, disarmed the new levies, taken Leghorn, and confiscated the English property has occasioned great sensation. The entering Tuscany may be justified as a measure of precaution; for the French must have known that the very powerful and fine army of the English under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, was destined for Italy. The seizure of English property in a neutral state cannot certainly be well justified. Meantime we may be allowed to speculate on the incalculable advantages the seizure of this country has given to the French provided the war should be renewed. They are, in the first place, in possession of the most fruitful portion of Italy, and which has been least afflicted by the war: they have gained an advanced post for their army in case of an attack on Naples, which will enable them to reach that country by a shorter march, and they will be at hand to keep the Pope firm in his connexion with them; to coerce him if he inclines to quit their interest, or to protect him if insulted by the Neapolitans or English, for his adherence to them. Some persons think that this measure has not been taken without the knowledge of Austria, and we have certainly hitherto heard no complaints of the measure from that quarter; and we since learn that, by a new convention, the French are to keep Tuscany, and the Austrians more of the duchy of Ferrara than was allowed by the treaty of Marengo.

AMERICA.—The politics of this country have, in the course of a few months undergone a most complete change. The influence of the English party is gone, and Mr. Liston, the British envoy, finds his situation so uneasy as to be preparing to depart. The British commissioners who went over to settle the disputes, are already returned. The treaty lately signed between France and America, will, we have no doubt cause a rupture between this latter country and Great Britain. By this treaty the Americans have secured from France the freedom of their trade and the honour of their flag.

The principle of free bottoms making free goods is fully recognized, and liberty of trade with nations at war with France, except to ports and places blockad, is fully admitted.

By letter from America we learn that the yellow fever has broken out at Baltimore, in Maryland, and at Norfolk in Virginia.

The years crop of grain this year is very abundant throughout America, and the grain was never better.

The following interesting article is extracted from a statistical table of America, inserted in the *Moniteur* of the 20th ult. the day after the publication of the treaty between France and America. The United States are 1,250 miles in length, by 1,040 in breadth. It contains one million of square miles, or 640,000,000 of acres.

Year.	Population.	Militia.	Tonnage.	Seamen.
1774	2,486,000	421,300	198,000	15,000
1784	3,250,000	541,666	250,000	18,000
1790	3,930,000	634,000	486,890	25,000
1791	4,047,900	677,650	502,698	28,000
1792	4,169,337	694,889	569,698	30,000
1793	4,294,417	715,736	627,570	33,000
1794	4,423,249	737,203	628,617	39,900
1795	4,555,946	759,324	747,904	45,000
1796	4,692,624	782,104	834,900	51,500
1797	4,839,402	805,567	876,912	60,300
1798	4,978,404	829,734	808,329	62,200
1799	5,127,756	854,626	920,000	63,500

In 1797, the United States had three ships of war, carrying 120 guns; in 1798, thirteen, carrying 330 guns; and in 1799, forty-two, carrying 940 guns. To these details are subjoined the value in dollars of the produce of the country, its exports, the public receipts, and expenditure, in each year.

	Produce.	Exports.	Receipt.	Expendituer.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
1774	6,100,000	6,100,000		
1784	9,000,000	10,150,000		
1790	14,200,900	16,000,000		
1791	14,600,000	18,399,202	4,771,342	3,797,436
1792	15,060,509	24,003,598	8,772,438	8,962,920
1793	15,420,000	26,011,788	6,450,195	6,479,977
1794	16,200,100	33,043,725	9,439,855	9,041,593
1795	18,064,050	47,855,556	9,515,751	10,151,240
1796	20,024,021	67,064,097	8,740,329	8,367,776
1797	24,052,671	51,294,710	8,758,730	8,625,877
1798	27,991,413	61,327,411	10,161,097	9,021,343
1792	33,142,187	78,665,522	12,777,487	10,354,703

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States, with the means of its reduction.

Year.	Debt.	Fund of Liquidation.
1795	84,989,438	3,278,669
1796	83,404,139	3,904,403
1797	81,324,139	4,549,592
1798	79,105,100	6,690,090
1799	84,185,400	8,002,104

The circulating cash of America is stated to have arisen, in the course of these twenty-five years, from four millions to sixteen millions of dollars.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY, NOV. II.—Agreeable to the royal proclamation, their lordships assembled this day, where his Majesty came, attended by the usual officers of state; and, being seated in his robes on the throne, Sir F. Molineux, usher of the black rod, was sent to the Commons to acquaint them thereof, the speaker of whom, with several members, soon after attended at the bar, when the King delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen.—My tender concern for the welfare of my subjects, and a sense of the difficulties with which the poorer classes particularly have to struggle, from the present high price of provisions, have induced me to call you together at an earlier period than I had otherwise intended. No object can be nearer my heart than that, by your care and wisdom, all such measures may be adopted as may, upon full consideration, appear best calculated to alleviate this severe pressure, and to prevent the danger of its recurrence, by promoting, as far as possible, the permanent extension and improvement of our agriculture. For the object of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the first instance, to the best mode of affording the earliest and the most ample encouragement for the importation of all descriptions of grain from abroad. Such a supply, aided by the examples which you have set on former occasions of attention to economy and frugality, in the consumption of corn, is most likely to contribute to a reduction in the present high price, and to insure, at the same time, the means of meeting the demands for the necessary consumption of the year. The present circumstances will also, I am persuaded, render the state of the laws respecting the commerce in the various articles of provision the object of your serious deliberation. If, on the result of that deliberation, it shall appear to you that the evil necessarily arising from unfavourable seasons has been increased by any undue combinations or fraudulent practices for the sake of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earnest desire of effectually preventing such abuses; but you will, I am sure, be careful to distinguish any practices of this nature from that regular and long established course of trade which experience has shewn to be indispensable, in the present state of society, for the supply of the markets, and for the subsistence of my people. You will have seen with concern the temporary disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom. Those malicious and disaffected persons, who cruelly take advantage of the present difficulties to excite any of my subjects to acts in violation of the laws and of the public peace, are in the present circumstances doubly criminal, as such proceedings must necessarily and immediately tend to increase, in the highest degree, the evil complained of; which they, at the same time, endanger the permanent tranquillity of the country, on which the well-being of the industrious classes of the community must always principally depend. The voluntary exertions which have, on this occasion, been made for the immediate repression of these outrages, and in support of the laws and public peace, are therefore intitled to my highest praise.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Under the circumstances of the present meeting, I am desirous of asking of you such supplies only as may be necessary for carrying on the public service, till the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be assembled. The estimates for that purpose will be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readiness to make such provision as the public interest may appear to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have directed copies to be laid before you of those communications which have recently passed between me and the French Government, respecting the commencement of the Negotiations for Peace. You will see in them fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquillity. That desire on my part has hitherto been unhappily frustrated by the determination of the ene-

my to enter only on a separate Negotiation, in which it was impossible for me to engage, consistently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent security of Europe.—My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered; and there will be no obstacle nor delay on my part to the adoption of such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honour of this country, and the true interest of my people: but if the disposition of our enemies should continue to render this great object of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacrifice of these essential considerations, on the maintenance of which all its advantages must depend, you will, I am confident, persevere in affording me the same loyal and steady support, which I have experienced through the whole of this important contest, and which has, under the blessing of Providence, enabled me, during a period of such unexampled difficulty and calamity to all the surrounding nations, to maintain, unimpaired, the security and honour of these kingdoms.”

His Majesty having retired, the Duke of SOMERSET rose to move an Address of Thanks to the king, in a maiden speech, which went to recommend their Lordships serious attention to the high price of provisions, the occasion of which some attributed to a real scarcity.

Lord HOBART followed the Noble Duke. He admitted the great distress the people were labouring under by the unprecedented price of provisions, but he denied, in the most unequivocal terms, that the war was in the slightest degree the occasion of the scarcity. His Lordship seconded the Address.

Lord HOLLAND thought it was impossible to bring two questions of more importance under the consideration of Parliament than his Majesty's Ministers had done by the Speech, namely, to protect the people from the miseries of a scarcity, and to determine whether they should be restored to the blessings of peace, or be doomed to a continuance of the miseries of war. It was to the restoration of peace he looked for the restoration of plenty; and to shew how little hopes of that we could have from the present Ministers, his Lordship went very much at large into their conduct upon their former negotiation with the French, and wished to know what faith the latter could put in any treaty with the same men who have expressed a fear lest the Noble Lord they had sent to treat should really carry a treaty into effect.

Lord ROMLEY declared, that, in his opinion, the conclusions drawn by the last Noble Lord were erroneous. With respect to the scarcity of corn, he wished their Lordships to consider whether empowering the Justices of Peace to enforce the corn's being pitched in the markets would not be the means of bringing down the price.

