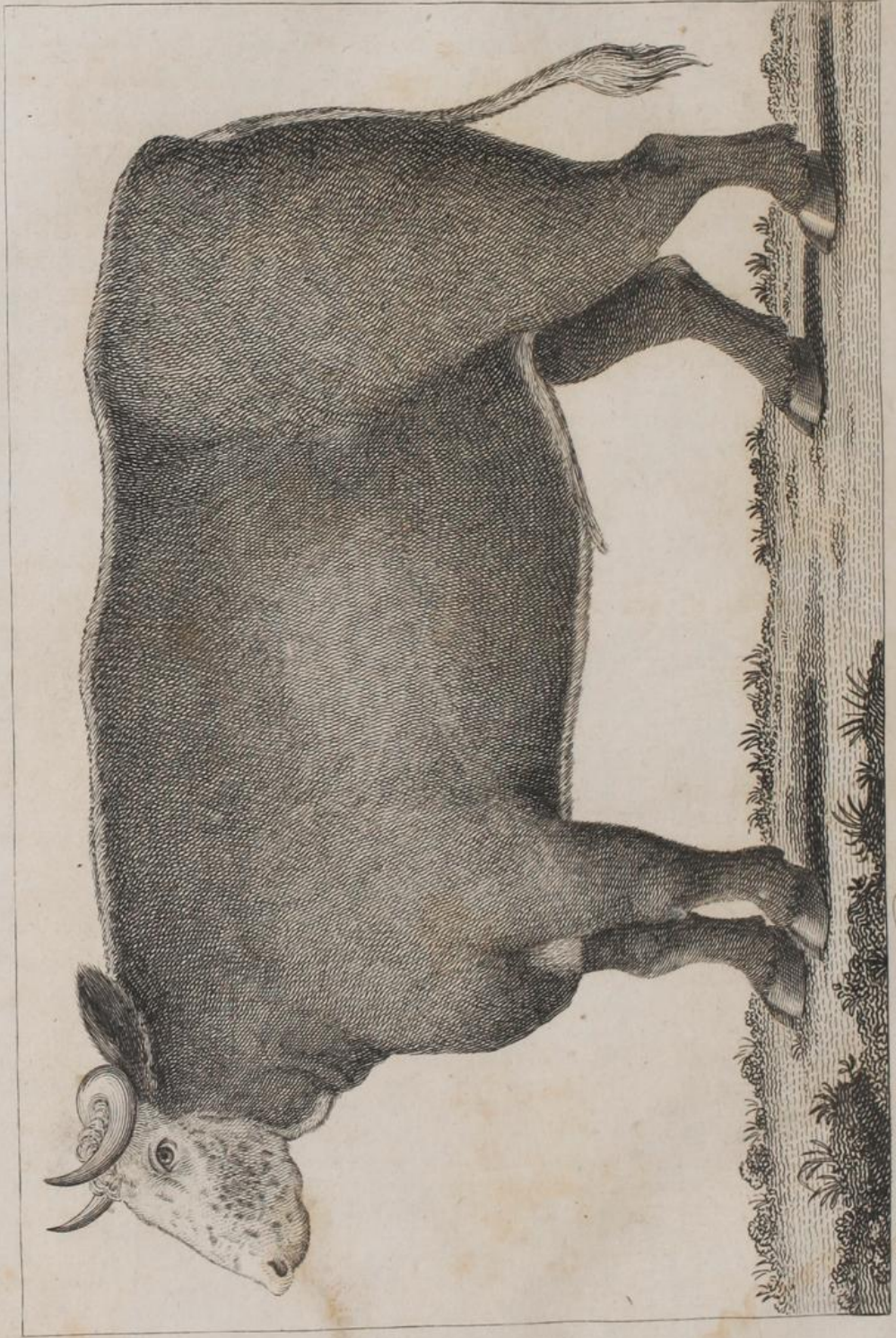


Commercial & Agricultural Magazine, No. 17.



W. H. W. P. R. I. E. O. X. Christmas, 1800.

P

T H E
Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

No. XVII.]

DECEMBER, 1800.

[VOL. III.

ON THE EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE AT
SMITHFIELD.

THE Plate, in the front of our Magazine, is intended to represent the fat ox of Mr. Westcar, of Bury-Hill, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, which gained the first, or the most honourable prize, at the show of fat cattle at the great market at Smithfield, which is annually held on the week preceding Christmas. This ox, beautifully proportioned, and, we believe, the best ever exhibited at any market, of the true Herefordshire breed, was purchased, lean, rising five years old, having worked nearly three years, by Mr. Westcar at Hereford fair, at the end of the year 1798; from which time he had been kept in a fattening state, and for the last twelvemonths had been entirely stall fed with hay, corn, and oil-cake.

He was sold to Mr. Chapman of Fleet-Market, together with two others, and was esteemed to be worth 140l. When killed, his loose fat weighed 36 stone, and the whole carcase and fat, although his bones were very small, the enormous weight of 280 stone.

One sirloin and rump weighed	—	30 stone.
Six of his fore ribs	—	22 do.
Buttock	—	16 do.
The leg	—	20 pounds.
The head	—	28 do.
The tongue	—	14 do.
The skin of beef	—	14 do.
The heart	—	9½ do.
The first rump steak	—	14 do.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

London, Dec. 22d, 1800.

IN compliance with the polite request of your correspondent T. Weston, and with a view to the amusement of your readers who reside in parts remote from London, I send you a short sketch of what I saw and heard at the show of fat cattle at the great market at Smithfield.

This year's exhibition was the second in order, but was the first in excellence. It exceeded that of last year both in the number of the candidates, and in their general fatness and form. It was indeed such, as, in my opinion, reflected no small honour

COM. & AG. MAG.

F f f

on the chief of markets, on the science of our breeders, and on the spirit of our graziers.

The show commenced, according to articles agreed upon, and published by the Smithfield Society, on Friday the 12th of December, and was continued on the Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday following, at one shilling admission, as usual, in Wootton's yard in Smithfield.

The cattle and sheep brought into the yard as competitors for the various prizes were as follows, seventeen oxen, four heifers, and nineteen sheep.

Of the oxen, two, of the Herefordshire breed, were brought from his Majesty's farms at Windfor.

Mr. Westcar, of Buckinghamshire, had four Herefordshire oxen in the yard; Mr. Grace, of Buckinghamshire, had three Herefordshire oxen; Mr. Edmonds, of Welford, near Fairford, Gloucestershire, two Herefordshire oxen; Mr. King, salesman, two Suffex oxen, the same that were exhibited last year for the grass prize; Mr. Watts, of St. Albans, two Lincolnshire oxen, twins, immensely large, purchased at Smithfield in March last; Mr. Watkinson, of Woodhouse, near Leicester, one Leicester ox; and Mr. Sturdy, of Thorngate, one Norfolk ox.

The heifers were two of the Kent breed, fed by Mr. Kingsnorth, of Kinardington; and two of the Leicestershire breed, fed by Mr. Holland, of Mickleton, near Cambden, Gloucestershire.

The sheep were two ewes of the new Leicestershire breed, the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford; two wethers, of the same breed, fed by Mr. Westcar; five ditto, by Mr. Holland; two ditto, by Mr. Stone of Knighton, near Leicester; two ditto, by Mr. King; two ditto, by Mr. Welsh, of Warwickshire; one ewe ditto, by Mr. Clayton, of Dumbleton, near Cambden; one, the only South-Down wether, by Mr. Ellman, of Shoreham; and two large Wiltshire wethers by Mr. Munden.

The premiums, or rewards of merit, none of which, I believe, exceeded twelve pounds, were ten in number, six for cattle, and four for sheep. Two, which were offered for the two fattest, handsomest, and best oxen, without restriction to any particular kind of food, were adjudged, the first to Mr. Westcar, the second to Mr. Grace. The two prizes for grass fed oxen were given, the first to Mr. Edmonds, and the second to Mr. Westcar; the latter of which was not to exceed one hundred and fifty stone in weight.

The premiums for the heifers were allotted to Mr. Kingsnorth and to Mr. Holland.

The four prizes for sheep were adjudged to Mr. Westcar, Mr. Stone, Mr. Ellman, and Mr. King.

From the above statement, and from that of the last year, it should seem, that the superior pretensions of the Herefordshire breed of oxen, and of the new Leicestershire breed of sheep are almost incontrovertibly established. I cannot help expressing my surprise at seeing, on this occasion, only two Suffex oxen. And pray what is become of the true old Gloucestershire breed of sheep, of which we heard so much said last winter?

Mr. Creek's remarkably fat Oxfordshire heifer, not being in the possession of the feeder, was not admissible as a candidate for a prize; but was exhibited, to the much greater profit of the proprietor, in a separate yard in Smithfield.

The prize cattle met with a very discouraging sale, owing, principally, to the extreme fulness of the market. I am yours, &c. PRACTICUS.

ON ROUEN, OR PRESERVED AFTERGRASS, AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TURNIPS.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

AS the turnip crops have proved a very precarious supply for the support of live stock during the winter months, the discovery of a substitute for this valuable root would, I conceive, prove a very important acquisition to agricultural knowledge.

There are some farms which although provided with a considerable extent of pasture land, yet on account of the wetness of the arable, are but ill adapted to the support of sheep during the winter months. In this case recourse must be had to a very expensive purchase of manure, the farm being deprived in part of the amendment of the sheep husbandry. In a populous neighbourhood depredations on turnips are very considerable, and nearly one half of the crop is frequently purloined.

Being myself exposed to some of the above inconveniences, and feeling a strong reluctance to give up the sheep husbandry, I have had recourse to *preserved aftergrass* as a substitute for turnips. Last year I shut up thirty acres of meadow immediately after mowing. This was preserved till January, when it proved a very seasonable supply for my ewes and lambs, particularly as my turnips had suffered much from the weather. The experiment succeeded so well that I have repeated the same practice this year, and having provided no turnips, depend on preserved aftergrass alone for the support of above a hundred ewes as they drop their lambs.

I have found this grass less affected by a hard winter than a crop of turnips, nor has the hay received any injury from the practice, as I cut a load and a half an acre, though the sheep were not taken out till the latter end of April.

This is another advantage, as the preparation for barley requires the turnips to be cleared before that time.

Although some individuals have adopted this practice, yet, as it is not generally known, I conceive the communication may with propriety find a place in your Magazine, and am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

A. WILKINSON, M. D.

White Webb Farm, Enfield Chace,
Dec. 18th, 1800.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF 500,000 FRUGALLY DISPOSED
HOUSEKEEPERS, RESIDENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOMS
OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

MANY of us have perused Mr. T. Weston's letter inserted in your last Magazine, intimating that the next *grand show* of overgrown cattle will be far grander, greater, and overgrown than any of the former exhibitions; which hath excited in us no small degree of concern and alarm—lest this *mania*—this folly-feeding system should spread throughout these dominions and be the utter ruin of us, and twenty times our number besides.

We have hitherto vainly flattered ourselves with the hope this *raree show* would have been wisely confined to narrow limits, or only been pursued by a few fanciful folk, in resemblance to our florists who amuse themselves with the *show of auriculas* and *carnations*, which, however silly, is happily very harmless—and the few acres of territory which could be more usefully employed, afford them a very ample scope in the indulgence of such trifles. But, Mr. Editor, the subject of complaint we make, is of a more serious cast; for should the hopes of Mr. T. Weston, the feeding societies, and other amateurs of this description be able to give ample effect to their wishes and their views, we should not have a pound of butchers' meat which either ourselves or families could eat.

This is a fact, Sir; ask those persons or housekeepers who ever purchased this choice meat (perhaps at two shillings a pound by the bye) what good they have got out of it, and they will tell you a *wasteful* tale indeed. One third of it no christian can eat, *or knows how to eat*—it hath often times been reduced to the one third of its original value; and instead of being the food of man—the food of coach wheels and other machinery; or, handed to Mr. *Glimmer-light* and moulded into a dapper-looking fellow—a tender hearted, *melting* soul—the “Fabric of a Vision;” and a *RUNAWAY*-rascal, that ought to be bound down *more firmly* by the legislature—but he shamefully *slinks off* before we can by his assistance, get to the bottom of a page of your Magazine, or scribble out this our petition.

In vain have we puzzled ourselves to do better—we have pored over the writings of *old mother Glass*, whose cookery book is said to have been written by the noted old Dr. Hill; but we

know the doctor was a chemical and pharmaceutical genius, and would not have jumbled such *incongruous matters* into one dish—we are therefore almost certain it was written by the old woman herself: next, we peeped at *Betty Raffle* and her contemporaries—but found no *fat used or recommended*: lastly, we fled with avidity, under a sanguine hope, to the modern works of Jacky Farley—but pho!—all a fudge—nothing but disappointment—*remove the fat and add butter* is the language of Jacky when the palate requires greasing; hence you see, the sad, forlorn predicament we are in; and it is the object of this our petition, humbly to request these noted traders of cattle and feeding societies, Mr. T. Weston or Mr. T. anybody, to instruct us *how to use this luscious meat*, which is so unwarily and assiduously imposed upon us, that this fat-feeding system may have more of the *appearance of consistency*, and be truly praise-worthy to those concerned; for it cannot be either consistent or praise-worthy, unless the utility can be proved on better grounds of reasoning than we have had hitherto. If nothing further tending to this grand point can be done; it is *purely ridiculous* to pursue this system; besides, this is not a period to *waste* wholesome food on cattle, when every production of our country is so uncommonly scarce and dear: We humbly petition therefore, that no further attempts will be made to *extend* this raree show, but let it rest where it is, and what it is—a fiddy faddy, by which the public at large ought not to be injured, but only for a few curious people to stare at, and fondle with, as *connoisseurs* do over the beautiful tints of *butterflies, auriculas, and carnations*, which are equally (in the present state of things) as important to the world, as Mr. T. Weston's fat oxen, heifers, and other overgrown animals.

We rest, Mr. Editor,

Your humble petitioners, and humble servants,

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND OF US.

Dec. 8, 1800.

We request an answer from Mr. T. Weston to these petitioners. Perhaps he can prove that they mistake their own interest. E.

THE SHIP TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

BY some unlucky circumstance, the transcriber of the account of the Transit in your last number, has *transposed* the terms *Lee-leeches* and *Weather-leeches*:—they ought to change places, and thereby be made to state a directly contrary assertion. Be pleased to insert the following errata; requesting the possessors of No. 16, to immediately correct the same *with a pen*. NAUTICUS.

Errata.—Page 321, lines 18, 16, 4, (from the bottom) for “*lee-leeches*”—write—*weather-leeches*. And, in line 17, (from the bottom) for “*weather-leeches*”—write—*lee-leeches*.