Lord GRENVILLE thought their Lordships must feel their own honours implicated in the charge that they had sat tamely and heard any man propose the horrid idea of starving 25,000,000 of people. No such thing had ever been said. At the commencement of this war, when the enemy was in want, it was thought adviseable to follow the example of former times, and seize the corn destined for their ports, and principally to prevent their having the power of arming their fleet against us. Another charge, no less unfounded, was that of his ever having signified a dread that the negotiation at Lisle should not have had a favourable termination, the sincere wish of his Majesty's servants, at that time, to have put an end to the war. He had indeed said, that the evil of peace might be greater than the evils of war; and he was of opinion, that, had the war been terminated by that treaty, we should by this time have been in a much worse situation than we are at present. The division on amendment made by Lord Holland, the number were, *Contents* 5, *Non-contents* 50. The Address passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, the House met in the Painted Chamber, which (in consequence of the enlargement and repairs which their usual place of meeting is now undergoing) has been fitted up, upon the plan of the old House, for their temporary accommodation. On the return of the Speaker and the members who had accompanied him to attend his Majesty in the House of Lords, a new writ was ordered for Hereford, in the room of the late J. Walwyn, esq.

The speech being read from the chair, sir J. Wriottesley, after adverting to the cause of the present meeting of parliament, said, an error, in his opinion, prevailed amongst many of even the most enlightened of the community, that the late harvest did not produce an average crop. He concluded by moving an address, which was, as usual, an echo of the speech.

Mr. Dickenson, in seconding the motion, expressed his high approval of a general enclosure; but objected to a maximum which had been unsuccessfully attempted in the reign of Edward II. and which had not been thought of except on that occasion; though, since the reign of Henry II. there had been twenty-five years of scarcity. He believed the last crop had been a fair average one, and that the present high price proceeded from the former crop having been expended, and the great quantity of the present, that had been threshed, having been used for seed, in consequence of the uncommon fineness of the season. He strongly commented on the consistent policy of France in endeavouring to separate us from our allies; and added, that even in the event of her detaching from us the Emperor, we had not any cause for apprehension.

Sir F. Burdett doubted the sincerity of the pretended wishes of administration for peace. Was it possible for the house to forget the tone of exultation which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had used, when he testified his joy at the failure of Lord Malmesbury's mission? For his part he could never consent, by voting for the address, to become an accessory in re-echoing such falsehoods to the throne. There certainly was a radical and grievous complaint somewhere, which called loudly for correction. The war he considered as the primary and efficient source of our calamities. Country banks, which had increased rapidly in number, were instrumental in promoting and aggravating the evil. By means of country banks and the manufacture of paper currency, the farmer was enabled to withhold his corn from the markets till it fetched his own price. In proof of this assertion, he instanced the case of a tenant of his own, whom he had sued for rent, in consequence of the farmer's refusal to bring his corn to market. The farmer persisted in his refusal, and a country bank had enabled him to make up his rent, and persist in his nefarious obstinacy. He attributed the late rapid advance in the price of corn to three principal causes. It was falling in price, when a paper published by the board of agriculture sanctioned the idea of a general scarcity. Corn immediately rose in consequence of this rash procedure. But the circular letter of the Duke of Portland had produced effects still more generally mischievous. Yet, worse than either of these, was the rash conduct of his Majesty's ministers, in adjourning the parliament at so critical a juncture, with the plain avowal of their determination not to make peace with France.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, the mode pointed out in his Majesty's speech, for remedying the effects of the present scarcity, was twofold. In the first place, the house was recommended to adopt early measures for encouraging the importation of foreign wheat, and, secondly, a reduction of the home consumption was strongly urged, by observing the utmost possible frugality and economy in the use of wheaten corn. From the general goodness and abundance of the crops in the several different countries of Europe, as well as in America, there could be no doubt but a due and early attention to encourage importation would be productive of the happiest consequences. With respect to economy in the use of corn among ourselves, the most beneficial consequences had resulted from the adoption of a system of

frugality and saving in that article, in the years 1795 and 1796, and that still greater good would result from a recurrence to that system. He trusted that the good sense of the house would convince them of the expediency of resorting, in cases like the present, to known, tried, and approved modes, in preference to running the risk of making rash experiments, and proceeding on uncertain and dangerous theories. Still less, he hoped and flattered himself, would they be induced to seek a relief from temporary pressure, by accommodating their opinions to counsels founded on passion and alarm. He could not see the policy or utility of connecting a question of general and practical import with extraneous matter. But, if it should appear to be the disposition of members to refer the present scarcity to the war, he did not hesitate to declare most unequivocally, that the war had not the tendency to affect the price of provisions. Were it necessary, in proof of this assertion, to launch out into a wide field of argument, he was persuaded he could easily demonstrate the truth of his position to every unprejudiced enquirer. In the third and fourth year of the present war, corn rose to a most exorbitant price. After that period it fell, and for the space of nearly three years, viz. from Michaelmas 1796 to Midsummer 1799, the price was, on the average of the whole kingdom, at the moderate sum of from 48 to 49s. per quarter. Again it appeared that Great Britain had been a corn-exporting country till the years 1765, 1766, 1767; whereas it ceased to be so, to the extent it had formerly been, in the very middle of a peace, which followed the most successful war this country had ever been engaged in. This must shew that the price of corn did not necessarily rise and fall with war. He did not conceive it essential to the question before the house to enter into a minute discussion whether the crop of the present season had fallen short or not. The scarcity was easily accounted for on other grounds, which admitted of no diversity of opinion. It had been justly observed by the Hon. Gentleman who seconded the address, that the crop of the present season, from circumstances, necessarily spread over a larger space of time. That the last year's stock was exhausted, was agreed on all hands, and therefore there was a double demand, owing to the early seed time, for the present. This of itself sufficiently explained the cause of the high price of corn for the last six or seven weeks. He did not believe the disposition to hoard and keep back their stock was so general among the farmers as had been represented; but supposing it were, could a more effectual method be adopted to prevent and frustrate such a system, than that proposed in his Majesty's speech? Could any thing more effectually tend to reduce the present high price than the encouragement of importation, and a strict attention to frugality and economy in our own consumption? Under this impression, and viewing things in this light, it was his intention to propose a select committee, to consider of the circumstances of the present high price of provisions; and to refer to that committee such part of his Majesty's speech as related to that subject? As to the last part of his Majesty's speech, respecting the grand question of peace or war, that was a topic on which, at present, no opinion could be given, till the house should be in possession of the papers to which his Majesty refers. Waving, therefore, all discussion on that point, he should only observe, that the address contained nothing which pledges the house as to any future opinion; it went only to assure his Majesty of the cordial co-operation and support, in case peace was not attainable, consistent with the honour, dignity, and security, of the empire. He hoped, therefore, the address would pass with that unanimity so truly desirable on an occasion like the present.

Mr. Sheridan said, it was the duty of that house to sympathize with the feelings of the people, to go immediately into the consideration of their sufferings, and to devise every possible means for their relief. The recommendation to examine into the laws of commerce, as affecting the price of provisions, was proper and manly, as it would go, in a certain degree, to search for the root of the evil. Without pledging himself for his conduct in any future

stage of the business, he should therefore agree to vote, in the first instance, for the address. Inclined as he was to pass over every lighter objection, when the question respected the relief to be administered to the people, he yet could not but notice the challenge thrown out by the Minister, in boldly stating, that the scarcity had nothing to do with the war. It was, no doubt, the first business of the house to apply the remedy to the scarcity, and afterwards to discuss its connexion with the war. But, if it was their duty to feed the people, it was no less their duty to inform them of the truth; and he must therefore declare his opinion, that if the war was not the cause of the scarcity, it tended very considerably to its aggravation. He did not mean to say that this country should therefore submit to any, much less to an ignominious peace; but he must say, that if this were the case, the poor must be fed at the expence, in a certain degree, of the rich, until an honourable peace could be obtained.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.—Lord GRENVILLE presented printed copies of the late Correspondence between this Country and France upon the subject of Peace.

FRIDAY.—Papers respecting the scarcity of Corn were laid before the House, and a Select Committee of 15 Peers appointed to enquire into them, &c.

Lord HOLLAND wished that such measures should be adopted as would as far as possible, alleviate the distresses, and remove the prejudices, of the people.

Lord WARWICK gave an affecting account of the distress of the peasants and lower orders in his county, although the crops had been so abundant last harvest, as to give to the farmers more than the *fee simple* farm. He would venture to say, that they had more than 200l. per cent. He generally disapproved of a maximum, but apprehended that in this instance it would be found requisite.

Lord GRENVILLE said, the harvest might be abundant in the part of the country alluded to, but that was not the case generally: he was clearly of opinion there was not sufficient corn for our consumption, and that the means recommended by his Majesty, were the best that could be adopted: he strongly argued against a maximum.—Lord MOIRA, with much force, followed on the same side.

Lord HOLLAND commented on the war, and moved an Address to his Majesty, to order that such correspondence as had taken place between Austria and France, respecting peace since the 1st of June, and had been communicated to his Majesty, be laid before the House.

Lord GRENVILLE opposed the Motion, on account of its impolicy; said, that Count St. Julian had exceeded his authority, and that even the French Government did not profess that he had powers to sign Preliminaries of Peace. They, upon this point, said less for themselves than the noble Lord, their advocate in that House.—Lord HOLLAND expressed strong indignation at being termed the advocate of the French Government; and demanded in what chapter of the British Constitution, the noble Secretary found that such a term was applicable to a British Peer, moving for the production of Papers, for the purpose of throwing light upon a suspicious part of the conduct of the Executive Government? The Motion was put and negatived.

Next day, Wednesday, Mr. TIERNEY moved for a call of the House, on that day fortnight, which was negatived 104 against 21. The House came to some resolutions respecting the importation of grain.—On Thursday Mr. Dundas laid before the House the papers respecting the late negotiation, and a committee was appointed to enquire into the high price of provisions.

The House of Lords, on Monday, Nov. 16, debated on the propriety of a *maximum*, which was supported only by Lord Warwick.

The same day the House of Commons proceeded with the bills necessary to secure a supply of rice and other grain; and voted one hundred and twenty thousand seamen for the service of the ensuing year. Tuesday, Mr. JONES called the attention of the House to the affairs of Egypt, and moved for the production of certain papers, which were refused, on a division 82 to 12.

On Wednesday, Mr. ABBOT obtained leave to bring in a bill to ascertain the population of the kingdom. On Thursday a committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the Coal trade.

Mr. SHERIDAN moved for several Papers respecting the late negotiation; after a long debate his motion was negatived without a division. On Friday, the House in a committee of Supply, voted various sums for the service of the Army and Navy, the particulars of which will be hereafter given.

Commercial Affairs.

THE East India Company, with a view to procure a large importation of rice, have given orders to their servants abroad, to offer certain terms of encouragement for country ships to load to Europe with that commodity, and to permit such ships to carry out cargoes in return. A part of this plan requires the co-operation of parliament: we shall explain it further hereafter.

In pursuance to orders from the Court of Directors, the Bombay Presidency has officially announced and ordered, that from the 4th of April last, "An additional duty of one per cent. be levied on the trade of India to meet the increased expence which must necessarily be incurred by the late very considerable additions and arrangements in their marine on this establishment."

The Grand Trunk Canal Company, with a view to relieve the distresses of the poor in the very populous manufactories of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, have allowed grain to pass free of tolls and other dues, on the whole length of their Canal (100 miles) for the next two months.

The Bombay Courier of the 19th of April, contains another Government notification, requiring the principal of every office or department, and every covenanted servant, to deliver to the auditor of civil accounts before the 10th of May following, an account "of all allowances drawn by him from the Company, and also of all emoluments he enjoys in consequence of any office or employment held on the 1st of May, 1800, specifying the same, and the source from whence he derives such emolument.

We are sorry to state, that in consequence of the advanced price of Flour, the Lord Mayor was obliged to order the price of Bread to be raised an assize and a half; the quartern loaf therefore sells for seventeen pence halfpenny; and it has since been advanced to eighteen pence farthing.

Wheat was sold last week, in Arundel market, so high as 50*l.* per load. Both the seller and buyer were ill-treated by the populace.

Twelve hundred sacks of wheat were pitched at Guildford market on the 1st inst. when the price went from 31*l.* to 33*l.* 10*s.* per load, being a reduction of 4*l.* 10*s.*—At Petworth the average was 31*l.* being a reduction of 40*s.*

The Houses of Parliament have come to a resolution to grant the following bounties, or rather indemnities, on grain imported into England before the 1st of October, 1801. viz.

COM. & AGR. MAG.

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On every quarter of wheat weighing 424lbs. a bounty equal to the sum to which the average price in London, published in the third week after the importation, shall be less than 100s. the quarter.

On every quarter of barley weighing 352lbs. a like bounty, on what it shall sell for less than 45s.

On every quarter of rye weighing 408lbs. a like bounty, on what it shall sell for less than 65s.

On every quarter of oats weighing 280lbs. a like bounty, on what it shall sell for less than 38s.

On every barrel of superfine flour, weighing 196lbs. a bounty on what it shall sell for less than 78s.

On every barrel of fine flour less than 60s.

On every hundred weight of rice from India, a bounty on what it shall sell for less than 32s.

On rice from America less than 38s.

By a reference to the return of the average price of Corn, it appears that it was, for 1797, 2*l.* 12s. per quarter; in 1798, 2*l.* 9s. 2d. and 1799 to 1800, 5*l.* 9s. 7d. The consumption of corn in Great Britain, is estimated at 10,000,000 quarters annually.

Much has been said of late respecting monopolies, and in general we believe, much more has been attributed to them, with respect to the price of corn, than they really deserve. In the case of butter and cheese, we have reason however to believe, that forestalling, and monopoly of dairies, is one of the greatest, if not the only cause, of the dearth of butter and cheese. As a proof of this, in some places where fairs and markets have usually been held for those commodities, and those fairs, &c. been constantly well supplied; there has lately been a total want of those commodities; and on enquiry it has been discovered, that the dealers and brokers of those commodities from the large towns have contracted for whole dairies, which has prevented any part being exposed to sale at the usual places.

The price of gold has advanced so considerably of late, that we learn a light guinea will bring 22s. We fear therefore much of the heavy gold will be privately melted down and exported.

Our letters from America, by the Mail of yesterday, afford the most gratifying accounts of the late harvest, which, with some trivial exceptions, has been uncommonly abundant and well preserved. Our correspondent at Quebec, under date 22d of September, observes, that several considerable shipments of grain had been made there for England; but such had been the extent of the crops, that much more might be exported without in the least affecting the supply of the province. About Fredericton, St. John's, and indeed throughout New Brunswick, there was, at the date of our letters (20th and 21st, Sept.), a vast quantity more corn than was necessary for internal consumption. The like fortunate redundance prevailed in Nova Scotia, and in Virginia, the Carolinas, Massachusetts; and, in fact, in most of the United States, the markets were surcharged with grain.

The board of Sea Coal Meters have published an advertisement in the daily papers, purporting that they are fully satisfied many impositions are practised on the public in the sale of that commodity, and inform them, that they are entitled to what is called the Ingrain, that is, one chaldron in twenty, and that if they purchase

20 Chaldron, they are entitled to	-	21 Chal.
10 — — — —	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 — — — —	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 1 vat. 3 bush.	—	3 2 vats.
1 2 vat. 6 bush.	—	1 3 vats.

The price of wheat has risen in Danzig to 1050 florins per last; it used formerly to be sold at 400.

Exportation of corn from the Hanoverian dominions has been strictly prohibited.

The herring fishery on the Suffex coast has been very productive.

A very large importation of oranges and lemons has been made.

Foreign corn has attained a price never before known in this country; American and Baltic mixed wheat having within the last week, advanced from 125s. to 135s. per quarter; Baltic red wheat has risen 10s. and Hamburgh, and Bremen wheats *twenty-five shillings per quarter*.

The following remarks respecting the disproportion in the prices of wheat and flour, should call the attention of every one whose duty it is to find a remedy.

The following extract from the Official Returns made to the Mayor of Cambridge for the regulation of the assize of bread, furnishes an instance of the injurious influence of millers and mealmen, by which it appears, that the price of flour and bread has advanced in proportion as the price of wheat has declined.

Assize set.	Average Price of Wheat pr Bush.	Fine Flour per Sack.	Price of the Quartern Loaf.
Oct. 9,	— 17s. 3d.	— 4l. 14s.	— 1s. 3½d
— 16,	— 17s. 9d.	— 4l. 18s.	— 1s. 4d
— 30,	— 17s. 0d.	— 5l. 2s.	— 1s. 4½d
Nov. 13,	— 16s. 0d.	— 5l. 4s.	— 1s. 5d

Thus has the price of the quartern loaf risen three halfpence, while the price of wheat fell 1s. 3d. per bushel, or 10s. per quarter.

At Chester, this disproportion likewise prevails—there the averaged price of wheat is no more than 13s. 11½d. and yet the loaf weighing 4lb. 4oz. sells for 1s. 7d. being 50 per cent. above its relative standard.

At Canterbury within the last fortnight, flour has advanced 6s. per sack; it now sells at 106s. and the quartern loaf has in consequence been raised from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5½d.

At Exeter, where within the present month, wheat has risen 16s. per quarter, the bushel now sells on the average at 13s. 9d. yet the shilling loaf of second or standard wheaten bread weighs only 3lb. 7oz. 6gr.

At Gainsborough and Stamford, wheat has fallen in price about 16s. per quarter, at Gloucester 8s. and at Louth 5s.