ON THE LALE IMPORTANT MERCANTILE EMBARRAS-
MENTS IN HAMBURG.*

THE disasters experienced by the great mercantile city of Hamburg, from the failures in the year 1799, which surpassed all expectation, proceeded from the immense advance in price on such articles as were most in demand, which encouraged several young men to establish themselves during the last flourishing years. Until last year, the prices of goods had been continually upon the rise, and scarcely, till then, had any speculation proved unsuccessful. But that this rise must have its limits, and that an end to all speculation could be at no great distance, was a circumstance which none seemed aware of. In addition to this, other misfortunes were incurred by the sale of goods, consigned to them upon commission, which exceeded their capital, if, according to custom, two-thirds of the amount were to be paid in advance; meanwhile the prices of the commodities were on the decline. The consideration, that the gain of a merchant consists less in the amount, than in a frequent return of his capital, was quite overlooked. Another cause was the speculation to distant parts, viz. to the West Indies, North America, the Isle of Bourbon, Java, Manillas, and Bengal, whither formerly no direct trade had been carried on from Hamburg. All these causes contributed to overstock the market with goods; the selling prices of the different cargoes, dispatched to these parts, fell, and the commodities returned, enhanced in cost. The stock already on hand received an additional increase in the spring of the year 1799, by the arrival of a fleet from the Brazils, the goods of which stood them in 15 per cent. lower than they had been hitherto drawn from England. The causes of the sudden fall depended further on the interrupted exportation of goods from Hamburg towards the Rhine, and to Swisserland, France, and Italy. Thus the Hamburg Merchant was compelled to send his goods upon commission to Holland, and draw for two-thirds of their amount. No attention had been paid to the circumstance, that an increased price of goods diminishes the consumption; besides, Succory coffee supplanted foreign coffee; attempts were made to substitute a sugar, extracted from a species of beet-roots, for that from the Indies; which, however, from obvious reasons, must cease for the present to be an object of consideration; for it will be impossible ever to extract sugar from a German vegetable at the rate of four grotes per pound,† for which, at present, moist sugars,

* Professor Busch, a man distinguished for his knowledge in the history of commerce and its various branches, who died at Hamburg last summer, wrote, shortly before his end, a pamphlet, containing the results of his deep researches into the most recent stoppages at Hamburg, under the title, "Geschichtliche Beurtheilung der am Ende des 18ten ahrhunderts Jentstandenen grossen Handelsverwirrungen." from which book the following remarks are chiefly selected.

† One groot is equal to one halfpenny English coin.

though of the coarsest quality, are sold. All speculations were made in expectation of peace, which would reduce the prices; the goods consigned from England, upon commission, arrived briskly. There the pressure to procure money by bills of two-thirds of the amount of the consignments, held equal pace with the increasing dilemma in Hamburg.

After the Bank of England had, in February 1797, stopped payment in cash, the London merchant, in order to procure ready money, had particularly recourse to bills drawn on foreign countries, and especially on Hamburg; those bills were almost all drawn at a short date. This measure met with so much success, that the course of exchange got up to 38 florins, and millions were transmitted in cash to London. Last winter, however, greatly increased this embarrassment; for, during a period of five months, not a ship entered the harbour of Hamburg, while, on the contrary, whole fleets, laden with goods, were lying in the British harbours, and which were prevented from sailing by the early setting in of the winter. Bills had been drawn to the amount of the whole, and the first bills paid in cash, previous to the arrival of the goods at the warehouses of the merchants in Hamburg. Under these circumstances, the discount rose to 12 per cent.; and by the time they were deposited in the warehouses of the merchants, their profit amounted to no more than one per cent. The price of warehousing rose to a degree incompatible with commerce: thus was a single warehouse hired at the enormous rent of 5000 marks, paid in advance. A great part of the goods coming by sea were in consequence housed in Gluckstadt, Altona, Boxtehude, Haarburg, Lubeck, Lauenburg, and Lunenburg. Meanwhile, the Hamburg merchant had likewise long been deprived of deriving any gain from goods captured by British and French ships during the course of the war, from which reason, enterprising merchants still wanted many millions, in order to extricate themselves from their difficulties.

As long as the different countries paid their respective demands at home in cash, the operations of bills of exchange had their certain destination; speculations in money and bills still continued, but less with a view of a considerable than of a moderate gain. But now, since all the commercial countries (even over wealthy England not excepted) discharged their inland debts with paper-money; since the credit of every bank was in a more or less tottering state; since the governments, by their mandates, endeavour to enforce the value of their paper-money, and carry their point, at least for a time; the course of exchange at par, which had hitherto existed, began to waver; the merchant was consequently obliged to submit equally to a course of exchange upon London, at 38 florins, to which it rose after the month of February, 1797, as to that of 28 florins, its present state. The most probable consequences of the occurrences during the last year, will not be of a short duration; for the prices of goods, the falling of which at present

depresses the merchant, will with difficulty recover themselves. Not only the market of Hamburg, but likewise that of every other country in Europe, is in an equal degree overstocked. Peace, however, when it finally takes place, may be attended with effects totally different from those which former treaties of peace produced in the prices of commodities. They may possibly rise again, when peace has loosened the shackles with which the war has fettered commerce in every quarter. Nations exhausted by the contest, will be once more desirous of enjoying what restrictions former import debarred them from. Nor is it to be expected, that even France, whose naval commerce has been annihilated, will, in the first years of peace, be able to fetch the produce of both Indies, especially if Saint Domingo and Guadaloupe should refuse to return to their former connexion with their mother country, and the French not recover the islands in the West Indies, wrested from them by Great Britain. But one great consequence likely to result from this, will in all probability be a long continued caution, with respect to bills of accommodation.

The author expects an approaching crisis in the commerce of all Europe, deeming it highly probable that England has already experienced the most flourishing periods of its commerce. This momentous conjecture is now however past. The immense sums extorted for a series of years by the favourable balance of its trade, have been mostly, if not entirely spent in a war, equally impossible to be conducted on the ocean as on land, with mere bank notes. England, from motives of self-preservation, is now compelled to relieve the exigencies of Hamburg, by requesting of the bank permission to export gold and silver barr. But suppose the bank should be under the necessity of refusing this request! who can at this moment foresee the embarrassment likely to accrue to the British ministry, in providing for the expences of the war for the ensuing year, by being deprived of the considerable speculation in bills with Hamburg? In this case, nothing but paper-money could be expected in the intercourse with England. The Secretary of State, Mr. Dundas, has already declared, in the Parliament, that the draw-back which had been hitherto deemed a means for exportation, would be withheld: he has further already made mention of a *maximum* to be set on the article of sugar. Thus it requires no great penetration to see how far the commerce of Great Britain has deviated from its former natural channel. Is it then possible to predict how low the course of exchange may sink, and what the conduct of the merchant on this side of the water must be, in order to continue his intercourse with England in safety? Other trading countries will then of course, and *must*, come forward with their paper-money, and the Hamburg merchant will in future have much more to consider in his bill negotiations than was hitherto necessary, when the object was merely the par of the different sorts of coin, according to which the commercial countries regulated their accounts.

ON INCLOSING FOREST-LANDS.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine:

SIR,

I HAVE perused the Plan for Inclosure, which appeared under the signature of *Rusticus* in your two last numbers, and give it my hearty approbation. I propose to lay before your readers, in this letter, a local application of his general principle; in examining how far the hitherto inseparable obstacles to inclosure of the Royal Forests may be overcome by it.

The most considerable of these *expensive* waste lands is the New Forest, in which 66,942 acres still remain in the undisputed possession of the Crown. About half as much has been granted away for a considerable term of years, and otherwise inclosed by ancient and irremediable incroachments. At the end of the last century, (A. D. 1698) an Act was passed for planting timber in the various forests. This act was very imperfectly executed, or ere now the forests had all been in reality, what they are in name, a tract of ground covered with timber. Under this act, in the New Forest were inclosed and planted 2,274 acres, of which 800 acres (at Wilverly Lodge) have been entirely destroyed by rabbits, bred by the keepers for their own profit, against repeated regulations. Of the remainder of this inclosure, little better account can be given: most of it was planted too closely, and thence produces sticks fitter for rafters than for naval timber; the rest has been so unmercifully plundered by the inhabitants of this extensive tract of iniquity, that no hope of benefit from it can remain.

Urged by these glaring facts, a motion was made about seven years ago, for some farther inclosure by the Crown; but the bill was so unpopular in the neighbourhood, and so violently opposed by Lord Thurlow in the House of Lords, that it was there negatived or dropt.

The claims of the borderers of the forest are for turbage, fire-wood, and the summer pasturage of various cattle: but the foundation of their claims is so little understood, that it will not be impertinent to spend a few lines on it. Deer when pinched by hunger, or tempted by green corn, are great intruders on all neighbouring inclosures, and the expence of fencing is very considerably enhanced in attempting to curb the ravages of such active trespassers. To compensate for these damages, the Crown has always granted to the borderers the indulgence of summer pasturage in the forest; and the various claims for that, and fuel, are tolerably well ascertained by ancient and authentic scrutinies. But these claimants who so loudly plead their rights should learn more moderation, when it is considered, that the Crown has a complete, undisputed right to increase the stock of deer at pleasure, which

in consequence might be made an instrument of compulsion on these claimants, to *petition* for the inclosure of the forest even without *any* compensation to themselves. For an additional 1000 hungry deer would so much injure them, as to turn their lands into a desert. Nobody would cultivate land liable to such an indefinite nuisance, and of course the land-owners must quit all hope of productive rental. I do not indeed suppose the Crown will ever adopt so severe a remedy of rustic contumacy; but I advert to it, to shew the claimants, that as their alledged rights may be *legally* annihilated without *any* compensation, they should not talk in the justifiably high tone of freehold proprietors—that they should be well pleased to receive a moderate compensation, and get rid of the deer for ever.

After this preface (which I own is somewhat *desultory*) I proceed to point out the very easy manner of application of the plan of *Rusticus*. Suppose a spot fit for immediate inclosure were chosen in the New Forest; for instance in the centre of it, at Wilverly, where the cross-roads to different towns furnish every convenience of access. At this place let any number of acres be divided into lots and sold, *freehold* and *tythe-free*, with some convenient division of parishes, and tythings. These lots must each be large enough to maintain a team at constant work; no casual work for hire can be expected to fill up the intervals of labour in a *small farm*, removed from the haunts of men. I would propose that one or more *twentieth parts* be annually sold, till the whole 66,942 acres are disposed of. For experiment, one twentieth might be instantly sold by Act of Parliament, and thus 3,347 acres brought into immediate cultivation. The purchase money to be paid at reasonable intervals, and funded *in trust*, that all claimants shall be satisfied when the proper commissioners have adjusted the annual value, and consequently the value of the fee-simple of such claims. Then for each twentieth inclosed, let them receive one shilling in the pound, till the whole forest be inclosed, and all claims extinguished. Landlords to pay their tenants (during the remainder of any existing lease) legal interest of such compensation money annually; themselves also receiving interest for the time elapsed betwixt the actual inclosure, and the determination of the claims by the proper commissioners.

Two considerations remain; the deer, and the timber. The first, a useless monument of barbarous magnificence, and intolerable in a cultivated country, must be destroyed in certain portions annually, as allotted by the Act of Parliament to be passed—after a few years (three or four for instance) all *Forest Game-Laws* to cease and determine. This would amount to a very effectual destruction of these unprofitable animals, the very sight of which is irksome to the eye, which views in them the continuance of waste-lands, and future famines.

The timber may be disposed of several ways: surveyors might mark out what is fit for the royal navy, which might be cut and sent to *Portsmouth*, or piled up at *Beauley*, or might stand a certain number of years in the new inclosures. Those who know not the New Forest may wonder at this last idea; but they must learn, that the whole tract does not contain above 20,000 loads of the timber in question. This trifle would not interfere with any one, as, of course, the clearest tracts would be first sold and inclosed. Other timber, not fit for the navy, to be sold in convenient lots, at the same time as the ground; the purchasers covenanting to clear it away in a certain specified time.

As a load of timber costs but about a guinea for conveyance to *Portsmouth* yard, it is well worth sending thither: but so little remains in the New Forest, that no glut of timber would be felt, if all was conveyed to *Portsmouth* in three years.

The long list of keepers, regarders, &c. &c. might receive their present salaries during their lives, and this excuse for unbounded speculation eradicated. The new parishes to contain a lot of land for the future Clergyman, in lieu of tythes; and a church and parsonage house to be erected from the proceeds of the sales, which would be attended by numerous purchasers, if offered in successive small quantities, and moderate lots. Three thousand acres at *Wilverly* would yield probably 5l. per acre immediately. If a fifth of the purchase money were annually paid, till the whole were discharged, it would much enhance the price, and encourage more immediate and more laborious cultivation.

Before I conclude my letter, Mr. Editor, I have some observations to make on your incorrect notice of a late Act of Parliament concerning the New Forest. In a late number of your publication, it is explained in a manner which looks too much like political spleen, and inconsistent with your professions of a total rejection of all political observations. The present inclosures are by this act to become freehold property by a compensation to the *Crown*, or rather to the *Nation*, since the civil list was fixed at a certain income at the beginning of the present reign. The grants from the *Crown* in the New Forest are usually for thirty years, for which, as more or less is expired, proportional compensations must be paid. True, Mr. Rose has an estate and seat at *Cuffnell's* in this predicament: and true it is, that he will be immediately benefited by its becoming freehold, since the immediate value will be evidently higher in case of possible sale; but your phrase, "very doubtful claim," is unjustly applied to the case of an unexpired grant of years. That "the settlement of the compensation is awarded to the *Lords of the Treasury*," is also mentioned ignorantly, or maliciously, as a farther proof of improper influence and public

peculation in the present case. The *Lords of the Treasury* are the natural and legal guardians of the Crown Lands, and as such are constantly referred to in every disposition of these lands.

Besides, why should the enemies of the present Administration suppose Mr. Rose unwilling to pay a full price for the intended acquisition of freehold property, if (as they familiarly assert) he may put his hand as often as he pleases into the public purse. Though this is untrue, and the public purse better guarded than they imagine, yet the very wish of popularity constantly (perhaps they will say interestedly) displayed by the Secretary of the Treasury, when in the country, is a sufficient pledge that he, of all men, will most certainly and most willingly pay a full compensation.

I am no partizan of any Administration, because I fear they are all *compelled* to wade through much corruption and venality; and perhaps (till the unexpected discovery of *Utopia*) a man who affects strict morality, should banish all temporary politics from his imagination. There seems at present a necessary separation of public and private virtue in all Ministers of State. The first may be effete, where the last flourishes in tolerable perfection.

Perhaps as the Clergy in general wish for a legal and equitable arrangement for the abolition of tythes, so Ministers of State may sigh in vain for times of purity and patriotism. "Pay me for my vote, or I dispose of it to your opponents," is a rhetoric quite incontrovertible, and necessarily complied with, though very seldom with a good will.

If any man can produce any former *virtuous* Administration, let him expect virtue in future; if not, let him weep over the frailty of human nature, and not augment his own disquiet by impossible aspirations at perfection. At present, the ardent and genuine patriot has full scope for his exertions in the promotion of inclosure, and the consequently increasing happiness of his country.

A FORESTER.

MR. TUNSTALL'S ACCOUNT OF HIS THRESHING MILL.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE note you addressed to me, requesting information concerning my Patent Threshing Machine, came too late to meet your wishes in answering it for last month's publication.