At Warminster it has risen to 132 a 152, being an advance upon the last weeks prices of eighteen shillings per quarter.—At Chesterfield, Lincoln, and Devizes, it is about 5s. per quarter dearer, and at Nottingham, Lynn, Westbeach, Leicester, Ashborne, and Salisbury, about two shillings.

Wheat at Oxford, sells at 134s. to 168s. per quarter, and at Worcester it is so high as 171s.

By the Papers now before Parliament, it appears that from the 26th Sept. 1799, to the 26th Sept. 1800, the quantity of Foreign Wheat imported into London, amounted to 558,430 qrs. and of wheat-flour, 110,997 cwt. At the Out-ports, wheat, 505,243 qrs. 2 bushels; flour, 158,976 cwt.; and in Scotland, wheat, 121,980 qrs. 4 bush.; flour, 21,428 cwt.; making in the whole 1,185,653 qrs. 6 bushels of wheat, and 291,401 cwt. of wheat flour.

There are 400 sail of British vessels loading with corn and naval stores in the Baltic, where there are two of the enemy's privateers, and many more expected.

Two hundred and fifty tons of butter were last week received from Ireland; 134 tons from Holland, and 34 from France. The price declined in consequence two or three shillings per cwt. One hundred and thirty tons of cheese were likewise received from Holland.

The Prefect of the department of La Seine in France, has assisted at an experiment made upon Ventilators employed to dry linen. A quan-

city of linen being well soaked with water, was pressed; a portion of this was placed in the Ventilator, which dried in forty-five minutes; the other part was not dry in less than eleven hours.

A person at Leipzig has discovered an improved method of tinning copper vessels. When the vessel is prepared, it must be made rough on the inside by being beat on a rough anvil. The first coating is to be with pure grain tin, with the addition of salamoniac. This serves as a medium to connect the second coating, which consists of two parts tin, and three of zinc. It may then be hammered smooth, and will be much more beautiful and regular than if done in the usual way.

Manufactures and Useful Arts.

A LARGE post Windmill, the property of Mr. Baines, of Langham in Essex, was, by an engine constructed for that purpose, removed entire near three quarters of a mile. This singular operation engaged six days, the ground being very uneven and divided by five ditches and a road, added to which the wind was very high for the greater part of the time; it is stated, however, that the movement was so steady, that the mill was kept at work, and corn ground and dressed during the whole period.

The East-India Company's ship *Britannia*, built at Bombay, and which is now on her ninth voyage, was inspected in dock at Bombay the middle of April, when her bottom appeared to be in as perfect repair as on the day of her being launched.

Excellent paste for meat and fruit pies, is made with two thirds of wheat flour, one third of the flour of boiled potatoes, and some butter or dripping, the whole being brought to a consistence with warm water. This mixture likewise makes a good cake.

Pulteney bridge, at Bath, is immediately to be rebuilt—a temporary bridge is now erecting by Sir W. Pulteney, which is, on the completion of the other, to be removed to the bottom of Chatham-row, and there open a communication between the new and old towns.

Mons. Le Noble, a Frenchman, several years ago brought the art of making artificial magnets to great perfection; he has since, we are informed, applied them medicinally in curing nervous complaints, painful or rheumatic affections, &c.

Natural Phenomena,

WALLER, who has collected the greatest number of examples of longevity, says, that he has found more than 1000 who have lived from 100 to 110 years; 60 who have lived from 110 to 120; 29 from 120 to 130; 15 from 130 to 140; 6 from 140 to 161; and one who reached 169 years. It has been remarked, that England, Sweden, and Denmark, have produced the greatest number of long-lived persons.

The tides in Norfolk were, the first week in November, uncommonly high. They overflowed the quay at Yarmouth, and for some time a bridge appeared in danger. At Wexham the sea made a considerable breach.

Part of the cliff at Lower Sepringham, on the coast of Norfolk, gave way, involving in its ruins some buildings on its brow; the family being previously alarmed, had quitted the house with part of their effects.

Dr. Millar of Doncaster, has a pear tree, and Mr. Harris of Hull, and Mr. Wellard of Crawfield, have each an apple tree, in full blossom.

The town of Sheerneys has suffered much from the want of water, but has at length found a well, 380 feet below the surface.

We are informed, by a letter from St. Helena, that in the month of June last, a curious species of the Hippopotamus, or River Horse, had been taken in the great fish river, and brought to the Cape of Good Hope. An unexpected swell of the river had disturbed these surprising creatures, and in consequence a number of them were taken by the natives.

A respectable matron resides at a village near Shaftsbury, whose children to the fourth generation, comprise upwards of 300 persons, and their united ages amount to 5,600 years.

Agriculture.

Monthly Report of Agriculture for Nov. 1800.

THE Wheat season has been as fine as ever was known in the memory of man, and notwithstanding the dearness of the seed, a greater breadth of land has been sown with wheat in every district, except the fens than usual. The dry weather in the summer, and suitable season since, have enabled the farmers to prepare the summer fallow land, better for the reception of the seed than usual. The young wheat plants in general, look better, very healthy and promising, except in such situations where the recent floods have washed the soil away, or injured the plants; and where that is the case, such patches should either have fresh seed dibbled on them immediately, or rather have wheat plants transplanted on them in spring from any thick ridges that are near.

The judicious farmer should be particularly careful to have good dikes, or ditches made all round his wheat fields, where the grain is in any danger of being injured by the winter floods; and especially to have such land effectually drained with small gutters, made in every direction where necessary: for the expence of such gutters is but little, and the wheat is amazingly improved by them in low situations. More wheat is annually injured for want of them, than through any agricultural neglect.

The price of wheat and grain in general has risen very much this month, both in London and Country markets, especially the latter; and if Government does not check their progress, there is every reason to expect that they will continue to rise much higher.

The potatoe crops on moist soils, and in low situations, turn out very great this year, but on dry soils the produce is very small. Owing to the high price of wheat, potatoes will sell extremely dear, and are likely to be higher, if wheat continue to rise.

The crops of Coleseed and Turnips are improved to admiration; and such as were sown on stubbles are in a more flourishing state than ever remembered at this season. The winter tares and rye that was sown for sheep feed, prosper uncommonly, and are likely to be very productive.

Hops are still extravagantly dear, but as the high price of grain may cause less ale and porter to be brewed than usual, there is reason to expect the price lower; especially if foreign hops be brought into the market.

Both lean and fat flock are remarkably dear, owing in part to the great abundance of grafs with which we are favoured at this time.

Prime beef and mutton, and veal and pork, are very dear; and whenever the grafs fails, may be expected higher, if wheat continues at its present exorbitant price.

Cheese and butter are also extravagantly dear in most country markets, and peculiarly so at the London markets.

In the country the price of wheat has fluctuated considerably—at Leicester it has declined 2s.; at Ashbourne 4s.; and at Devises and Nor-

thampton 6s. per quarter; while it has advanced 4s. at Derby; 6s. at Warminster, and Bristol; 8s. at Worcester; 12s. at Salisbury, and 13s. per quarter at Gainsborough; at Worcester it has sold at the enormous price of 9*l.* 7s. per quarter.

At Haddington, wheat has advanced 3s. 1*d.* per boll, viz. to 49s. 1*d.* and at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, oatmeal sold at 34s. to 39s. 6*d.* per boll.

Twenty farmers, in the neighbourhood of Hereford, have agreed, each in succession, to send to that city 20 bushels of wheat per week, to be sold to the poor at reduced prices.

Mr. Wilberforce has announced his intention of submitting to Parliament a Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture, on a plan recommended by the Grand Juries of York, Berks, and Worcester.

An extraordinary crop of potatoes, being 317*lb.* 13*oz.* to one perch, measuring 16 feet and a half, was dug last week from the land of the Rev. Mr. Chillcot, of Northmolton. The sets when planted, did not exceed 1*lb.* per perch.

Some carrots, part of a large crop, grown by W. Farrington, Esq. of Shawhall, near Blackburn, measure from 13 to 16 inches in circumference, and are proportionably long.

One of the turnips produced at the late Hereford Agricultural Meeting, was only an inch and a half short of one yard in circumference: the root weighed above 12*lb.*

The farmers of Kermenchen, in Cheshire, have resolved to sell Wheat to the poor at 12s. per bushel, barley at 7s. and oatmeal at 2s. per peck of 10*lb.*

Three potatoes of the red kind, set in a garden in the neighbourhood of Bath. The crop was taken the 6th instant, when they produced 230 potatoes, weighing 39 pounds.

At Bath they have established what they call a *Pitch-market*; that is, a market where grain of all kinds must be pitched or unloaded before it is sold, and where none is allowed to be sold by sample.

At Hereford agricultural meeting, a turnip has been exhibited, which measured 34 inches and a half in circumference.

The shares to the society instituted at Bristol for supplying that town with corn, amount to 2117.

Fine Arts, Science and Literature.