Sir, the value of Threshing Machines during the time of scarcity, is very considerable; and the public must be much indebted to you, for pursuing the subject with such commendable zeal. To prefer one machine before another is not, however, the point: your impartiality should mention each that comes to your knowledge. The claim I make, and your desire, is, I presume, for the public good.

From numberless experiments which I have seen, I have never yet found a sheaf of threshed straw brought from a stable or elsewhere, that did not produce from two to four ounces of good wheat when passed through my Machine. The labourers have been willing to thresh loads of straw to receive the second produce for their wages; and loads of straw have been bought, out of which the grain paid the price and all expences, whilst the straw by the Machine yields comparatively nothing. Such saving is sufficient proof of its advantages, and makes its general application desirable in the extreme.

The particulars of my Patent Machine are constant friction, at no time producing contact of more than four inches, rubbing more than three thousand times per minute, and capable of receiving thirty thousand inches of straw. It may be worked by men, by one horse, or added to any working machinery, and moveable at pleasure. It is made on the most reasonable terms, according to *Wood and Wages* in different counties, occupying a space of six feet square. A material distinction is, that the working parts have a centrifugal force, to act against an open elastic body, which continually frees itself from being surcharged, and is always in a state to act without being incumbered. I have had several proprietors of Machines, who have acknowledged the importance of these improvements, and have earnestly recommended them.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Nidd, Nov. 12th.

WM. TUNSTALL.

P. S. A good Hand-Machine made for 25 Guineas.

For one horse, — 35 ditto.

Any enquiries will be answered, by addressing a letter, post paid, to Mr. Tunstall, Nidd, near Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

Millwrights, in different counties, will be appointed to make these Machines on the most liberal terms, by applying as above.

Four men will thresh from 20 to 40 bushels per day, if paid by measure.

A few guineas more, and where the gentleman has some timber of his own to make it extra strong, would pay well in the use.

We have not ventured to alter to Mr. T's description, though we think it might have been more clearly expressed. If our correspondents feel any difficulty, we shall always be ready to solve it as well as we can. E.

CHINESE STATE PAPER.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

Macao, 21st April, 1800.

I AVAIL myself of the opportunity of a neutral Danish ship sailing for Europe, to send you the inclosed copy of a Manifesto, issued by the present Emperor of China, Kia-King, relative to

the removal and confinement of the late Premier, Ho-xen, which I trust you will find as interesting as it is novel in its kind. A "*compte rendu*" by an Emperor of China, in justification of his conduct towards a disgraced Minister, is a State Paper at once so memorable and uncommonly striking, that you cannot deem it undeserving of your notice, although it is not immediately connected with the peculiar objects of your interesting Magazine.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

A. M.

A SUCCINCT EXPOSITION OF THE MISCONDUCT AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE COURT OF PEKIN.

ON the 25th day of the first moon of the 4th year of the Emperor, Kia-King, the Council of War of the Court of Peking issued a decree of the Grand Emperor, bearing date the 11th of the 1st moon of the said year, stating the crimes of the late Prime Minister, Ho-xen, who, after having received greater favours and honours than any other vassal of the Empire, being raised from the low rank in which he was born, to the exalted and honourable situation of a Chun-lang, or Prime Minister, by his enormous offences has rendered himself worthy of the severest and most exemplary punishment.

The Emperor, therefore, makes hereby known the principal crimes of which the said wicked subject stands convicted, and ordains that, after the strictest enquiry has been instituted, condign punishment shall be inflicted on that heinous offender.

"Although, according to the customs and observance of the Empire (says the new Emperor), within three years next ensuing the demise of my father, in honour and veneration of his memory, I am not to alter any of his regulations and arrangements, which indeed is perfectly right and conformable to the will of Heaven; and which, in truth, I am the more strictly to observe, as my deceased father, by his great virtues and paternal sentiments towards his people, has well deserved that I should refrain from all innovations, not only during the term of three years, but for a much longer time, and which in fact is the reason why I have not yet displaced or removed any Mandarin or Officer from the place to which he was appointed by the late Emperor; nor shall I in future displace any for a fault or neglect not productive of important consequences, nor attended with calamitous results, which I promise and protest in the face of heaven and earth: yet all this notwithstanding, the crimes and offences of the said Minister, Ho-xen, are of a nature so atrociously heinous, according to the heavy charges preferred against him by the Mandarins, that I could not, nor cannot at present allow myself to use the least mercy towards him; and

for this reason, as soon as the necessary proclamations were dispatched to the different provinces of the Empire, announcing the decease of my father, I immediately dismissed the said Ho-xen from his office, and ordered him to be apprehended, confined, and tried, which I hereby notify to all my subjects."

Articles of Impeachment.

I.—When the late Emperor, my father, came to the resolution of resigning the Empire into my hands, on the third day of the ninth moon of the sixtieth year of his reign, Ho-xen came the preceding second day of the said moon to my Palace, and congratulated me on my election, before my father had in any wise manifested his intention, whereby he rendered himself guilty of a flagrant breach of trust, with a view of captivating my benevolence, and gaining my favour.

II.—In the course of the third moon of the year last past, Ho-xen being sent for by my father, and called to his country seat, named *Yven-ming-guen*, he had the impudence to enter on horseback through the *left gate*, called *Ta-huang-ming*, and thus acted as a man who cares neither for a father nor an Emperor.

III.—On pretence of some distemper in his legs, he was, by his desire, constantly carried into the Imperial Palace through the gate *Xin-y*, to the great astonishment and indignation of all those who witnessed his shameless and culpable temerity.

IV.—The young women in the service of the Court being at times sent to their parents;—Ho-xen, abusing his boundless authority and power, had them seized and carried to his palace, without the least sense of shame, there to serve for concubines.

V.—All the reports of the commanding Generals of the armies, during the civil and foreign wars which have taken place within these last years, were either secreted or entirely suppressed by Ho-xen, without the late Emperor having been acquainted with their contents, who was thus unable to adopt the necessary measures for securing the success and glory of his arms, whereby the said Ho-xen greatly contributed to the failure of numberless military expeditions, and to the unfortunate issue of many engagements.

VI.—Ho-xen being appointed Intendant General of the three Court Tribunals, that is, of the Tribunal of the Mandarins, of the Criminal Tribunal, and of the Imperial Exchequer, he engrossed all the power and authority of these Tribunals, and would not suffer the members thereof to proceed according to the dictates of reason and justice.

VII.—It is an evident and indubitable fact, that the said Ho-xen secreted, nay cancelled, either in part or entirely, such decrees of the late Emperor as did not suit his views, and forged others in their stead, which, profiting by the weakness

and incapacity of my aged parent, he contrived to get signed by him.

VIII.—In the district of *Sin-hoa* there was a numerous band of robbers, who invaded the property of a farmer, robbed his flocks, and killed two of the shepherds. Ho-xen would not allow the late Emperor to be informed of this horrid deed, but, on the contrary, suppressed all the petitions addressed to him for that purpose, merely for this reason, that the Mandarins of the district were his creatures.

IX.—The Emperor, my father, was no sooner dead, than I resolved that all the Kings and Grandees of Tartary who are tributaries of the Empire, should be ordered to come to Peking, to pay the funeral honours, and offer the usual libations to the dead body of my deceased Emperor and father, but exempted from this journey all those who were yet under age. Ho-xen altered and falsified my above resolution, and ordered them all to Peking without the least distinction, whether they were under age or not; a fact which clearly shews his overbearing pride and ambitious views.

X.—The Mandarins, *U-sing-lang*, *Li-han*, and *Li-kuangling*, were, without the least merit, nay, without any previous examination, promoted to Mandarins' places of the utmost importance, for no other reason but that for some time they had been tutors and instructors in the house of Ho-xen.

XI.—The High Mandarin of the Tribunal of Sages, or Mandarins, named *Su-ling*, being deaf with both his ears, and disabled by decrepitude from doing any business, the Emperor was never acquainted by Ho-xen with the incapacity of that Mandarin, that he might be replaced by an abler subject, because the said *Su-ling* was father-in-law of his youngest brother.

XII.—The great Officers in the department of the Secretary of State were all nominated by Ho-xen at his will and pleasure. He made and dismissed them as he thought proper, acting, in regard to them, in the most haughty and despotic manner.

XIII.—At the time when Ho-xen was taken into custody, several apartments in his palace were found wainscotted with the wood *Nam-mu*, which is reserved for royal mansions. He had also in his house, apartments, and gardens, made and laid out in close imitation of those of the country seat of the Emperor. What were his views in this mode of proceeding, and what his object, it is not easy to conceive.

XIV.—At the time when he was arrested, upwards of two hundred strings of choice pearls were found in his palace, which far exceed in number those possessed by the Emperor; and among the numberless jewels which were found in his house, was a globular piece of coral of an uncommon size, and incalculable value, far surpassing any thing of that kind in the possession of the Emperor. Farther were found several dozens of

transparent pink-coloured precious stones, of which, in his situation, he could not make any use; besides a great variety of other precious stones of great value, and (some of them) of such superior quality, that the Imperial Treasure does not contain any equally fine and beautiful.

XV.—Ho-xen's gold and silver, which has been confiscated, amounts already to several millions (ten at least), although that business is not yet terminated.

XVI.—The insatiable ambition of this wicked subject went so far, as to suggest to him the absurd project of selling the Mandarins' places and other public employments in the Empire; a thing unexampled in the annals of history. *

Of all the above heinous crimes and offences, Ho-xen was convicted in the course of the enquiry instituted by *Vang-tachen* and other judges, delegated for that purpose. In his answers to the questions put to him by the said judges, he confessed them all, and acknowledged the truth of the charges preferred against him.

That base and wicked man having divested himself of all conscience, and lost all sentiments of humanity, abused the boundless powers which he had arrogated to himself, to act in all his proceedings in a manner diametrically opposite to equity and justice. He acted as if he had no superior to call him to an account for his unjust proceedings, and as if there existed no laws, by which he could be tried, and pursuant to which he could be punished.

Lastly.—All the offences hitherto enumerated, do not constitute the most heinous part of his crimes. That he impoverished both the Emperor and the Empire to enrich himself, is the least of his offences. That which is most culpable in him, and fills up the measure of his guilt, is his disloyalty, and the traitorous ingratitude evinced in his conduct towards the deceased Emperor, my father, of whom he had received so numerous and so valuable favours, and which undoubtedly he would not have obtained, if there had existed any vassal, sufficiently intrepid, to impeach him before the late Emperor, my father, and make known his iniquities, for which, in that case, he would doubtless have been punished. But this silence on the part of our vassals, attached to the Court, as well as residing in the Provinces, is in some measure pardonable, as it originated not only from fear of offending my aged, sickly father, but also from a dread of the ruinous consequences, which they foresaw could not but result to them from the vast preponderance enjoyed by the said Ho-xen, whom they feared more than the Emperor himself; of the truth of which apology I am myself an irrefragable witness.

* Are the Statesmen of China so pure? or is the good Emperor ironical?

Now, that the wicked deeds of that atrocious offender are thus exposed to public view, how could I appear before the Supreme Being of Heaven, and answer for my conduct in suffering them to remain unpunished? * How could I stifle the remorse of my own conscience, if I were guilty of so gross a neglect? I have, therefore, ordered the aforesaid Ho-xen to be brought to trial without the least delay; all the Mandarins and Vassals in the capital, as well as in the Provinces, are to form their judgment of him; according to the above articles of impeachment; and the Mandarins in the different parts of the Empire are to set on foot the most rigorous inquisition, in regard to the general tenor of his conduct and proceedings; and to report to us, without delay, the result of that enquiry.

Pekin, the 11th day of the 1st moon of the fourth year of the Emperor, — KIA-KING.

INTERESTING QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT help being much gratified by the attention expressed to me in your cover of last month. You say you sincerely thank your friend, J. C. for his communications on Houses of Industry, and the Machine at Bywell (in which, by the bye, I fancy I must have made a misnomer, as the name of the place where the engine is, is Benwell). You will be glad, you continue, if (when mounted on his *Hobbies*) he always directs them to your publisher. Be assured, Sir, that so long as you make the real interests of my country, *Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures*, the principal objects of your attention, you shall have my best wishes, my best exertions. I shall send you, shortly, a paper "on Tythes," extracted from the writings of a very learned *Jewish* correspondent of mine, *David Levi*, a gentleman who must be well known to a number of your readers: with others which, as occasion offers, will be submitted to your inspection, and, I hope, approbation. At present, I only solicit your insertion of a *Farrago*, a kind of *Olla-Podrida*; on the subject of which I solicit the opinions of your correspondents. Can any of your correspondents tell me, if there are any Machines at present working or erecting for combing wool, spinning flax, dressing or heckling tow or lint, or cutting beaver, rabbit, or hare skins? How could the salt substance, *Sandiver*,

* This passage must have reference to a judgment after death, and of course implies a belief in the immortality of the soul. As a public instrument must speak in the national religion, it tends to raise higher our opinion of the established Deism of China. The late Emperor was personally an idolater, at least a worshipper of the Lama.

that runs from the fires of glass-houses, be made useful? As manure? as an ingredient in soda? as a substitute, with a little preparation, for salt? and in what other substances may it be employed? Would not an Act of Parliament, compelling the dealers in oatmeal and potatoes to sell those articles by weight throughout "these realms," be of material advantage? They are sold here by measure, and the poor is most egregiously imposed upon. Allow me also, through your pages, to recommend to the Committees, Trustees, or Stewards of both the common Charity and Sunday-Schools, to introduce into their respective charges, whether for boys or girls, *Multiplication and Pence Tables*. If they would permit the five first rules of arithmetic, so much the better. To use an Eastern phrase, "may the ashes of that man be perfumed who first pointed out such pleasing establishments!" I wish some of your correspondents also to inform me, *if they can*, why the Collectors of the Assessed Taxes, who do it *at an immense trouble*, have 3d. and the Collectors of Stamps, who have *no trouble*, are allowed 1s. per pound?

On the Horatian principle,* perhaps a paper or two on *Ancient Literature* may not be unacceptable to your readers. Permit, therefore, the following statement and queries:—It is said that Pisistratus, or Lycurgus, collected the scattered poems of Homer from the Rhapsodists, and arranged them in the manner we now have them.—Query. How were they preserved from their first composition until that time? If by oral tradition, that reply completely solves Dr. Johnson's leading objection against the poems of Ossian, (which you must know are another *hobby* of mine). Is not Homer a *mere copyist* of the Egyptian Priests, from the writings of the Brahmans, &c. that might have been deposited in the Temples of Egypt? I shall conclude this *inquisitive* epistle with one more question. Will any of your correspondents favour me with a method, effective, clean, and cheap, of clearing houses of the cock-roach or black beetle? Believe me truly, your well-wisher and friend,

Newcastle upon Tyne, 4th Dec. 1800.

J. C.

THE HISTORY OF THE WOOLLEN TRADE OF ENGLAND.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THE people of Britain were not early in the care of wool, or the manufacture of it; and we shall find, on enquiry, that by all we have remaining on the subject, the progress made in it was at first very slow.