THE physicians and surgeons of Chester, have, by public advertisement, offered to inoculate with the cow-pock, and to attend all the poor of that city and its neighbourhood, free of expence, observing, that they "are of opinion that the cow-pock is a much milder and safer disease than the small-pock; and that those persons who have had the cow-pock are perfectly secure from the infection of the small-pock."

A physician of Montpellier, M. Chretien, has published a treatise, in which he states, that in several cases of intermittent fever, he has employed the tincture of bark outwardly, as a friction, with uncommon success.

On removing the tapestry of the painted chamber, lately fitted up as a temporary house of commons, it has been found, that the walls have been originally decorated with a series of historical pictures, larger than life.

M. de Morveau has read to the National Institute, a memoir on the decomposition of lime and fixed alkali, and the conclusions are these,

1. That pot-ash consists of lime and hydrogen.
2. Soda, of magnesia and hydrogen.
3. Lime, carbon, azote and hydrogen.
4. Magnesia, of lime and azote:

Reports of Law Cases.

COMMON PLEAS.—Rowtree *v.* Rush and others. This was an action to try the validity of a patent. In the course of this action it was laid down as clear law, that to support a patent five things were necessary to be proved that a patent had been granted; that the plaintiff had not made it public before he had obtained his patent; that the invention was unknown to any body else before; that the specification was so clear, that any ordinary tradesman could from thence execute this machine; and that machines, as specified, were made by the defendant. The plaintiff not being able to support these rules by evidence, was non-suited.

Same Court.—Whitfield *v.* Savage. The plaintiff had paid into the hands of the defendant a sum of money to take up a bill of exchange which he had paid to defendant, and which he expected to be returned, but the holder directed that this money should only be used in case the bill was returned in due time; they kept the bill beyond that time the defendant paid the money. On an action a verdict was given for the plaintiff, which the court approved of.

KING'S BENCH, Saturday, Nov. 8.—Mr. Serjeant Sellon moved to set aside a non-suit, in a cause against a clergyman of the name of Henley, at Suffolk, for non-residence. On the trial, the case on the part of the plaintiff was clearly made out, and the non-residence proved; but that the defendant, who appeared as his own counsel, insisted there was no such parish as the one in which the pleadings alleged he ought to have resided. It was spelt in the pleadings *Rendlesham*, whereas it ought, as he shewed by an extract from the First Fruits' Office, to have been *Rendelsham*. The plaintiff was non-suited, with leave to apply to the court to set it aside.

Lord Kenyon was of opinion the objection was by no means a light one; however he would hear the arguments of counsel. A rule was granted to shew cause.

A rule to shew cause for a new trial was also granted in a case wherein Mr. Hedger, proprietor of St. George's Fields, was plaintiff, and Mr. Harkness was defendant; it was an action for a trespass, in pulling down a fence, and the defendant had justified under a right of common. The verdict was for the defendant.

In the King's Bench, Nov. 15, three men were brought up from the county of York to receive judgment upon a conviction for having assaulted some excise officers in the execution of their duty, and were each sentenced to two years imprisonment in York Castle, and to find security for their good behaviour for seven years.

LONDON PRICES of GRAIN for Nov. 1800.

MARK-LANE, Monday, Nov. 3.

WE had this day a tolerable good supply of English Wheat; very fine samples sold currently at nearly the same price, was obtained on Monday last.

Rye continues pretty steady in price.

Fine samples both of Barley and Malt, have a very quick sale.

Pease and Beans are rather a better supply than for some time past, and are rather declining in price.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	—	70s 90s to 100s	Boilers	—	80s to 100s
Fine	—	105s to 112s	Suffolks	—	110s
Superfine	—	115s to 130s	Ditto Pearl Pease	—	112s to —
Rye	—	56s 65s to 70s	Horse Beans	—	56s to 65s
Barley	—	40s 56s to 64s	Old	—	78s
Fine	—	70s to 78s	Ticks	—	50s to 58s
Superfine	—	—s to —s	Old	—	70s to —s
Malt	—	56s to 70s	Oats	—	40s to 44s
Fine	—	80s to 90s	Fine	—	45s to 50s
Hog Pease	—	56s to 60s	Polands	—	50s to 56s

Monday, November 10.

OUR supply of Wheat from Essex and Kent, was tolerably large, but there being many buyers from the country at Market, very fine samples obtained an advance in price of near 6s per quarter.

For Rye there is no great demand, and very little variation in price.

Fine Malting Barleys are inclined to advance; inferior samples remain as before.

Fine Malts are much wanted, and continue to sell full as high as of late.

Both Hog and Boiling Pease have advanced.

Oats remain nearly the same as last week.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	—	80s 94s to 104s	Hog Pease	—	60s to 64s
Fine	—	105s to 120s	Boilers	—	90s to 110s
Superfine	—	124s to 136s	Suffolks	—	110s to 116s
Rye	—	56s to 65s	Ditto Pearl Pease	—	118s to —
New	—	70s to —s	Horse Beans	—	56s to 65s
Barley	—	40s 56s to 64s	Old	—	78s to —s
Fine	—	70s to 80s	Ticks	—	54 to 60s
Superfine	—	—s to —s	Old	—	74s to —
Malt	—	60s 70s	Oats	—	40s to 44s
Fine	—	76s to 90s	Fine	—	46s to 50s
Superfine	—	—s —s	Poland	—	50s to 54s

Monday, November 17.

THE supply of grain from Essex and Kent was rather large. Very fine runs were more than a shilling dearer than this day week; but Wheats of an inferior quality were on the decline in price, and also heavier in sale.

Coarse samples of Barley remain much as of late. Prime samples are full two shillings higher.

Malts continue to come very slowly to hand, as doth Pease, Beans, and Oats, especially the latter, which continues to sell at very advanced prices.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	—	86s to 94s to 104s	Hog Pease	—	60s to 64s
Fine	—	106s to 120s	Boilers	—	90s to 110s
Superfine	—	124s 138s to 140s	Suffolks	—	112s to 116s
Rye	—	56s to 66s	Pearl Pease	—	— 120s
New	—	70s	Horse Beans	—	56s to 65s
C. Barley	—	40s to 64s	Old	—	78s
Malting	—	70s to 80s	Ticks	—	54s to 60s
Superfine	—	—s	Old	—	74s
Malt	—	60s to 70s	Oats	—	42s to 46s
Fine	—	76s to 90s	Fine	—	48s to 52s
Superfine	—	—s	Polands	—	52s to 58s

Monday, Nov. 22.

THERE was a tolerable large supply of Wheat from Essex and Kent to-day, and a small arrival from foreign ports. The best runs of English Wheat sold full as high as last week, while inferior samples, both English and foreign, were heavy in sale, and rather declining in price.

Barley and Malt continue to come very sparingly to hand, and, of consequence, sell at high prices.

Boiling Pease are getting lower; but Hog Pease and Beans are in demand, and rather on the advance.

Prices of Grain on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	—	80s 94s to 104s	Boilers	—	90s to 105s
Fine	—	106s to 120s	Suffolks	—	—s to 110s
Superfine	—	124s 136s to 140s	Pearl Pease	—	114s
Rye	—	56s to 60s	Horse Beans	—	60s to 68s
New	—	70s	Old	—	78s
Barley	—	40s to 66s	Ticks	—	60s to 65s
Fine	—	70s to 80s	Old	—	74s
Malt	—	60s to 70s	Oats	—	40s to 44s
Fine	—	75s to 90s	Fine	—	46s to 50s
Hog Pease	—	62s to 66s	Polands	—	50s to 54s

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (First week, Nov.) 393

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from Oct. 20th to the 25th inclusive.

Total 17,657 quarters.—Average 98s. 0½d.—2s. 1½d. higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Oct. 18th to the 24th inclusive.

Total 16,069 sacks.—Average 100s. 4½d.—3s. 7½d. higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf 1s. 4¾d.—Against the Baker 18½d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 2,950 qrs.—Barley 490 qrs.—Oats 390 qrs.—Hops 1,442 lb.—Clover feed 46 cwt.

Price of Hops.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	15l 15s to 16l 16s	Kent	16l 16s to 18l
Suffex	15l to 16l 4s	Suffex	16l 10s to 17l 16s
Effex	15l to 16l —s	Farnham	18l to 22l

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	20s to 130s	Cinque Foil, do.	20s to 32s
White Clover, do.	20s to 123s	White Mustard Seed (p. bush.)	12s to 16s
Trefoil, do.	6s to 40s	Brown do.	12s to 14s
Turnip (per bushel)	12s to 40s	Canary Seed do.	14s to 20s
Rye Grass (per quarter)	20s to 30s	Rape Seed (per last)	45l to 50l

Meat. Smithfield. Monday, Nov. 3d. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)

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

Head of Cattle this day)—Beast about 2,000—Sheep and Lambs 10,000.

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	25d to 26d	Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	27d to 28d
Ditto, 60lb. to 90lb	24d to 25d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb do.	26d to 28d
Merchants Backs	24d to 25d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	21d to 25d
Dressing Hides	20d to 21d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	70s to 80s p. doz.
Fine Coach Hides	20d to 21d	Large do.	140s to 150s do.
Crop Hides for cutting	22d to 24d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	19d to 20d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

Price of Bark, per Load 19l. 12s to 20l.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	4s od	Russia ditto (Soap)	53s to 55s
Clare Market	4s od	Melting Stuff	52s 54s
Whitechapel Market	3s 10d	Ditto rough	37s 38s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	3s 11½d.	Graves	9s
Town Tallow	65s od	Good Dregs	8s
Russia ditto (Candles)	60s 62s	Yellow Soap 74s. Mottled 82s. Curd	85s

Hides.

Hides (per stone)	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Light Calf	7d per lb.
Middling	3s to 3s 2d	Sheep Skins	1s 9d to 4s
Ordinary	2s 8d	Lamb Skins	1s 6d to 3s 6d
Heavy Calf	10s 6d each.		

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, Nov. 1.

St. James's—Hay	5l 0s to 6l 12s	Average	5l 16s od
Straw	1l 16s to 2l 5s		2l 0s 6d
White-ch.—Hay	4l 10s to 6l 0s		5l 5s 6d
Clover	6l 10s to 7l 0s		6l 15s od
Straw	1l 14s to 2l 4s		1l 19s od

Newbury, Oct. 30.

Wheat	103s to 153s	Beans	59s to 74s
Barley	47s to 70s	Oats	34s to 44s

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394 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c.* (Second week, Nov.)

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 27th Oct. to 1st Nov. inclusive.
 Total 14,753 Quarters—Average 106s 2½d.—8s 2d higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Oct. 25th to Oct. 31st inclusive.
 Total 15,927 Sacks.—Average 104s 6½d.—4s 2½d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.
 Quartern loaf 1s 5½d.—In favour of the Baker 1½d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 1,900 qrs.—Clover-feed 5 cwt.—Hops 13,000 lb.

Price of Hops.

Bags		Pockets	
Kent	15l 15s to 16l 16s	Kent	16l 16s to 18l —
Suffex	14l 12s to 16l 17s	Suffex	16l 10s to 17l 16s
Essex	14l 12s to 16l 12s	Farnham	18l to 22l

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 13 1s	Cinque Foil, ditto	20s to 33s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 12 4s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	12s to 15s
Trefoil, ditto	7s to 40s	Brown, ditto do.	12s to 14s
Turnip, (per bushel)	11s to 40s	Canary Seed, do.	15s to 20s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	20s to 30s	Rape Seed, (per last)	45l to 50l

Meat. Smithfield. Monday Nov. 10th. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)

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

Lambs 4s 4d to 5s 4d.

Head of Cattle this day) —Beast about 2,000—Sheep 7,000.

Raw Hides.

Hides (per stone)	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Heavy calf	10s 6d each
Middling	3s 0d to 3s 2d	Light Calf	7d p. lb.
Ordinary	2s 8d		
Sheep Skins 2s to 5s 0d		Lamb Skins 1s 9d to 4s 10d	

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	25d to 26d	Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	25d to 29d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb	25d to 27d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb. do.	26d to 29d
Merchants Backs	24d to 25½d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	2 1d to 25d
Dressing Hides	18d to 20d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	60s to 70s p. doz.
Fine Coach Hides	19d to 20d	Large ditto	120s to 140s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	22d to 23d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 25s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	19d to 21d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

Price of Bark, per Load, 19l. 10s. to 20l.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	3s 11½d	Russia ditto (Soap)	61s to 62s
Clare Market	0s 0d	Melting Stuff	52s to 53s
Whitechapel Market	3s 9d	Ditto rough	36s a 37s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	3s 10d	Graves	9s
Town Tallow	65s —s	Good Dregs	8s
Russia ditto (Candles)	55s to 55s 6d	Yellow Soap, 75s-Mottled	33s-Curd 85s

Prices of Hay and Straw on Sat. Nov. 8.

St. James's—Hay	4l 4s to 6l 4s	Average	5l 4s
Straw	1l 4s to 1l 19s		1l 11s 6d

Newbury, Nov. 6

Warminster, Nov. 8.

Wheat	109s to 155s	Wheat	114s to 124s
Barley	56s to 75s 6d	Barley	65s to 74s
Beans	70s to 75s	Oats	34s to 40s
Oats	36s to 45s	Beans	76s to 90s

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Third week, Nov.) 395

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from the 3d Nov. to 8th Nov. inclusive.
Total 15,807 Quarters—Average 102s 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—3s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from 1st Nov. to the 7th, inclusive.
Total 14,231 Sacks—Average 104s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—0s 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.
Quartern loaf is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Against the baker 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 656 qrs.—Oats 1,260 qrs.—Barley 1,050 qrs.—Pease 130 qrs.
—Clover Seed 135 cwt.

Price of Hops.

	Bags		Pockets
Kent	14l 13s to 16l 19s	Kent	16l —s to 18l 5s
Suffex	14l 13s to 16l 19s	Suffex	16l —s to 18l 5s
Effex	14l 13s to 16l 19s	Farnham	16l to 18l 5s

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 132s	Cinque Foil, ditto	20s to 34s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 124s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	12s to 17s
Trefoil ditto	7s to 40s	Brown, ditto do.	12s to 15s
Turnip, (per bushel)	12s to 40s	Canary Seed do.	15s to 20s
Rye Grais, (per quarter)	20s to 30s	Rape-feed, (per last)	45l to 50l

Smithfield. Monday, Nov. 17. (To sink the offal,—per stone of 8lb.)

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

Head of cattle this day)—Beast about 2,000.—Sheep 10,000.

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	25d to 26d	Calf Skins. 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	25d to 28d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb.	24d to 25d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb. do.	26d to 28d
Merchants Backs	23d to 24d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	21d to 25d
Dressing Hides	19d to 20d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	70s to 80s p. doz.
Fine Coach Hides	20d to 23d	Large do.	140s to 165s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	21d to 23d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 25s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	19d to 22d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

Price of Bark, per Load, 19l. 10s. to 20l. 5s.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	—	0s — d	Russia ditto (Soap)	—	52s 55s
Clare Market	—	4s 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Melting Stuff	—	52s 53s
Whitechapel Market	—	3s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Ditto rough	—	37s to 38s
Per stone of 8lb —Average	—	3s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Graves	—	9s 6d
Town Tallow	—	6s 66s	Good Dregs	—	8s —
Russia ditto (Candles)	—	60s to 62s	Yellow Soap 74s—Mottled 82s—Curd 38s	—	

Raw Hides.

Hides (per stone)	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Heavy Calf'	—	10s 6d each
Middling	—	Light Calf	—	7d per lb.
Ordinary	—			
Sheep Skins	—			2s. to 5s od.

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, Nov. 15.

St. James'—Hay	4l 10s to 6l 0s	Average	5l 5s od
Straw	1l 14s 6d to 2l 2s	—	1l 18s 6d
Whit. ch.—Hay	5l to 6l 10s	—	5l 15s od
Clover	6l 10s to 7l 7s	—	6l 18s 6d
Straw	1l 16s to 2l 4s	—	2l

396 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c.* (Last week, Nov.)

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from Nov. 10th to the 15th Nov. inclusive.
Total, 11,360 quarters.—Average, 105s. 11³/₄d.—3s 4¹/₂d higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Nov. 8th to Nov. 14th inclusive.
Total, 16,729 sacks.—Average, 109s. ¹/₄d.—4s. 1³/₄d. higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quatern loaf at 1s 6¹/₄—In favour of the Baker 7³/₄d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 2,318 qrs.—Oats 400 qrs.—Barley 2,076 qrs.—Clover seed 1,069 cwt.
Hops 3,000 lb.

Price of Hops.

	Bags.		Pockets.
Kent	14l 14s to 16l 19s	Kent	14l 14s to 17l
Suffex	14l 15s to 17l	Suffex	16l to 18l
Essex	14l 14s to 16l 13s	Farnham	17l to 18l

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	20s to 133s	Cinque Foil, ditto	20s to 35s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 125s	White Mustard Seed (p. b.)	12s to 16s
Trefoil, ditto	7s to 41s	Brown do. do.	12s to 15s
Turnip, (per bushel)	18s to 40s	Canary Seed do. do.	16s to 20s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	20s to 50s	Rape Seed, (per last)	45l to 51l

Meat. Smithfield. Monday. Nov. 24th. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)

Beef	3s 8d to 5s 0d	Veal	4s 6d to 6s 6s
Mutton	4s 4d to 5s 4d	Pork	5s 4d to 6s 0s

Head of Cattle this day)—Beast about 1,800—Sheep 11,000.