This is the more to be regretted, because we have, and always had, the finest pastures in the world. The improved state

* Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile, dulci.

of husbandry has, from time to time, brought in new advantages to tilled land, and none more than the latest; but at all times the pasturage must have had its character of excellence and superiority; nay, probably in the times when agriculture was least improved, that part of our produce was best, because then the best lands lay in grass. Grass is a product of Nature, in which she needs no assistance from the hand of the labourer, or genius of the husbandman: her own hand plants the growth, and the rains of heaven are all it needs to bring it to perfection.

There never was any time, therefore, in which this country wanted the means of feeding sheep; and consequently there has been no time, when it might not have produced wool in abundance: we have the same advantage over all other countries in the world, at this time, in respect of our pastures; and let the husbandman well regard it. Let him remember how many ages other nations ran away with the profit of this great commodity, before his ancestors in this island thought of interesting themselves in it; and let him recollect later instances, in which they have, and do rival us, through our neglect; what advantages they had (before the Britons entered on the trade) they may have again, if it be neglected on the one hand, or restrained by authority on the other; and let these considerations stir up all ranks to promote and patronize it.

If we would know by what slow degrees the care of wool, and the profits arising from it, became known in England, we must refer to those records in which it has been occasionally named, or in which any thing concerning sheep is to be found: for we are not to expect that we shall, in any early time, find an account of a regular trade established on this article.

The generality of our ancestors (in early times) went naked, and skins were the covering of the rest. In the time of the Romans commerce became more established in this island; and London was a place of great traffic*: but wool was not of the number of those articles in which either our people, or the Romans settled among them, traded.

One of the earliest notices we have of sheep in Britain (considered with respect to their value) is found in Stillingfleet, who tells us, in his *Chronicon Pretiosum*, That between the years 712 and 727, were made certain laws by King Ina, and, in these, a value or price was set upon the sheep kind. The price of an ewe and her lamb together, till a fortnight after Easter, is there set down at one shilling. The value of money was then very different from what it is now; but this, with all the allowances that can be made on that account, is but a very poor price.

We may learn by it, that in King Ina's time, the care of sheep was grown to some concern in the island; and there are

* Tacitus.

other passages of the same period, that shew wool was an article comprized in the purchase of these creatures; but by all we can collect on this head, the art of working it was but at a poor height; nor was any of it exported, either wrought or raw.

Alfred, a name famous for military achievements, and also for the care of arts and commerce, took no small pains to improve this manufacture; but they did not much succeed; it was in the year 885, he set in earnest about this great work; but wolves were too numerous in the island to let the sheep be kept in safety.

The consequences of the encouragement this Sovereign gave to the raising these animals, was seen in the succeeding years; for in 918, King Edward, who had married the daughter of a country gentleman, distinguished by the regard he had shewn to this great concern, and thence called (by those who little understood what they read in earlier writers) a shepherd, had his own daughters instructed in the art of carding, spinning, and manufacturing of wool.

This double patronage bestowed by Edward, the countenance he gave to one who employed himself in breeding sheep, and the example he set in making his daughters work the wool, was of so much assistance to the manufacture, that the pasturage of the southern counties became mostly occupied in feeding sheep; and every one fond of recommending himself to the royal favour, became a shepherd, or at least employed his attention greatly to that article.

The wolves were for some time the principal obstacle to the progress of this great undertaking; but after many struggles with this inconvenience, Edgar, about the year 961, setting a price on their heads, and by every other means encouraging their destruction, three or four years did the business; there was not in that time a wolf left in the kingdom. The value of sheep rose in proportion to the number propagated and preserved; for, with the increase in the quantity of wool, the number of manufactures increased, and the demand for it enlarged. The same author who tells us, that in 720 (the time of Ina) a ewe and her lamb together were valued only at a shilling in the best season, shews us that in 1000, under the reign of Ethelred, a sheep alone was a shilling, without any restraint of season. This shilling was Saxon money. *

This shews that the value of sheep rose, but it also shews that it rose slowly. No exportation of wool or woollen cloth is yet heard of in the market at home; and people principally wrought up the produce for the service of their own families. A hundred years after, we find, by an accidental passage, that the value of sheep was rather decreased than increased; so we may be sure that the working of wool declined in that period. The *black book*,

* About 10½d.

which contained the taxation of every man towards the support of the King's household, there mentions money as an equivalent for cattle, and the sum on each article is stated. Ten years before this time we find that if a sheep was lost, the damage was estimated at five-pence; but upon this occasion, the price laid on him who chose to pay his tax in money instead of cattle, was only four-pence in the place of one sheep.

Pursuing this subject in the old records, we find the sheep more numerous in all the succeeding reigns, and we see their value increasing constantly with their number. In the time of Henry I. about the year 1120, forty sheep were valued at one pound. In 1185, an ancient record tells us, that by the custom of Beleshall, the tenants of Sherborn were, on certain occasions, to make their acknowledgment, by delivering a ram; but if they chose to pay in money, the price was fixed at eight-pence.

The reader is not to imagine that this price established upon sheep had regard to their flesh for food, without respect to the wool. It is true that all historians are silent upon the progress of that commodity and its manufactures; but we have a few years thereafter, a memorable instance of the regard shewn to it as a national commodity. Richard the First, in the year 1193, returning from the holy war, was taken prisoner by the Duke of Austria. A vast ransom was required; and towards raising it, one year's wool was demanded from two of our Abbeyes. This is a passage recorded by Rapin and other historians, and is supported on the best authorities; and this shews, though we have not had any regular account transmitted to us of the progress of this article of commerce, that all the time the price of sheep was increasing, the value of wool was rising, and that this was a principal cause of their increase in value: and we find, that at this period wool was become the first commodity in the island, the thing named in all purchases as next to money, in known, ascertained value.

Till this time, we hear nothing of any use of wool, except for our home consumption; but this transaction seems to have opened the eyes of the neighbouring nations. Having received English wool in payment, they found it excellent, and they began to think of it as a purchase. The pastures of Britain now shewed the world their excellence of the feeding this useful animal, and the husbandman began to obtain a reputation for the management of them. Exportation of wool became a common practice; and the article from this time became so important, that it was the great source on all emergencies. It was the Land-Tax and Malt-Bill of those early periods. The first notice of its exportation is in the year 1198, only five years from the time of Richard's ransom. In this year (1198) we find in Maddox's History of the Exchequer, that Gervase de Aldermanbury, rendering an account of the Chamberlainship of London, gives in this singular and important

article: Fines from merchants, for permission to export wool and leather, twenty-three pounds twelve shillings.

At the same time that quantities of wool began to be exported, the manufacturing of it at home increased. The same Exchequer account gives a list of several sums by the sale of wool at home; of twenty pounds from one person, and of 225 marks* from the seizure of a quantity that was attempted to be smuggled out of the kingdom, or exported without paying fine for leave. This is a fact recorded in the same author, and it very luckily elucidates the real price of wool in England at that time. The quantity of wool seized on this occasion was forty-five sacks. Each sack we find was valued at five marks, and each sack contained twenty-six stone of wool. This settles the price of wool in England in the latter part of the reign of Richard the First, at little more than two-and-sixpence per stone of 14lb. This two-and-sixpence was at that time one-eighth of a pound of silver, and was equal to about three times that quantity of silver coin at present, that is, to seven-and-sixpence per stone.

The reader will not be displeased to receive particular and circumstantial information in a matter of curiosity and importance.

We shall endeavour to trace the history of wool from the best records of early times, and shew him its advances and decline under the different encouragements or oppressions of the manufacture.

About thirty years after the English had found the way of serving their neighbours with our wool, we improved so far in our own manufacture of it, as to get into the art of dyeing. At first wool was only wrought up in a coarse plain way, for the clothing of the farmer and his family. By degrees, those who best understood the working of it up, brought what they had to spare from the service of their family, to market; but all this time the wool was only wrought up as it was furnished by the sheep; and all cloth was of the same colour. It was in time known, that those who imported wool and woollen cloth from us in its natural colour, dyed it at home; and they soon learned the art of doing the same here. We read in the statute book, that in the ninth year of Henry III. dyed cloth was limited by a certain law, as to its quality and measure.

Our war with France, and other difficulties, broke in upon the progress of our national trade in 1242. The persons and effects of the English merchants in France, and those of the French merchants in England, were seized, in consequence of hostilities between the two nations; and in 1275, all commerce was prohibited between England and Flanders, upon a like account. But upon this occasion we find an instance of the great height to which the wool trade of England was arrived at that time, for a few Flemish merchants were permitted to carry over a quantity of English wool with them, paying the King for the

* A mark is 13s. 4d.; it was then as heavy as 40s. of our present coin.

permission. This quantity was no less than 1068 sacks,* and the price of leave for exportation was 10s. per sack. We see, by this, how swift a progress the commerce of the kingdom, in this article, had made, when the husbandman understood the value of the commodity, and the legislature encouraged its manufacture.

We find, by the amount here given, how little historians have attended to this important article. Those who speak of the manufacture of broad cloths in England, follow one another in placing the time of their being first made in the year 1331. We have seen from the *statute book* (an unerring guide) that they were not only made, but dyed so early as the year 1220, one hundred and eleven years before that time; and probably the origin of the manufacture was much earlier than that.

The quantity of wool our country produced soon after, is to be guessed from the vast exportation we have named under those Flemish merchants; and this is recorded punctually by Rymer. † In 1284, foreign merchants were permitted to establish themselves in the kingdom, for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures. They had till this time been obliged to lodge in the houses of our own people, and could not trade otherwise than by making their landlords their brokers; but now they were permitted to trade in their own names, and this countenance granted to them was of the utmost benefit to the trade.

In 1291, Sandwich, in Kent, was made the general market, by an act of Edward I.; and so vastly did the trade increase, and the manufacture flourish, that, but five years after this, the custom upon it was raised from twenty to forty shillings per sack, and the traffic was able to support it. This demand was indeed repealed, but not because it would have ruined the trade, but because it was made by the King's sole power. This was a stroke too arbitrary for those days of habitual insurrection; the merchants exclaimed against it, and they obtained a release from the absolute exaction, the additional duty being charged upon them with such politic lenity, that it was in a manner dependant on their pleasure; and soon afterwards it was left to the determination of Parliament.

A few years after this, we find the traffic for wool and woollen manufactures very flourishing in London and several of the sea-port towns. The King's duty upon exported wool was established upon it, according to the weight; and the scales for weighing it in all parts were made by those deposited in London, and delivered in a solemn manner by the Lord Mayor into the Exchequer, to be forwarded to their respective places.

In 1297, the wars with France demanding a large supply, the woollen trade was so flourishing, that recourse was had to it.

* A sack at that time probably contained 364lb.

† Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 2. p. 50.

The Parliament granted, for two or three years, forty shillings a sack upon wool. This was the exaction that had occasioned so much disturbance at first; but now it was legally established, and regularly paid. The King promised never to demand more than the old duty, without consent of Parliament; and the woollen trade flourished under this large drawback, and the disadvantage of a war together. This was a time of virtuous government. The King was thankful to his subjects for so large a supply, and he was happy to find that the woollen trade could bear it; but he demanded it no longer than it was required by the exigencies of the State, on account of which it was raised. He called a Parliament, and of his own accord gave up the additional duty, publishing a proclamation, that no more than the old sum should any where be demanded.

(To be continued.)

ON MILLS WITH HORIZONTAL WHEELS.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed in one of the Numbers of your useful Repository, an account of Mills with Horizontal Wheels, in which your correspondent does not appear altogether accurate. I now take the liberty of writing a line or two, to correct an error in his statement, as I feel myself confident that it is the wish of you, Mr. Editor, and your readers, to establish truth, and of course to admit a fair discussion on all topics.

I think your correspondent states, that these Mills are, by the force of the stream, "forced to a swift rotative motion;" there is also a note subjoined at the bottom, objecting to this mode of giving motion (and it certainly is objectionable); for if an Horizontal wheel was so formed, as to work by the force of the stream merely, it must have the peculiar property of contracting and expanding, i. e. it must expand on that side which goes down the stream, and contract on the other side, or the pressure would be equal, an equilibrium would be obtained, and of course no motion would be communicated. From what has been said, I conclude that such a wheel is (for the purpose of grinding) quite out of the question.*

The fact is, these Mills have a fall of water the same as others, but the power applied to them is compound; and this compound force is effected by the help of a cylinder, of the same diameter as the wheel. Near the top of this Cylinder, the water enters through a narrow neck of mason's work (where its volume is contracted) with great velocity, and forms a whirlpool within the Cylinder, falling at length in an oblique direction, and striking the oblique spoons of the wheel (perhaps nearly at right

* Only half the wheel is supposed to be in the stream, which is thus directed by a trough or channel.

angles); therefore the power of this wheel is compounded of the velocity and weight of the water. As there is but the one friction of the axle on its pivot (a very essential thing in mechanics), it cannot cost much for repairs. These Mills were invented at Toulouse, in Languedoc, where (as Belidor informs us) there are sixteen Mills abreast, which go continually, and serve both the town and country around it with flour.

I have lately heard of a Hand Threshing Machine upon an improved plan. The improvement is said to consist of a different situation of the fly wheel, it being fixed upon the axle of the beaters, by which it is supposed an additional power is obtained.

Mr. Editor, if you can give me any information of the success of this improvement, you will very much oblige. If it does not answer, I think I can myself apply a power to the Hand Machine, which would render it completely serviceable, and may be worked by a boy. Such is the vanity of your well-wisher,

Colechester, 25th Nov.

R. S.

We should be obliged to R. S. if he would enable us to present his projected improvement to the public. The Fly Wheel he speaks of is mentioned in p. 2. of the present volume. It regulates the motion of the Hand Threshing Machine; no other efficacy can be attributed to it.

E.

ON ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

If you coincide with me in opinion, that brief, yet satisfactory descriptions of the principal articles of the trade of this country, especially such as are imported from abroad, would form a valuable addition to your interesting miscellany, I shall occasionally communicate to you succinct accounts of those of our imports, which have come within my peculiar observation. The alphabetical order appearing to me the most convenient for matters of this kind, my descriptions will succeed each other according to the series of letters, and I transmit to you accordingly, as a commencement and specimen of what you have to expect, those of *Abelmosch*, *Acacia*, *Adam's Apple*, *Agate*, *Agaric*, and *Agnus Castus Seed*.

I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Lower Clapton, 10th Nov. 1800.

H. NEUMAN.

ABELMOSCH, or *Abelmusch*, is the seed of the *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*. Linn. It is as big as a lentil, rather compressed, striped lengthwise, and a blackish scar is observable in its cavity, which contains a whitish farinaceous matter. When warmed in the hand, rubbed, or thrown on charcoal, it smells as musk; its taste is bitter, and somewhat hot. The plant which yields this seed grows on the Malabar coast, in Java, Brazil, Jamaica and Martinique, and is also found in Egypt. The sort which comes from the West Indies is larger, and smells stronger than what is brought from the East Indies. The smell of this seed is so strong, that many persons cannot hold it in their hands without being affected with a severe head-ach. Musk is frequently adulterated by means of this seed, which in Europe is not employed for any medicinal

purposes, but chiefly used by perfumers. It should be packed in chests or boxes, closely shut, as otherwise the smell is apt to evaporate. The French call this seed *Ambrette*, or *Graine de Musc*, the Italians *Granelli d'Ambretta*, the Spaniards *Ambarilla*, the Portuguese *Ambarilha*, and the Dutch and Germans *Abelmosch*.

Acacia. Of this article, two different species are imported into this country, namely, the *Egyptian* and *German* acacia. The former is the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *mimosa nilotica*. Linn. which we receive from Egypt in roundish masses, wrapped up in thin bladders. It is outwardly of a brown colour, inclining to black; but the inside is of a reddish or yellowish brown; It is of a firm consistence, but not very dry. *German acacia* is the juice of unripe flocs, inspissated nearly to dryness, over a gentle fire, care being taken to prevent its being burnt. It is moderately astringent, like the Egyptian acacia, for which it is frequently substituted in the shops; but it is harder, heavier, of a darker colour, and sharper taste, than the true Egyptian acacia. Rectified spirit of wine acts scarce sensibly upon the latter, while it easily dissolves the former. Egyptian acacia is chiefly imported from Venice. In French, this article is called *Jus de Cassie*, in Italian *Succo di Cassia*, in Spanish *Suco de Casia*, in Portuguese *Suco de Casia*, and in German *Acaciensaft*.

Adam's Apple, is the fruit of the *Citrus Decumanus*, Linn. and in the opinion of the Jews, the same fruit which was eaten by our first parents, in transgression of the divine command; for which reason they consume large quantities thereof during the feast of the tabernacles. The chief country for Adam's Apples is the Riviera di Genoa; but they are also produced in the environs of Montenegro, in Calabria, Sicily, and the islands in the Archipelago. This article is generally imported from Genoa, Nice, Roveredo, Boglacco, Lemone, Gargnano, and Torbole. It is packed in chests, containing from 190 to 200 apples, wrapped up in paper and codille, and marked with 1, 2, or 3 bits of bullruth, which indicate the different quality of the fruit. It is called by the French *Pomme d'Adam*, by the Italians *Cedro all' Ebreo*, by the Spaniards *Cidra*, by the Portuguese *Cidras*, and by the Germans and Dutch *Paradies Aepfel* and *Paradys Appel*.

Agaric, is a fungus of an irregular, spongy substance, extremely light, and of an uniform whiteness, except the central part, which is commonly taken off before the agaric is brought to market. It grows on old larch trees, cuts freely with a knife, without any hardness or grittiness being discoverable, and readily crumbles betwixt the fingers into a powder. It is found in the forests of Russia, especially in the districts of Dervina and Wrala, and is exported from Archangel. It also grows on the mountains near Verona, on the Piedmontese Alps, in Swisserland, in Provence, on the Coast of Barbary, in Hungary, and espe-

cially in Carinthia. It is at present chiefly used in the composition of horse medicines, and for dyeing black. It is imported from Archangel and Petersburgh, and also from Triest, Venice, Aleppo, Sallee, and Tetuan. The Italian Agaric, which we receive from Venice and Triest, is divided into three sorts, viz. *Agarico Fino*, *Mezzano*, and *Rasura de Agarico*. This last sort consists of small cuttings or parings, and is merely used in dyeing black. This fungus, which in the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, retains the same appellation, except an *o* being added at the end of the three last idioms; is called by the Germans *Lerchenschwam* or *Blaetter-Schwam*, and by the Dutch *Kampernoelie* or *Duivelsbrood*.

Agate, a stone, variegated with veins and clouds, but having no zones like the onyx. It is composed of chrystal, debased by a large quantity of earth, and not formed by repeated incrustations round a central nucleus, or made up of plates, laid evenly on one another, but is merely the effect of one single concretion, and variegated only by the disposition given by the fluid they were formed in. Hence their differently-coloured veins or matters. Its value is determined by the greater or less perfection of the mixture of the colours. The most beautiful sorts are brought from the East Indies. Oberstein, in the county of Sponheim, in Germany, is celebrated for the fine and numerous articles of Agate which are manufactured in that place. Near Rochlitz, in Saxony, is also a quarry of beautiful Agate, which is used for making cups, rings, seals, handles for knives and forks, hilts for swords and hangers, beads to play with, smelling boxes, patch boxes, &c. being cut or sawed with little difficulty. The name of this stone is, with some inconsiderable variation of the last syllable, the same in all European languages.

Agnus Castus Seed, is a sort of round pointed berries, nearly shaped as hemp-seed, and of a dark brown colour. It is the fruit of the *Vitex Agnus Castus*, Linn. erroneously called *seed* among apothecaries and traders. The Agnus Castus grows in the southern parts of Europe, in the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and also in Syria; but the fruit is, in peaceful times, chiefly imported from Marseilles. The French call this fruit *Petit Peivre*, the Italians *Semenza d'Agno*, the Spaniards *Pimento Loco*, the Portuguese *Semento de Agno Casto*, the Germans *Keuschlam-saamen* or *Moench Pfeffer*, and the Dutch *Kuischboomzaad*.
(To be continued.)

ON REDUCING THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING so obligingly inserted my two Queries and a Hint in your last Magazine, will you allow me a little room in your next number, for the following letter:—

A few years ago, an attempt was made here to cut a Canal *via* Hexham, between the Eastern and Western Seas; but although Messrs. Jessop, Fulton, Chapman, and Dodds, were respectively employed, and petitions sent to Parliament for a bill, it was abandoned! The principal articles of carriage by the intended line, are coals, lead, lime, and *provisions*; and with regard to difference in length of passage, it is like that through the Isle of Dogs, the present passage by sea being as the half of a circle, and the intended Canal a straight line running across from one part to the other; or, in other words, that formed by Art would be the string, whilst the passage, made by Nature, is the bow. The present price of provisions would have been materially affected by it. I am well assured, by a Butter-Factor in this town, that that article alone, had there been a Canal here, would have been conveyed *six shillings per firkin** at least, lower to the metropolis than at present. At a time like this, when any decrease in the price of provisions is most urgently to be studied, I would entreat the monied men in London, by every tie of kindred and of country, to attend to the subject of this paper. We cannot do it here; we want the thousands, and tens of thousands, that London can so easily raise; and now, when soldiers are in winter quarters, a petition might be granted to *employ them*. My design, at present, is to enquire of your correspondents, what objections occurred to hinder the completion of the Canal in question? and to promise you in a little time, (if you insert this) a paper on *its peculiar advantages*. At present, I shall only add, that had it succeeded, many moors, and extensive ones, a little West of this town, and near its line, would, from getting lime, have been by this time contributing *in part* to stem the present scarcity. In *one lot alone*, I know there are *eighteen hundred acres*, *Miserabile dictu!* which, with that advantage, might have been now brought under the plough; but these, from the great charge at present on land carriage for lime, are but waste and howling wildernesses. We are told of various plans of reform; permit me, ere I conclude, just to sum them up under the following heads:—

1st. As of the first consequence, pass a *universal inclosure bill*.
 2dly. Pass a bill for the *country* paying a certain portion of the expence of cutting *Canal Navigations*. †
 3dly. A bill for the *general erection of Houses of Industry* for the poor.
 4th. A bill for abolishing the Tythes, and giving the Clergy in lieu thereof, an equivalent from a rate like the Poor-rates.
 5thly. A bill for empowering the respective counties to give to the Clergy a proportionate value for, (and thus to buy up, and to sell again, *in shares*) the uncultivated Church and College Land.

I am, Sir, your's, with great respect,
 Newcastle, 6th Dec. 1800.

N. L.

* A nine gallon butter tub.

† This did not answer in Ireland. E

CRITIQUE ON THE FIVE-MASTED SHIP.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

I AM one of your readers who have to acknowledge an obligation to you for an accurate delineation of the new Five-Masted Vessel. The description which accompanies and explains your plate, has every appearance of intimate information, and sufficiently develops the idea which produced the *Transit*. This expensive experiment had before engaged my curiosity, though I deemed it unfit to form any opinion before something authentic was laid before the public. I now feel unfeigned sorrow, that I see no probability of successful issue to this grand experiment, which I suppose must have cost not much less than 2,500l. I think the liberality of the nation should be exerted to reimburse the spirited projector, if finally the *Transit* be found inapplicable to any naval purpose. In the mean time, I intreat the patience of Mr. Gower, while I alledge my reasons against the superior excellence of this new-invented vessel.

It is to be regretted, that a mature examination of the idea of augmenting the number of lee-leeches,* should not have suggested that the number of weather-leeches must of course be equally augmented. If one large sail be divided into two equal parts (vertically), or if five sails, whose total shall equal the large sail, be so divided into halves, who will say, that the five halves to windward do not equal the single windward half? or, that the five halves to leeward exceed the leeward half of the supposed single large sail? †

So far this new idea appears no better than an oversight. I shall now consider, whether the power of accelerating the headway of a vessel may not decrease in proportion to the number of sails ranged in the same (horizontal) line. In p. 322, your correspondent, *Nauticus*, notices the error which, by lapping stay-sail over stay-sail, destroys any good effect, by causing eddy winds. This is really fact, and a fact which proves that the wind, by striking the surface of any sail, is deflected from its course; in a more familiar phrase, *draws more a-head*. Hence the veteran Hutchinson, of Liverpool (p. 20.) tells us, from observation, that the head-sails stood at three points of the compass, equal to $33^{\circ} 45'$. from the ship's path through the water; but the mizen was so near fore and aft, as to form an angle of less than 17° . In this position it results, from calculation, that the forward momentum of that sail would be only as 8 to 91, its lateral momentum. In other words, that its impulse on the vessel would push her eleven times more strongly to leeward than forward.

As your correspondent, *Nauticus*, mentions sailing "closer

* Leech is a nautical barbarism for Edge; lee-leech is therefore the edge the sail to lee-ward.

† Dr. Franklin also projected an indefinite division of the canvas. See American Phil. Transf.

to the wind," as a meritorious attribute of this new-fashioned vessel, I fear he has not sufficiently considered, that it is not the sailing *closer*, and trimming *sharper*, is the desirable acquisition. I shall illustrate this in a familiar manner. If a sail be trimmed (as any fore-and-aft sail may be) quite flat, that is, in the direction of the keel, it is evident that the wind which strikes it can have no impulse whatever forward; it only augments lateral impulse or lee-way. The question is, to find in what position it causes most head-way and least lee-way. Though this cannot be exactly determined without reference to the narrowness of the vessel, that is to the proportion of her lateral resistance to her forward resistance; yet we may assume (for example's sake) that it is in quintuple proportion (five times as much). In this case, a calculation of some length has demonstrated to me, that when she stems 59° from the wind, she gains fastest to windward. This is equal to five points and a quarter from the wind. Indeed, at 55° ($1^{\circ} 45'$ sharper than five points) she loses but one thirty-fourth part of her gain to windward. On the other side, at almost 65° (rather more than five points and three-quarters) she loses no more. Now, as 55° differs but 4° from 59° ; while 65° differs 6° from that angle, it is evident, that if there must be error, it is much better by sailing rather two large, than two close hauled. The error does not on that side accumulate so fast. But as the usual main-sail of a sloop trims much sharper at bottom than at top, perhaps the best practical position is to trim the boom at about 55° and the gaff will fly away as far as 65° .

But this deviation from exact theory, is also to be remedied in the *Transit*. At the top of p. 322, we learn that "her sails stand at the same angle with the wind, both below and aloft." But theory here adverts to only *one* object, the greatest possible head-way. Practice embraces another equally essential, that the vessel be not over-set. Either she must shorten sail to almost nothing in every pleasant breeze, or the powerful lever, on which the wind acts on the head of the sail, must instantly lay her flat down. Therefore, in practice, the head of the sail is kept barely full; what influence it has, is of the best kind, as it is most distant from the direction of the keel. I myself, indeed, think an improvement possible in this case;—let the gaff fly away as usual, but let it be there confined by a sheet or stay, leading to the windward side of the vessel. Then might the foot of the sail (powerful from its greater breadth) be suffered to fly away much more than usual, without causing the head of the sail to shake. This may be easily and obviously effected, by affixing the main-sheet to a horse, on which it might swing from side to side of the stern at every new tack.

To return to the *Transit*. After the wind has been deflected four times from sail to sail, the after-sails must be trimmed sharp indeed, and therefore create much lateral impulse (lee-way), and scarce any forward impulse (head-way). Hence it seems

that, in spite of her disproportionate length, she must fall unusually fast to leeward. By her sharpness and narrowness, she may indeed hope to over-reach a usual Cutter or Lugger; but she will scarcely gain to windward as fast as they.

I have seen both the model and the vessel herself; and thence can add, for the information of your nautical readers, some particularities unnoticed in the description. Her after-mast is so near the stern, that the want of room for the tiller to swing, has caused its power to be supplied by a yoke on the rudder-head. An ingenious *succedaneum*. Neither is it mentioned, that she is only 20 feet on the beam, which makes her five times as long as she is wide: three times is the usual proportion. Her masts are of one piece; at least she has no power of lowering her top-masts in bad weather. This defect, occasioned by an anxiety for simple rigging, makes her too dangerous for a long voyage, and too liable to be driven from her anchors. It is curious, that a great naval character (Sir Walter Raleigh) the most intelligent man of an age of great genius, should, in his first Essay on Shipping, express himself so strongly on this particular. "In my own time, (says he) the shape of our English ships hath been greatly bettered. It is not long since the striking of the top-mast (a wonderful great ease to great ships, both at sea and in harbour), hath been devised." Thus the greatest improvement of the 16th century has been omitted in the *Transit*, at the commencement of the 19th century. But this alteration is not at all likely to be adopted, and therefore cannot be injurious.

In the model is a yard affixed to the bottom of the fore-sail. In your plate, it seems omitted by mistake, as ropes are represented leading down to it. It seems a better mode of extending the foot of the fore-sail, than by bumkins, which are much in the way in many cases. The present awkwardly-shaped fore-sail of square-rigged vessels certainly wants reform.

The want of head-sail on the bowsprit threatens an entire inutility of the after-mast. It appears utterly impossible, that a vessel with the fore-and-aft sail balanced as in your plate, should be at all manageable; she must gripe excessively, and even fly up in the wind, in spite of the helm. If sail cannot be carried on the after-mast, it should be abolished. As I had never seen the *Transit*, except in ordinary at *Blackwall*, I know not how this difficulty is obviated.

Commendation is due to the rudder, wide under water; and the mode of spritting, brailing, and furling the sails, is very ingenious; indeed I see the top-gallant-sail brails of the *model* are done away, by the adoption of the common lug-sail in the *Transit*. It is mentioned, that her capstern is brought unusually forward; an alteration of uncertain benefit, and certain injury, as throwing more weight on the bows; the most effectual of all impediments to making good weather, and consequently to rapid sailing.