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 16lb.	25d to 26d	Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	25d to 28d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb.	26d to 27 ¹ / ₂ d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb. do.	26d to 28d
Merchants Backs	24d to 25d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	21d to 25d
Dressing Hides	19d to 20d	Sm. Seals (Greenland) 70s to 80s p. doz.	
Fine Coach Hides	19d to 21d	Large do.	140s to 165s do.
Crop Hides for cutting	22d to 23d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 25s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	18d to 20d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

Price of Bark per Load, 19l 10s to 20l 5s.

Raw Hides.

Hides (per stone)	3s 6d to 3s 10d	Heavy Calf	10s 6d each
Middling	3s 0d to 3s 2d	Light Calf	7d lb.
Ordinary	2s 3d to 2s 10d	Sheep Skins	2s 6d to 5s

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	3s 11 ¹ / ₂ d	Russia ditto (Soap)	54 to 55s
Clare Market	0s 0d	Melting Stuff	50s to 52s
Whitechapel Market	3s 8 ¹ / ₂ d	Ditto rough	34s to 37s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	3s 10d	Graves	9s
Town Tallow	65s 0d	Good Dregs	8s
Russia ditto (Candles)	60s 61s	Yellow Soap, 75s—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 85s	

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, Sept. 27.

St. James's—Hay	4l 14s 6d to 6l 6s	Average	5l 10s 3d
Straw	1l 16s to 2l 6s 6d	—	1l 1s 3d
Whit. ch.—Hay	4l 16s to 6l 8s	—	5l 12s
Clover	6l 12s to 7l 7s	—	6l 19s 6d
Straw	1l 16s to 2l 4s	—	2l 0s

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 NOV. 15, 1800.

COUNTIES INLAND.

COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.		Oatmeal.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	130	1	70	4	64	9	44	3	61	3	70	10	42	9
Surry	127	8	61	0	69	6	42	9	62	0	60	3		
Hertford	121	8	60	0	67	0	36	10	55	9	51	1		
Bedford	135	5	104	4	71	6	39	0			63	5		
Huntingdon	136	3			78	8	31	4	47	10				
Northampton	124	4	88	0	75	0	35	4	81	0	62	0		
Rutland	125	0			77	6	39	0	72	0			73	2
Leicester	113	1	108	1	79	7	42	4					73	2
Nottingham	122	10	77	6	74	0	42	0	85	0				
Derby	121	8			77	8	42	4	86	10	74	0	63	7
Stafford	122	3			74	11	46	1	75	3			63	2
Salop	119	11	90	8	80	5	42	0			77	6	92	4
Hereford	124	9	76	8	71	11	42	1	67	8	65	0	104	2
Worcester	145	5	80	0	79	6	44	4	78	6	87	6		
Warwick	146	7			83	5	48	8	82	8	93	6	68	8
Wilts	132	8	60	0	62	6	37	0	77	0	71	0		
Berks	133	8			66	0	40	6	62	6	69	8		
Oxford	126	3			58	11	39	4	65	6	72	4		
Bucks	124	4			65	10	37	8	57	7	58	0		
Brecon	116	10	92	8	73	6	40	0			80	0	82	8
Montgomery	105	8			67	3	35	6			61	3	89	1
Radnor	116	2			67	4	35	2			64	0	74	9

Maritime Counties.

Essex	122	4	59	6	66	4	43	10	55	6	52	0			
Kent	123	10	66	0	59	6	37	6	58	9	80	0			
Suffex	112	8			60	0	38	2							
Suffolk	110	11	80	2	55	6	39	10	55	11	67	5	99	9	
Cambridge	117	8	68	6	54	10	24	2	47	7					
Norfolk	101	10	68	0	54	11	40	2	54	6	67	10			
Lincoln	109	10	80	0	66	10	32	8							
York	98	10	67	5	61	0	35	8	80	1	93	4	68	11	
Durham	109	7	73	11	58	5	37	0							
Northumberland	104	8	67	8	55	4	35	3			76	0			
Cumberland	114	0	79	2	75	1	47	9					35	0	
Westmorland	123	11	97	2	64	6	47	10					42	5	
Lancaster	120	0			70	3	47	9	76	0			42	8	
Chester	112	2					51	10	90	8			42	5	
Flint	109	9	81	2	87	10	40	5							
Denbigh	121	8			82	5	40	11	89	8	64	0	81	6	
Anglesea	None		bought f. Sale												
Carnarvon	101	4	60	0	66	4	32	0					71	6	
Merioneth	112	4	90	8	69	2	33	6					64	5	
Cardigan	98	8	80	0	56	0	25	9							
Pembroke	94	11			58	2	29	3							
Carmarthen	110	0			58	8	27	4							
Glamorgan	115	11			70	1	33	2							
Gloucester	146	11			79	6	41	5	73	11	75	6			
Somerset	136	7			63	7	41	0	77	0	76	0			
Monmouth	131	5			80	7									
Devon	110	11			52	10	34	1							
Cornwall	88	5			50	0	29	9							
Dorset	127	0			62	1	34	0							
Hants	128	11			62	1	36	8	71	1	68	0			

BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

Announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. 1800.

BANKRUPTCIES.