This letter has extended so far beyond my intended limits,

that I shall notice but one more particular. In p. 323, it is assumed, "that water nearer the surface is more readily removed than deeper water." The same observation was hinted to Sir Isaac Newton; it engaged his attention, and he made many experiments, which indeed, from defective apparatus, are detailed with diffidence by that great man; but every result proved, that there is no difference whatever in the resistance of water, whether near the surface, or at any depth under it. Practice demonstrates the same thing, or a flat barge must sail faster than any other vessel. Indeed, she would sail to leeward, but her head-way must be incomparably rapid. In going before the wind, or quartering, there would be no apparent subtraction from her superiority, which must be instantly evident: but this is not so, and it is seen that deep vessels, even in that predicament, sail as fast as shallow ones; so that the *stability* of the *Transit* has been lessened to little purpose.

I should be sincerely grieved, Mr. Editor, if this letter should hurt the feelings of Mr. Gower, for whom (as for a spirited improver) I feel a reverence, and avow an obligation in common with mankind, for a bold attempt at general utility. He will exert his candour in the examination of these objections, and produce his arguments in defence of his theory.

If he should abandon it on mature consideration, it may still be truly averred of him; "*Magnis tamen excidit ausis.*" "He, nobly daring, failed."

Dec. 8th, 1800.

SCRUTATOR.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING an account of a large Turnip in your last Magazine, which you say was produced at the late Hereford Agricultural Meeting, measuring thirty-four inches and a half in circumference, and weighing above twelve pounds; I herewith take the liberty to make you a present of one of the largest Turnips I ever saw; and I think it would be worthy of exhibition at the next Smithfield meeting for the shew of cattle. This enormous Vegetable grew in a Turnip field of Mr. Viols of Harlstone near this Town, and when drawn a few days ago, weighed the surprising weight of twenty-four pounds, and measured forty-one inches in circumference. When the smallness of the seed is considered, this instance shews a strong effort in the vegetable kingdom, in producing such a mass of food for animals in little more than five months: I hope the time is fast approaching, when our bramble and brake, and fern bearing lands will be clothed in part with this useful vegetable; when the valleys of our dreary wastes shall overflow with corn, and their hills be covered with fat and useful animals. I have myself known animals drag through a summer upon the waste with a bare existence; and from the scantiness of

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their food in winter, more than a tenth part of them have perished for want, which might have been prevented by the fostering hand of Art. But I hope, Sir, the time is arrived, when every true lover of his country will exert his utmost ability to procure a legal cultivation of our waste lands; for our garden is certainly large enough for our subsistence, if our stubborn prejudice would let us make the best of it. I hope, Sir, you will not think much of the expence of the carriage of the Northamptonshire Turnip: if I had not sent it, perhaps you and your readers might have discredited the account.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. LESTER.

Patent Harrow and Patent Chaff Engine
Manufactory, Northampton, Dec. 4, 1800.

The Publisher has received Mr. Lester's present with pleasure; it lies at his house for the inspection of the curious. E.

ON COAL MINES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

MY last communication on the Coal Trade is twice noticed in your sixteenth number. At p. 341, a former correspondent on the subject, tells us, that though he knows nothing about the matter, "Mr. Middleton can clear it up." I hope he will prevail on Mr. M. to do so.

It is said, in the next page, that "the best coal is *heaviest*, as containing more bitumen." So far from this, bitumen is lighter than even water, or how does it rise from the bottom, and float on the famous lake *Asphaltites*, and elsewhere? Every body knows that the *slates* which burn white in the fire, are much heavier than good coals, and the mixture of *more* slate makes coal, at the *same time*, heavier, and of worse quality. See on this subject, p. 327 of your last volume.

The notice from J. M. p. 346, is much more to the purpose, in referring to the late act of parliament for the Grand Junction Canal. More ancient prohibitions would be more in point. The applicants for that act guarded against objections from vulgar error, by inserting an idle prohibition of an impossible importation of the Midland Coal to London. Impossible, I mean, without a parliamentary bounty, or some such unfair encouragement.

Who hath seen coals in St. Leonard's forest? Some deception must have been practised. Such a valuable property would not be neglected.

I thank J. M. for correcting my too universal proposition

the acclivity of the seams of coal. However, all counties have hill enough to shew their coal *somewhere* to the day, if coal they have.

Your's, in haste,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Dec. 8th, 1800.

R. C.

TO METRETES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

UNABLE as I sincerely feel myself to produce disquisitions similar to that of your correspondent *Metretes*, I hope the similarity of our pursuits (which might both with equal propriety, apply the old motto, *Pondere et mensurâ*) will incline him to indulge the public (and among them myself) with his "solid arguments," that Dr. Arburthnot's estimate of the Egyptian, or Sacred Cubit, is erroneous.

As the universal adoption of Dr. A.'s authority has almost rendered it *canonical* in this case, a very clear demonstration can only justify *Metretes*, in his positive assertion of "considerable error." It is indeed *considerable* as he has represented it.

Fractions are inconvenient and obscure in printing. Might not *Metretes* so far presume on the knowledge of your readers, as to use the decimal form; and thus write Dr. A.'s cubit, as containing, 1 f. 9 in. 888; his own estimate, as 1 f. 8 in. 628?

Your frequent correspondent,

PHILARITHMUS.

REV. MR. FORD'S PLAN FOR PLANTING POTATOES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

IT having been frequently stated, from very high authority, that the growth of corn in this nation is not equal to the sustenance of its inhabitants, it is by no means astonishing, that benevolent minds should have been employed in forming plans, not only to diminish the consumption of grain, but also to *economize* in the sowing of seed. Hence the introduction of substitutes, on the one hand, and, on the other, the practice, now getting into general repute, of drilling wheat, instead of sowing in the old mode of broad cast. Among other substitutes, a general growth of potatoes hath been recommended; and there is little doubt, that a much larger breadth of land would have been sown with this useful article the last Spring, had not the price of Potatoes rendered it impossible for many to procure

them for planting: in other cases, domestic necessities have been imperious, and exhausted that portion which would have otherwise been reserved for another crop.

Conceiving, therefore, every hint on this subject, which may tend to promote the growth of Potatoes, and, at the same time, diminish the quantity planted, will meet a grateful reception with the public at large, I am induced to make known a practice which I have myself adopted. I do not suppose others are wholly unacquainted with the mode I have to recommend; but this I am bold to affirm, I never saw any other person practice the same. It is well known, that in the early part of the spring, potatoes begin to vegetate, in general a shoot starting at every eye. The beginning of the last Spring, I directed that the eyes of those potatoes used in the family should, from time to time, be carefully cut out, about the thickness of half a crown, just enough to preserve the shoot. These I reserved, and, at the usual time, put into the ground, merely for the sake of experiment. The space was small—only 17 feet by 10 feet. I dibbed them in rows 20 inches apart—in holes 4 inches deep and 8 inches from each other—three or four pieces in each hole.

A friend, being a spectator, having no confidence in my experiment, assured me it would fail. However, my potatoes made their appearance like others, and were certainly as luxuriant. About the middle of October, I had my little spot dug up; and the same person standing by, expressed himself astonished at the produce, which was two bushels and half a peck. Thus we literally ate our potatoes, and planted them *also*. The potatoes thus obtained were in general of good size; and the produce would have been more had not one row in a great measure failed, being over-shadowed by several wide-spreading gooseberry trees. As it is not probable potatoes will be cheaper the next Spring than they were the last, I trust no apology is requisite for recommending this mode to those who cultivate this useful article. Let such make the experiment, and mark out two portions of ground equal in size—let potatoes of the same quality be chosen—let one portion be planted after the common mode, and the other after my plan, taking care the eyes be not injured. Now, should it appear the produce is even *equal*, the case is decided; and the saving in seed will be of great magnitude indeed. By this mode, the bulk of potatoes is preserved, and may, in some cases, be disposed of at a cheaper rate.

Should these ideas be adopted, this saving to the public stock will be the certain effect, whilst the growth of this useful article will not in quantity be diminished. Should any person be inclined to enquire more minutely respecting the above, I am ready to impart to such every information in my power.

Long Melford, Suffolk.

D. FORD:

ON USEFUL ANIMALS IN THE EAST INDIES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

OBSERVING in your review of the 'General View of the Agriculture of Midland Lothian,' that lieutenant-colonel A. Murray had introduced into Scotland some East India cattle, of high reputation for speed, permit me, through your valuable publication, to point out one or two useful East India animals, in hopes some lovers of their country may, like the gentleman above mentioned, endeavour to increase the number of ours.

1. The *Tangun* breed of horses: they are distinguished in colour by a general tendency to piebald; about 13 hands in height, short bodies, clean limbed, and, though deep in the chest, yet extremely active.

2. *Chowry-tailed* cattle, called 'Yac,' by the Tartars. The only essential difference between the *yac* and an English bull, consists in the thick coat of long hair which covers the former. The tail is composed of a prodigious quantity of long, flowing, glossy hair, and is so abundantly well furnished that not a joint of it is perceptible: it has much the appearance of a large cluster of hair set artificially on. These animals are universally esteemed, being extremely useful as beasts of burden; and the cows yield an abundant quantity of rich milk.

3. *Goats*, which afford a material for the manufacture of shawls. These goats vary in colour; they are black, white, of a faint bluish tinge, and of a shade something lighter than a fawn. They have straight horns, and are of a lower stature than the smallest sheep in England. The light *shawl-wool* clothes the animal next the skin: a coarse covering of long hair grows above this, and preserves the softness of the interior coat.

The above animals are mentioned in the account of Lieut. Samuel Turner's Embassy to the Court of the Lama of Tibet, as inhabiting mountains whose summits are commonly covered with snow; they would consequently suit the highlands of Scotland and North Wales.

Doubtless many useful *vegetable* productions, suited to our climate, might be collected in the same country; as that species of cinnamon, the leaves of which, under the denomination of *tixpat*, are used throughout Hindostan for culinary purposes: it is mentioned as growing along with raspberries and strawberries.

It will require not more trouble (if so much) to accomplish the above useful introductions, than to import tygers, lions, kangaroos, and heaths, for the curious in animal productions. Indeed it is the constant practice to have a few the goats on board for the sake of their milk.

ANONYMOUS.

ON THE TRADE AND MANUFACTORIES OF STETTIN.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THE situation of Stettin, on the large and navigable Oder, which, by means of several smaller rivers and canals, is connected with the Warta, Weichsel, Havel, Spree, and Elbe, is extremely favourable to the trade of this city; through these channels it is furnished with the products and goods of Silesia, Bohemia, Saxony, South and West Prussia, the Margraviate of Brandenburg and Duchy of Magdeburg; its connexion with the Baltic, by means of this and other rivers, enables it to export the inland and foreign products, and import others in their return. In the year 1796, the number of houses in the city and suburbs amounted to one thousand five hundred and ninety-four, and the population (exclusive of the military) to seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty-three souls. Since the last thirty years, the importation of linseed has increased considerably, which is a proof, not only of the great cultivation of flax, but likewise of an extensive linen trade. On an average of ten years, from 1767 to 1776, eight thousand five hundred and eighty-five tons, from 1777 to 1786, fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five, and from 1787 to 1796, twenty-one thousand six hundred and forty-five tons were annually imported. The principal, and almost sole article of exportation of Stettin, is wood; but this branch has, since the establishment of the *administration of the forests*, laboured under a great depression, the latter having not only the staple right with respect to the inland wood, but likewise an advantage of 25 per cent. on the the Polish (which, since the possession of South Prussia, has been reduced to 6 per cent.) over Stettin. The Pommeranian forests at present produce in general wood only for fuel and building, for exportation; still great quantities of apple-tree, &c. pipe-staves, and bottoms, are manufactured from the woods in Pommerania and Neomark. A great deal of wood for staves is conveyed hither, even from Silesia, in boats, but immense quantities arrive annually in rafts, which, in the year 1794, amounted to three hundred and fifty-two in number. However considerable the exportation of the different sorts of wood is, the merchants of Stettin still use a great quantity of ship timber for their own numerous shipping, to which more are added every year. The number of ships belonging to Stettin is at present one hundred and sixty-one, the value of which is estimated at eight hundred and fifty-four thousand and sixty-five rix-dollars*, which employ one thousand and forty-four men, and carry thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-six and one-half tons. The tonnage of all the vessels of Pommerania, consisting only of twenty-five thousand tons: Stettin appears to possess one-third

* Six rix-dollars are in general equal to one pound Sterling.

of all the shipping in Pommerania, which are four hundred and seventy-six in number. The exportation of fresh fruit, particularly to Russia, has increased of late; from the year 1770 to 1776 were exported, on the annual average, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven; from 1777 to 1786, two thousand and fifty three; and 1787 to 1796, three thousand seven hundred and fourteen tons.

In the year 1790, Mr. Velthausen, a merchant, established in Stettin a sugar house of some importance, (but long before that he had erected a similar one at Wismar); it has two boilers, which contain two thousand five hundred lb. of raw sugar, one refining pan, and five coolers; the lye is prepared from wood-ashes and quicklime. Ten men are employed in this manufactory, in which six hundred thousand lb. of sugar can be refined every year. In the year 1796, sugar and treacle were produced to the amount of one hundred forty thousand rix-dollars, (requiring for raw goods one hundred and twenty-six thousand rix-dollars), and of which, to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five thousand rix-dollars were disposed of. The annual profit is computed to be sixteen thousand rix-dollars. Under the reign of Frederic the Great, the celebrated apothecary and chymist, Meyer, established a manufactory for brandy and scented waters, in which fifteen workmen are engaged, which produced in the year 1796, eleven thousand rix-dollars, and on which ten thousand four hundred rix-dollars were expended; of these articles, to the amount of nine thousand and thirty rix-dollars was vended in the country. Mr. Thielo, inspector of manufactories, has erected one for engine pipes and buckets, on the same plan as at Weimar, for which he finds a ready market in Sweden, and other countries in the Baltic. The following is the produce of other manufactories of less importance: for woollen goods, twenty-five thousand rix-dollars; flag-cloth, two thousand five hundred; linen, six thousand; cotton goods, two thousand five hundred; black soap, twenty-four thousand; leather, ninety thousand; white wine vinegar, eight thousand five hundred; oil, one thousand five hundred; stained paper, seven hundred; corks, three thousand eight hundred; sealing wax, two thousand rix-dollars. The grand magazines of the Sea Salt Company are situated on the Oder; in these are likewise kept the Liverpool sea salt, and rock salt, partly for sale, and partly for conveyance to the West and South Prussia. In the months of February and March, and in October and November, the greater part of the salt from the salt springs, is conveyed in the transport barges (as they are usually styled) in casks of from 200 to 500lbs. and the rock salt in casks of from 300 to 600lbs. to other magazines. The town of Damm, in the neighbourhood of Stettin, is celebrated, particularly on account of the linen market held there after Whitsuntide, and which is of great import-

ance. In the year 1797, 14895 pieces of linen (the piece containing 16 yards) were exposed for sale at that fair. In the town of Poelitz, which is under the jurisdiction of Stettin, the hop trade is very brisk, and the exportation of hops to Sweden, Denmark, and other countries bordering on the Baltic, considerable. In the year 1793, 26340, and in 1796, 3763½ bushels of hops were produced. Previous to the topographical description of Stettin by Mr. Christopher Bauggeman, no work whatever had appeared on this trading city, to acquaint travellers with the most remarkable objects.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

IN no situation that I am acquainted with, could the following Recipes be placed to as great advantage as in your excellent Magazine, of which I am A CONSTANT READER.