- A**DAMSON, J. Fore street, dealer. [Green and Co. Precot street].
- Benny, J. A. Percy street, Middlesex. [Brookbank, New Bridge street].
- Barnett, J. & J. Ferguson, Preston, linen drapers. [Bartham, Preston; Barret's, Gray's inn].
- Bowles, T. Friday street, London, warehouseman. [Walton, Girdler's Hall].
- Byas, R. St. James's street, breeches maker. [Crook, Dean street, Soho].
- Baddecom, R. J. Liverpool, merchant [Clements and Fisher, Liverpool].
- Barber, R. Manchester, innkeeper. [Cheshire and Co. Manchester].
- Bowen, G. Battersea, broker. [Lattey, Wandsworth; Owen, Barnett's buildings].
- Brady, W. & W. Story, Preston, joiners. [Troughton, Preston; Hard, Furnival's inn].
- Edwards, C. Bristol, linen draper. [Clarke, Bristol; Jenkins and Co. New inn].
- El w, J. Hillington road, [Fletcher and Co. Bloombury].
- Eard, H. Bristol, seedman. [Davis, Throgmorton street].
- Belington, J. City road, Surrey, dealer. [Swan, Blackwell-Hall court].
- Chapman, W. Devonshire street, broker. [Booth and Co. Fenchurch buildings].
- Carlisle, J. Bow lane, warehouseman. [Doulman and Co. near the Mansion House].
- Denize, T. Canterbury, dealer. [Buckton, Canterbury; Ireland, Staple's inn].
- Dequid, A. St. Martin's street, mechanist. [Mellington, Golden square].
- Dixon, R. Long lane, coach maker. [Morgan, Bedford row].
- Edmpton, J. Fetter lane, painter. [Platt, Serjeant's inn].
- Edwards, R. Topley street, biaudy merchant. [Painter and Co. London street].
- Friedberg, J. & B. Sun street, Bishopgate, wine merchants. [Taylor, Old street road].
- Grimshaw, J. Manchester, manufacturer. [Partington, Manchester; Hurd, Furnival's inn].
- Groom, J. Brentford, baker. [Saunders and Co. Clifford's inn].
- Hall, C. Whitechapel, weaver. [Willet and Co. Finsbury square].
- Hodson, J. Preston, manufacturer. [Hallstead, Manchester; Mann, Temple].
- Mine, T. Oxford, innholder. [Walsh, Oxford].
- Harris, T. Princes street, vintner. [Harran, Jermyn street].
- Haynes, T. Duke street, St. James's, haberdasher. [Farer and Co. Broad street, Soho].
- Latham, J. Milk street, warehouseman. [Flahman and Co. Ely place].
- Netelrine, J. Richmond, dealer. [Morton, Bedale; Clark, Chappel].
- Hartley, S. Grantham, Yorkshire, mercer. [Swale, Clitherd's inn].
- Harrison, & J. B. Pritchard, Liverpool, potfellers. [Sparrow, Newcastle-under-Lyme].
- Jackson, R. & J. Hankin, Oxford street, distillers. [White, Chancery lane].
- Kirkpatrick, T. Cateaton street, merchant. [Brown, Little Friday street].
- Lambert, J. St. George's fields, flour factor. [Wild, Warwick square].
- Lowe, W. & W. Brooks, Fentherston, Lancast, manufacturers. [Galkele, Wigan, Windie, Barnett's buildings].
- Lewis, T. Abingdon, manufacturer. [Morland, Abingdon; Blagrove, Salisbury street, Strand].
- Lack, J. South Creek, Norfolk, shopkeeper. [Wells, Norwich].
- Levy, M. Stamford street, Blackfriars, merchant. [Wills and Co. Finsbury square].
- Levy, E. Lambeth road, Surrey, merchant. [Willet and Co. Finsbury square].
- Malcolm, S. Old Broad street, broker. [Aspinal, Chancery lane].
- Mathews, D. Basingstoke, grocer. [Bacon, Southampton street, Covent garden].
- Martin, M. Basingstoke, widow. [Rhodes and Co. Clerkenwell].
- Merrison, R. Ludgate, vintner. [Roy and Co. Mincing lane].
- Martin, W. Hornerton, Middlesex, broker. [Hutchinson and Co. Adle street].
- Milne, R. Honiton, Devonshire, baker. [Flood, Honiton; Luxmore, Red Lion square].
- Moon, J. Camberwell, mariner. [Grovenor, Devonshire street, Queen square].
- Morrel, N. Newton, Yorkshire, dealer. [Sanderfon, York; Freeman, St. Martin's lane].
- Maitland, W. Newcastle, Staffordshire, victualler. [Harper, Newcastle; Duill and Mathews, Temple].
- Nelch, J. Hereford, hawker. [Field, Friday street].
- Nillock, J. & C. Burgess, Bristol, linen drapers. [Morgan, Bristol; Lewis and Co. Gray's inn square].
- Pigman, F. Hickington, Lincoln, corn merchant. [French, Lambeth].
- Pickering, G. Clement's lane, merchant. [Scot and Co. St. Mildred's court].
- Pope, G. Coventry, butcher. [Mafon, Coventry; Kinderly and Co. Symono's inn].
- Pilkethly, J. Wood street, Cheap side, druggist. [Hodgson, Charles street, Westminster].
- Poleffe, J. George street, Fortman square, trader. [Warrant, Arundel street].
- Panton, T. West Smithfield, woollen draper. [Johnson, Ely place].
- Reynolds, W. George street, Blackfriars road, butcher. [Dodd, New inn].
- Reed, W. Stockport, Cheshire, draper. [Kay and Co. Manchester].
- Rowell, T. Wandsworth, money scrivener. [Wimbolt, Fort street].
- Robertson, A. Castle court, Birch in lane, merchant. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry].
- Smart, W. Birmingham, carrier. [Ketchin, Birmingham; Wortham, Castle street].
- Scudamore, R. Red Lion street, Holborn, taylor. [Aylton, Red Lion square].
- Smith, J. & J. King, Newgate street, woollen drapers. [Douer and Co. Fenchurch street].
- Sainty, P. Brightingsea, Essex, shipbuilder. [Sutton, Colchester; Sanderfon, Paisgrave place].
- Slader, W. Whitecross street, corn chandler. [Green and Co. Precot street].
- Seymour, J. Poole, joiner. [Castleman, Winbourn; Pearson and Son, Temple].
- Stocken, O. P. Parson's green, Middlesex, coal merchant. [Richardson, Bury street, St. James's].
- Tattam, J. New York, dealer. [Davison, Clement's inn].
- Tomkins, C. Kenfington, printfeller. Hague, Cannon row.
- Winter, B. Long laue, cabinet maker. Allen, Frith street.
- Watts, E. Malmesbury, Wilts, furgeon. Vizard, Tetbury; Bennet, Malmesbury; Vizard, Gray's inn square.
- Wootton, W. Rugeley, Staffordshire, hatter. Hickin, Rugeley, Allen and Co. Furnival's inn.
- Williams, H. R. St. Luke's, Middlesex, dealer. Collins and Co. Spital fields.
- Warner, R. George yard, factor. Johnson, Ely place.
- Whitehead, R. M. Cheshunt, grocer. Brown, Little Friday street.
- Wood, R. Basinghall street, warehouseman. Palmer and Co. Wapford court.
- White, H. Eveham, carrier. Lavender, Eveham; Smart, Staple's inn.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Anderfon, W. Peasley, North Britain, muslin manufacturer, Dec. 3.
- Booty, W. Hepworth, Suffolk, dealer, Dec. 12.
- Burbage, S. Sheenets, shopkeeper, Dec. 9.
- Boyer, J. & J. Eordely, Warwick street, hrais founders, Dec. 15.
- Brayn, J. B. Derby, mercer, Jan. 1.
- Boughcy, T. Handworth, Staffordshire, brickmaker, Dec. 3.
- Bedwell, J. Cheltenham, broker, Dec. 4.
- Broadhurst, W. Harplow, sugar broker, Nov. 18.
- Burr, G. Maidstone, money scrivener, Dec. 9.
- Bramley, J. Halifax, taylor, Nov. 19.
- Brook, S. & M. Webber, Morley, Yorkshire, merchants, Nov. 21.
- Buchan, J. & R. Guyer, Fish street hill, hat makers, Dec. 13.
- Burton, J. Greek street, ironmonger, Nov. 25.
- Bainbridge, W. Gerard street, carver, Jan. 26.
- Ballatyns, W. St. Martin's le Grand, goldsmith, Dec. 29.
- Blecheley, Gudmanchester, draper, Nov. 28.
- Battin, J. R. & J. Tomlin, London, merchants, Dec. 1.
- Beetham, N. Sloan street, dealer, Dec. 16.
- Combs, E. St. James's street, taylor, Nov. 20.
- Cornith, A. Wootton, Somerset, dealer, Nov. 20.
- Coles, W. Great Chelsea, Middlesex, baker, Nov. 20.
- Currie, H. J. Currie, and J. Cooke, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 14.
- Cheshire, J. Manchester, manufacturer, Dec. 27.
- Collier, A. North Shields, druggist, Nov. 28.
- Dod, J. Lime street, packer, Nov. 25.
- Dunlop, J. St. Mary Axe, merchant, Dec. 16.
- Darus, W. Bankside, Southwark, lighterman, Dec. 20.
- Dixey, J. Exeter, grocer, Dec. 15.
- Emery, H. Bishopgate street, woollen draper, Nov. 20.
- Ellis, B. Chetter, hardwareman, Dec. 15.
- Fagg, B. Holborn, ladder, Dec. 27.
- Fox, W. H. Layton stone, apothecary, Nov. 25.
- Ford, W. Olwetry, scrivener, Dec. 15.
- Fluke, J. Manchester, cabinet maker, Nov. 17.
- Fawler, J. Forster lane, warehouseman, Dec. 9.
- Freethy, J. Strand, jeweller, Jan. 3.
- Giil, T. Doucafer, grocer, Dec. 16.
- Grefwell, J. Wisbeach, grocer, Dec. 3.
- Gibbon, J. Exeter, baker, Nov. 24.
- Giasbrook, T. G. & R. Wigan, grocers, Nov. 29.
- Greig, W. Wickham market, draper, Dec. 6.
- Cell, W. S. St. Ives, shopkeeper, Nov. 28.
- Hamilton, G. Goodsmith street, warehouseman, Dec. 13.
- Hall, P. Cateaton street, factor, Nov. 22.
- Heild, J. Tollerion, Yorkshire, coal merchant, Nov. 18.
- Humphreys, H. Mackyallett, Montgomery, shopkeeper, Nov. 28.

▲ TABLE of the Prices of STOCKS in Nov. 1800.

Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bs R.d. Contols.	3perCt. Contols.	4perCt. Confol.	5 perCt. Navy.	New 5perCt.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Imp. 3 p C	Do. for 25 Yrs.	Irish 5. Cent.	Omnium	India Stock.	English Ticket	Irish Ticket	Con. for Acct.	
29																
30	166 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/2	99 9/8	96 1/2	18 11-16	5 1/2			93 1/2	2 1/2		16 14	3 8	64 64 1/2	
31	165 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/2	99 1/4	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2			92 1/2	2 1/2	205 1/2	16 14	8 8	64 1/2	63 1/2
N. 1	Holiday															
3																
4	Holiday															
5																
6	167 1/2	63 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	11 7-16	92 3/4	3 1/2		16 15	8 8	64 1/2	64 1/2
7	167 1/2	63 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	11 1/2	92 1/2	3 1/2	206 1/2	16 15	8 8	64 1/2	64 1/2
8																
10	Holiday															
11	166 1/2	63 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	11 1/2	92 1/2	3 1/2		16 15	8 8	64 1/2	64 1/2
12	165 1/2	63 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2		92 1/2	3 1/2	205 1/2	16 15	8 8	64 1/2	64 1/2
13																
14	164 1/2	63 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	11 1/2	92 1/2	3 1/2		16 15	8 8	64 1/2	64 1/2
15																
17																
18	165 1/2	63 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2		92 1/2	3 1/2		16 15	8 8	64 1/2	64 1/2
19	165 1/2	63 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2		92 1/2	3 1/2		16 15	8 8	64 1/2	64 1/2
20																
21	166 1/2	63 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	11 1/2	92 1/2	3 1/2	206	16 16	8 8	64 1/2	64 1/2
22																
24																
25																
26																
27	165 1/2	63 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	11 1/2	92 1/2	3 1/2		16 16	8 8	64 1/2	64 1/2
28																
29																

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