TWO bushels of wheat flour, one of white oatmeal, sixty pounds of potatoes boiled, and reduced to a pulp, passed through a hair sieve, and mixed with the complex flour, adding some yeast, will form a kind of bread, worthy of a Nobleman's table.

Or, take 4lb. of wheaten flour } Using yeast as customary for
2lb. of barley ditto } wheaten dough, kneading the
1lb. of rye ditto } dough in a temperate state, nei-
1lb. of tick bean do. } ther to be hard or soft.

8

Or, take 4lb. of wheaten flour } The potatoes to be reduced to
2lb. of barley ditto } a pulp, by boiling, and passed
4lb. of potatoes } through a hair sieve, making
the dough rather stiffer than by
the former recipe which has
beans, &c.

10

Or, take 4lb. wheaten flour } The mixture of oats lightens the
2lb. barley ditto } bread for broth or soups.
2lb. oatmeal }

Or, to any weight of flour, take half the weight thereof of potatoes; boil the potatoes, skin and mash them, mix them with the flour while warm, then add the usual quantity of yeast, observing to make the dough as dry as possible.

A bushel of wheat weighs 60lb.	18lb. of flour alone, produces
ditto oats 39	22½lb. of bread; and 18lb. of
ditto barley 54	flour mixed with 9lb. of pota-
ditto tick beans 62	atoes, will produce 22½lb. of
ditto rye 58	bread.
ditto potatoes, heaped, 84	

CRITICAL CATALOGUE.

I. *Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition, and increasing the Comfort, of the Poor. Vol. I. In 8vo. 6s. 6d. In 12mo. 2s.*

AT the latter end of the year 1796, the Bishop of London, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Bernard, and Mr. Elliot (since dead) having occasionally conversed on the interesting object of this society, sent a circular letter to their friends to consider of an institution for these laudable ends. They met with most respectable countenance: and from this beginning has sprung efforts and researches which reflect an honour on our nation, and on our species. In this volume are detailed various reports selected for publication, and which appear to have been attentively arranged by Mr. Bernard of the Foundling Hospital.

After an able address to the public, from the pen of this gentleman, No. 1. recites the rules, and explains the good effects, of a friendly society at *Castle Eden*. The advantages accruing to these societies by the confirmation of their Rules at the *Quarter Sessions*, according to 33 Geo. III. are properly explained and insisted on. No. 2, is a narrative of a village shop (at *Mongewell*) for the articles of most usual consumption among the poor. Hence (at no expence) resulted to the poor a saving of 21 per cent! Such is the baneful effect of common village shops, and village credit! No. 3. is an account of an extensive house of industry in Norfolk. The author discriminates properly between the good and bad effects of such institutions. The act which has given a discretion to Magistrates in this species of relief, is proved to have been much wanted. No. 4, a spinning school at *Oakham*, for voluntary attendance. Dinner is provided at *one penny a day* for all who chuse to eat there. The expence has not exceeded this moderate charge, and the children work eagerly, as they receive the entire earnings.

The management of *Dorchester* jail occupies the fifth report. The prisoners are so much encouraged to work by a liberal participation of the profits, that they usually, (on dismissal) carry home with them a comfortable sum of money, and (still more valuable) a permanent habit of industry. Is it possible that all our noisome prisons should not soon adopt this admirable arrangement? What a future triumph to humanity! In No. 6, we have a proof how readily the poor may be satisfied on the head of fuel, on any inclosure. The rental of a few acres assigned for the purchase of coal, is an obvious, cheap, and popular expedient. The good effect of a parish windmill at *Barbam*; of furnishing coals at prime cost at *Wanstead*; of making soup at *Norton-hall*; and a mode of supplying linens and blankets to the poor at *Aldenham*, are very useful details. The Board of Health at *Manchester* appears equally beneficial to the poor diseased, and to society, as a security against infectious disease. No. 15 relates the small expence of frequent white-washing; a thing of the first importance to cleanliness and health. *Two-pence halfpenny* per annum will white-wash an ordinary cottage twice.

Though we see many cogent reasons against cottagers being supplied with land for a cow, Mr. Kent's proposal (in a note) for their *renting* a cow, in the manner of some dairies, is unexceptionable, as clearly practicable. We, however, fully agree with the noble Earl (Winchelsea) in the expedience of universally allotting gardens to the poor. Indeed we should not willingly see them allured from daily labour by too great a quantity of garden-ground. A quarter of an acre seems fully adequate to their means and to their wants.

A curious paper on chimney-sweepers furnishes the nineteenth report; the next is an account of a small well-conducted charity. From a note it appears, that the total public charities in England is above 250,000*l.* per annum. Of this 210,000*l.* in land. Their general misconduct calls aloud, for some mode of summary investigation and reform. For this we must look to the legislature.

An easy mode of furnishing child-bed necessaries is detailed in No. 21. The state of Beggars in London occupies the next number. After this follows a very interesting report of a mode of furnishing the poor with milk. As fully aware of the utility as well as difficulty of this supply, we rejoice to learn, that at three halfpence per quart, throughout the year, new milk can be furnished. Those who (in No. 25) read of its amazing produce of food, when used with Rice, will see that this is a most beneficial charity to the poor, and act accordingly in their respective neighbourhoods. In No. 23, the utility of a soup shop, *not* on a charitable plan, is well proved in the simple narrative of W. Hillyer the proprietor.

The remaining reports are not inferior in utility; but the necessary limits of our Review, and a hope that all good people will rather purchase this valuable volume than confide in our scanty analysis, induces us to pass them without separate notice. But we *must* mention the narrative of the Boldre Work-house, established under the auspices of the venerable Mr. Gilpin. That, and his two schools, form conjointly a complete specimen of a beneficial and successful parochial establishment. The parish dinner at Epping is of striking utility. So is the School of Industry at Bamburgh Castle. It will immortalize the fair fame of its founder, Dr. J. Sharp, late Archdeacon of Northumberland. An emulator of his virtues, Mr. Wilberforce, furnishes an account of 'The Poor and Stranger's Friend Society' at Hull. The example, we are happy to say, has been followed at Halifax, Manchester, and Leeds.

The appendix consists of an account of the mining poor; usually profligate from many causes. Mr. W. M. Pitt has added a plan for enabling labourers to build cottages. It is a happy thought, as clearly practicable. It is a pity that the 'Charge to the Overseers of the Poor,' No. 4, is not generally given by all magistrates. They can seldom produce an extensive good with so little trouble.

A list of the Committee, and subscribers to the Society, closes the volume. Their latest posterity will feel an ingenuous pride at the merit of their forefathers, and be incited to emulate their good deeds. The difficulty of an infant undertaking is vanquished: necessary arrangements made: patronage of the first rank acquired.

We shall be most happy if our feeble applause more widely disseminates this publication. One copy in each parish would create an

emulation beneficial to millions. Our countrymen are liberal, but injudicious in their liberalities. Be these volumes their future directors.

To the excellent notes of Mr. Bernard, a very large portion of the merit of the work may justly be ascribed. We close our Review with a quotation from his preliminary address: "The noblest and most elevated employments of the human mind lose their importance, when placed in competition with researches, on which the welfare and good conduct of millions may depend; and the result whereof may add as much to national prosperity as to individual comfort."

The second volume shall be reviewed in our next number.

II. *Agricultural Survey of Lancashire.* By Mr. JOHN HOLT. *Nicol.* 1795. Price 5s.—Lancashire is here estimated to contain 1,130,000 statute acres. Its climate not less genial than that of any other county; distinguished, however, by an abundance of rain, not much less than double that of London. Hence it produces a great quantity of grass; and the necessities of its astonishing population more and more encourage pasture to the exclusion of corn, of which it imports as much as Norfolk exports: not less than to the value of 700,000l. per annum. Its soil is good, and its useful minerals plenteous: from one of them (Coal) all the vast manufactures of this county have their origin.

The estates are in general not large, and the farms unusually small. The fashion of leases for lives is not uncommon; but it is found injurious to both parties, and to the country. The general supineness of these privileged holders is become so evident, that most landlords have now determined to let the lives *run out*. This, though a final good, is present evil, as the land is, of course, ill used in the interim. Indeed agriculture seems at a low ebb in this county, and the frequent narratives (in this Report) of very spirited improvers, are only bright spots in the general gloom. The higher profits on capital in trade constantly tempt the flourishing, that is the best farmers from their profession, or at least influence them in the destination of their children. Hence there is nothing like a respectable hereditary tenantry; and the farms are constantly passing into hands unable from indigence, often unwilling from ignorance, to manage them in the best manner. The barbarian custom of cropping lands with oats till it is quite exhausted, is not yet extinct.

The implements of husbandry have been improved of late years, and the Rotherham plough is now not uncommon. Several Threshing Machines have been erected, with various success. The small machines, five years since, were far from the excellence they have now acquired. The inclosures in this county are badly fenced, common fields frequent, and waste lands in a large proportion;—about one tenth of the whole county. The favourite crop is potatoes, which constitute a large part of the sustenance of the cattle. It appears in a note, that Captain John Hawkins introduced the culture of *Potatoes* in 1563—the best gift of America to Europe. Gardening is sedulously attended to in the neighbourhood of the large towns of Liverpool and Manchester: the gooseberries are eminent; some of them have weighed above an ounce avoirdupois.

At p. 88, we have the outline of a grand scheme for embanking the Lancaster sands from the sea: but, while we admire the spirit that projected such an expensive improvement, we cannot but observe, that the same sum (150,000*l.*) may elsewhere reclaim much more, and probably much better land, to the purposes of pasture and cultivation. Of this the *mosses* already reclaimed bear evidence. They are now worth 3*l.* per acre *. The manner of draining these mosses is an interesting detail. Rail-roads have been formed for the carriage of marle and manure. The tax on bricks is justly complained of as a great hinderance to draining, and a sensible commutation proposed.

At p. 111, begins a very elaborate account of the application of marle in Lancashire; of this the value seems there well understood. We think highly of the excellence of Mr. Holt's Report on this subject; and therefore shall make no attempt to spoil it by any abbreviation. Every man whose situation allows him to use marle, will find an advantage in recurring to the original. We are as happy to see many important facts about *marle* established, as we are grieved that so little is yet known of the effectual application of its near relative, *lime*. It appears, from an analysis (inserted p. 124) that the best marle contains little more than a fifth of calcareous substance. The remainder is mere sand and clay.

Too much praise cannot be given to the accurate detail of Mr. Harper's experiments on various manures. To such fundamental knowledge as is thus attained, Agriculture must look forward towards perfection. How much more valuable are nine pages of such minute detail, than as many volumes of authoritative assumptions in Agriculture! The cattle of Lancashire are represented as much degenerated of late years. Mr. Bakewell's pupils have left them only the refuse stock. Indeed, as the dairy is the sole object of Lancashire feeding, they are too careless of the *form* of their cattle. They boast of cheese superior to Cheshire in the district of Leigh; and the butter is made in such quantities as, in some places, to be churned by a horse-machine. A *lactometer* (for ascertaining the comparative excellence of milk) is described. We fear it will not answer its intended purpose.

The most shocking deficiency of this county comes next under review. The article of *sheep*. They are not kept, except on the barren mountains, where they can never be profitable. Of course, feeding off turnips with sheep, and the improvement by folding, is utterly unknown. What few turnips are raised are drawn for the neat cattle. Thus, while the most productive counties of Great Britain would hear of a prohibition of sheep and turnips as certain ruin, the knowledge of these things has scarcely yet penetrated into Lancashire, whose soil is eminently adapted for this management. The prohibition of sowing wheat on a clover ley is also still common in the leases. Another proof of agricultural darkness.

A curious and indeed valuable statement of the different prices of labour and stock in 1761 and in 1791, is inserted at p. 180. The perusal of it will instantly convince any one that the price of corn and meat must rise proportionally, or that the land must necessarily

* The Lancashire acre (used in this Report) is, to the statute acre, as 100 to 47. This is eight yards to the perch.

lie uncultivated. Thirty years has about doubled the price of every thing. Thanks be to the increasing national debt, and the effect of indirect taxation.

The account of the roads is not flattering, and the improper influence of large towns on the situation of toll-gates is well explained.

We hope the conclusive experiments of Mr. Cummings †, will hereafter abolish all bad roads throughout the kingdom. The canals of a county containing Liverpool and Manchester, are (as might be expected) numerous and important. Hereafter they will be serviceable in improving the land. The manufactures of Lancashire are eminent beyond those of any other county. As they could not be even reckoned up in a limited volume, Mr. H. has properly omitted them.—It is a little whimsical to refer the rude husbandry of Lancashire to its flourishing manufactures, since the same page (412) allows the existence of the high cultivation of the vicinity of Norwich. To us a much more simple cause of the difference occurs. Improvement came from the East (from Flanders) and has not yet reached the western counties. London (by far the first of manufacturing towns) sees the best of cultivation in the neighbouring counties; in Kent, in Essex, and in Hertfordshire. The population of Lancashire is very considerable. Its towns and manufacturing villages contain about 200,000 souls. The cultivation of almost 1,000,000 acres, we suppose, employs as many more. The weights and measures of this county are in the most deranged state. For instance, the perch, (from which is deduced the acre) varies from $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards to 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and (most usually) even eight yards. The measure of grain is as various. We hope soon to see grain always sold by weight. It is easy to substitute the half hundred (56 lb.) weight, to the measure per bushel. A ton of wheat would then be synonymous, in all respects, to the south country *load*. The salary of the corn inspectors (established by 31 Geo. III.) is paid by the county to the amount of 500l. per annum. It is doubted, whether justly charged to the county-rate. We suggest another doubt (from the evident and general carelessness* of these gentry) whether it be not expedient to abolish the office? Mr. Holt's Survey of Lancashire is a careful and respectable performance. We hope posterity will see this affecting statement of bad husbandry with wonder.

III. *Thoughts on the present Prices of Provisions, their Causes and Remedies.* By an Independent Gentleman. Reynolds. 2s. 1800.—This independent Gentleman is one of those who believe, that the nature of things underwent a change in the year 1799; so that since that time the price of commodities has no longer depended on the relative quantity produced, and the usual consumption. To use his phrase, the farmer can now *exact* any price he pleases. He therefore proposes a *maximum*, to be regulated by the country magistrate. We are afraid to oppose this proposal of his, because every page assures us of the stupidity, prejudice, obstinacy, or madness of all possible opponents. If any thing could encourage us, it would be the good company we should have in our misfortune. Besides Adam Smith and the French Economists, we

† See some notice of them, vol. 3d, p. 53.

* The last pages of our Magazine often exhibit the returns of two neighbouring counties, 10s. per quarter different.

may now reckon also the British Legislature, under the lash of this Gentleman's animadversions. However, he would allow the farmer 75s. per quarter, when he can get so much. He advises an account to be taken of the stock in hand. Among *other* objections to this measure, it may be urged, that before threshing (which must always be gradual through the year) the farmer himself cannot speak with any certainty of the quantity in the straw. The greatest novelty in the pamphlet, is an assertion, that the inclosure of waste lands will be of no avail, if effectuated. He says, in many words, that the cultivators of land consume all they produce. If that be the case, how are our numerous artisans, our navy, our army, or even our *independent Gentleman* maintained? It is likely, that one family employed in agriculture, on a fertile soil, produces food enough for three families at least. At any rate he must allow, that those employed on the newly cultivated lands, in feeding *themselves* lessen the consumption of the former produce of the country. It is needless to irritate this independent Gentleman by contradicting his opinions about pitched markets, middle-men, assize of corn, and monopolists, since he has been so kind as to refute himself on these points in the latter end of his pamphlet. He has discovered some shrewdness in reckoning up our present *maximums*; the interest of money, assize of bread, and power of fixing wages. These things really partake of the nature of *maximums*, and where not futile, are highly unjust; particularly the last. If this pamphlet contain truth we may be mournful indeed; any future plenty cannot cause cheapness. Farmers and monopolists have discovered the fatal secret, and henceforward we are doomed to pay prices at their discretion.

IV. *The Scarcity of Wheat considered.* By the Rev. J. MALHAM. Wallis. 1s. 1800.—This pamphlet appears to have been written last August, when the price of Wheat declined so rapidly. The author, therefore, seems needlessly to require new laws about the Corn Trade, since the very appearance of plenty (though unhappily fallacious) sufficed to lower the price of Wheat. He admits 'that in all commerce dealers have a right to procure the best price they can.' We suppose he would not allow this, if he did not think it for the common interest of all. Yet, in the commodity which affects them most, in corn, he would interfere with legal restrictions. This is the more extraordinary, as he is fully aware of the futility, indeed of the mischief, of that law which ordained Corn Inspectors. The facts he adduces (in p. p. 6, 35, 36) are quite conclusive, as to the fitness of abolishing this expensive office.

Mr. M. is an advocate for small farms, though he seems well aware (p. 9.) of the great benefit of large farms. He thinks the latter cannot so rapidly embrace opportunities of sowing and harvesting in catching weather. But till it is ascertained that population is diminished by large farms, this is begging the question. He also seems to forget, that corn must be consumed *once* and that it cannot be consumed *oftner*; otherwise it is difficult to discover what benefit would accrue, by forcing all the corn in the kingdom to a speedy market. The momentary cheapness would then preclude all economy, and the day of absolute famine must soon arrive, and unhinge society. Yet he mentions it as a crime that some farmers kept some wheat by them till harvest. How else was the harvest month to be supplied?

Mr. Malham's premature triumph over his enemies, the farmers, is boundless. He forgets himself and his profession so much as to introduce the lowest slang into his publication. 'A dealer in flour has burnt his fingers.' Another 'has caught a little cold in the pocket.' To him he thinks *Warminster Julep* has been of infinite service.' But, worse than all, he talks of farmers who, for fashion sake, make their appearance at church, but would think themselves libelled in suggesting that they had no more religion than a drayman's horse.' Formerly a country life was thought more usually religious and virtuous than any other.

V. *The Mischief of Forestalling, &c. considered.* By the Rev. J. MALHAM. Wallis. 1s. 6d. 1800.—Mr. Malham having sold three editions of the former pamphlet, has certainly some reason to address the public again. Thus a general error spreads with accelerated contagion; the public purchase accommodating pamphlets, and hence results a deluge of these dangerous incentives to riot and rapine. Printers must attend to the sale of their publications, and this year has seen almost all the London newspapers forego their better knowledge for the popular side of the question. But Mr. M. is probably sincere, and is himself the dupe of his confused ratiocinations. If a smile could be proper in the present distress of the country, it would be excited by the important effects (p. 8) ascribed to his former pamphlet. It has influenced the general markets of the kingdom!—It is hardly just in our author to complain of personalities. He began that mode of warfare in his last production. In pp. 10, 11, he gives very valid reasons why the price of grain could not decline during harvest, nor indeed till after seed time. Yet, in the midst of that operation, out comes this angry pamphlet. How is this to be reconciled with consistency?

Mr. M. praises all those who think with him; and then enters into a kind of vague review of Mr. A. Young's late pamphlet*. He does not agree with that gentleman in sentiment, and proves that his estimate of corn to be imported, is not strictly accurate. It could not be so intended; and attained to tolerable approximation. Though, in p. 51, the false returns of the farmers in 1796, is mentioned as a known thing, in p. 38, more particular returns are recommended to be enforced. We believe the returns of 1796 to have been (what the farmers termed) on the right side; that is, they are much below the reality. It was, indeed, desiring a class of men to lessen their own profits. Such a desire will, from an uniform operation of an uniform cause always fail of tolerable success. If it were of injurious tendency in 1796, how can it be beneficial in 1801? The author is extremely angry at the constant advance of all articles of subsistence. He forgets that taxation compels every manufacturing class of society to raise their profits in their own defence. Otherwise they would be necessary to their own certain ruin.

The pamphlet concludes with what the title-page announces, as an 'animated Appeal to Britons.' It is not inconsistent with some of his phrases, which denounce the *diabolical, infernal manœuvres* of all concerned in the Corn Trade. We do not understand this concluding morsel of eloquence, if it tend to that peaceable demeanour it ostensibly inculcates.

* See Vol. II. p. 354.

HISTORY.

National Transactions,

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—The prospects from India begin to appear brighter. The Bombay papers afford us the agreeable news that all differences with the Mahrattas had been accommodated. From Poonah advice has been received that a grand salute of twenty-five guns had been fired in the camp near that city, on the arrival of news of a victory being obtained over the troops of the Jeypoor Raja, who had been in rebellion.

By accounts from Bangalore it appears, that the exertions of government have hitherto proved ineffectual to check the depredations of the Decoits, who are a very powerful banditti, and had attacked an escort with treasure going from Bangoulpore to Mindapoor, who, having killed several of the escort, and dispersed the rest, seized the treasure.

A great depot of arms, stores, &c. have been discovered in the wild jungles of the Purgunnahs, by a party of Sepoys, who had been drawn into those parts in skirmishing with the Decoits. There were found likewise vast quantities of grain and culinary utensils, which had been plundered from the neighbouring villages, by Asman Rooy, and his powerful banditti. The ammunition, fire arms, &c. were hid in a cavern formed for the purpose, and our troops, apprehending that the delay which would necessarily occur in removing them to Ramghur, might expose them to the danger of being retaken, set them on fire.

The expences of the Company in India have partially increased to nearly the amount of their late acquisition of revenue. The total civil, military, and revenue charges, as also for fortifications, and all contingencies at the presidency of St. George, and its subordinate settlements in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, in the year 1797, amounted to 50 lacs 13,062 pagodas. According to the returns for the last year, the expence has increased to 60 lacs 21,229 pagodas.

Accounts from China of a recent date has been received by the last overland dispatch from Bengal. By these it appears, that the late inundation in the province of Yupan was in a great degree occasioned by an earthquake; by which the Kiam or Blue River, was raised above its accustomed level, and the water in an instant turned like milk. The heaviest rain ever remembered in that country followed, and the flood extended over the whole district, so that the unfortunate inhabitants were unable to save any of their effects. The government have taken such precautions as have prevented the threatened famine.

TURKEY & EGYPT.—The rebellion of Passawan Oglou seems daily to threaten more and more the safety of the Turkish empire, he has gained another very important victory over some parties sent against him; nor can the recent event respecting Malta have contributed to allay that ferment; for if the emperor Paul enters into the contest, he will of course insist on having a passage through the Dardanelles for his fleet, which will inevitably plunge Turkey into the war; and in which, from its extreme weakness and debility, it is more than probable that empire must fall.

The affairs of Egypt also greatly occupy the attention of the Porte. Every account agrees in the determination of General Menou to retain that country; and, in his active exertions to enable him so to do, he has certainly made his peace with most of the Beys, and has disciplined and embodied most of the Greeks and Copths. Kleber, previously to the convention, had

begun lines of defence at Alexandria, which Menou is completing, and is adding redoubts and batteries, so as to have a complete line of forts along the coast, which, he conceives, will bid defiance to all attacks. Meantime the Grand Vizier remains in perfect tranquillity at a new summer house, which he has erected; and it is even said, that the Turks, tired of their various defeats, have resolved not to make any more attempts for the recovery of Egypt.

Besides these causes of alarm, another very serious one has arisen, from the Russian fleet continuing at anchor at *Bayoue Déréh*, on the Turkish coast, in expectation of orders; they stopped there in consequence of the surrender of Malta to the English.

NAPLES, SICILY, and STATE of the CHURCH.—The affairs of these two states seem now to become connected. Accounts, which may be deemed authentic, have been received, that part of the French army of Italy has advanced into the states of the Church, which, as the two governments of Rome and France are on good terms, can only be preparatory to an attack on Naples. The French, when at Rome, were certainly guilty of much peculation; but the conduct of the Neapolitan troops has been so much worse, that the second arrival of the French will be looked on by the Romans as a deliverance.

The capture of the little island of Malta, will, as we foretold, be productive of very important consequences in Europe. Independent of the effect it has had on the mind of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Naples puts in his claim to that island, as lord paramount; and it is certain his troops assisted in the blockade and capture. It remains to be seen, whether the King of Great Britain will think he ought to attend to either of those claims, or whether, as the island was surrendered to him alone by capitulation, he will keep it as his own.

The following is given as a correct state of the British force in the Mediterranean, viz. one regiment of cavalry, forty-four battalions of infantry, and four of fencibles; all of which, after leaving garrisons sufficient for Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta, will, it is thought, be landed in Italy for the assistance of the King of Naples, in whose states every exertion is using to raise troops, and a very large camp is forming near Capua. Recent letters, however, from the officers of the English army mention their expectation of being ordered to Egypt; but such a destination seems so fraught with evils, that we cannot believe it.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.—The sickness in Spain is now asserted to have been imported by an American ship, on board of which three persons had died on the passage; yet the ship was imprudently admitted to enter without performing quarantine. The officers and crew went on shore ill, and almost all died. Terror soon caused emigration; but the emigrants carried the seeds of the distemper with them, and distributed it in many places. The number of people who are supposed to have fallen victims to it, in all parts of Spain, are estimated at eighty thousand. By later accounts from Spain, we have the happiness of hearing, that this sickness is greatly abated. The Spanish court, we suppose with a view of being further from the scene of this dreadful calamity, has removed from Madrid to Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre.

Frequent communications take place between the court of Spain and the Grand Consul of France; some of these are not entrusted to common couriers, but to men of great consequence. Berthier, Bonaparte's particular friend, was sent some time ago, and now one of the Grand Consul's brothers is on the same journey. Most undoubtedly these journies are on matters of high importance.

Portugal seems to have been fully relieved from any fear of an invasion from Spain. A considerable number of English troops, part of the

force which appeared before Cadiz, have been landed at Lisbon, under the command of Sir James Pultney, which with the force of the country, and the troops sent from hence, will be fully adequate to its defence at present.

FRANCE.—The legislative body of France being again assembled, the Grand Consul has laid before them a paper containing the state of the republic, both internally and externally. By the former he shews that plenty reigns throughout, that tranquillity is restored, and that property both of the public and individuals is enhanced in value. According to his statement, the external situation of France is not less favourable. Indeed we cannot help thinking that this is the fairest part of the picture, as France seems now to have got rid of all her continental enemies, except Austria, and this enemy may possibly, although with a great expence of blood, be brought to terms of peace in a short time.

The armies of France have, we are told, been reinforced in an astonishing manner, and the cordon of troops from Tuscany, to the line of demarcation, presents a most tremendous appearance. Recent accounts inform us that hostilities have recommenced, and in the most favourable manner on the side of the French; for in the first action, or rather series of actions, the Austrian troops have been defeated by General Moreau with immense loss, the French having taken the city of Wasserburg, eighty pieces of cannon, two hundred baggage waggons, three general officers, and ten thousand men. The advantages of such a victory, in the beginning of the campaign, is not to be calculated. By it the two wings, as they may be called, of the Austrian forces are separated from each other, and the centre of their line of defence completely pierced. The armies of Italy, and on the frontiers of Hungary, have now nothing left but a speedy retreat to save them from destruction.

The fatal error, in whom we will not pretend to say, of giving offence to the Emperor Paul, has afforded an opportunity to the Grand Consul to conciliate his friendship. Some Russian soldiers, said to have been part of those in the pay of England, were taken by the French; and the latter having no prisoners of the English, wished to exchange them for their prisoners in England; but this being refused, the Grand Consul has offered the Emperor of Russia to deliver them up without any consideration. Such an offer could not fail to make a great impression on the Russian Emperor; and every thing now seems to promise a speedy termination of hostilities between the two powers.

Notwithstanding the high state in which the above-mentioned report represents France to be, it is certain that her commerce with foreign parts is almost wholly at an end; for we find from authentic documents, that the duties of customs, in the eighth year of the republic, yielded only 13,000,000 livres, about half a million sterling, most of which has been paid at the port of Antwerp, and that but half of this has been expended in collecting. Yet this may teach her government a lesson of wisdom; that as she can exist without custom duties, she ought so to do, and to continue such only as are protecting duties. Such a regulation, on the peace, will convert every port in that kingdom into a free port.

A very severe *arrete* of Fouché, Minister of Police, has been issued against the returned emigrants, ordering them not to move from the places where they are, under the pain of being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law; to forward their claims from the places where they arrive, and there to wait the decision of government. No emigrants will be allowed to reside in France who have not a proper authority. Numbers have returned without any, and have been arrested in Paris.

HOLLAND.—This country, although itself short of provisions, had permitted some ships to be laden with corn for England; but the clamour made by the people compelled the government to renew their embargo. A large portion of the Dutch troops have advanced to the banks of the Mein, and are now serving in the army under General Angereau. With these, and the

Mentz troops serving with the Imperial army, hostilities commenced, and to the injury of the Batavians, who lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 250 men.

We do not hear of any more attempts to make alterations in the constitution of Holland; and we hope that the prudence of the present government of France will hinder them from making any more such unjust attempts.

DENMARK.—That this country is at last likely to be drawn into the present contest, is now more probable than ever. That the King has engaged in what may now be termed the quadruple alliance, is admitted in all accounts from the north. As a proof that the government meditate some important scheme, they have ordered seventeen sail of the line to be fitted out; and other warlike preparations are going on. It may be remarked that the Emperor Paul, in a memorial lately published, complains of the seizure of the Danish convoy, but does not mention the capture of the two Swedish ones. We may therefore reasonably conclude that the Danish convoy was sent with the knowledge of Paul, and most probably with a view to bring the question to an issue.

SWEDEN.—From this country an envoy extraordinary is coming to demand justice for the conduct of the English captain at Barcelona, or rather, we may suppose, to enquire if the statement of the Swedish captain respecting that affair is correct.

The young King of Sweden is, we learn, about to take another journey to Petersburg, to arrange, we fear, the measures of the new northern coalition. The very high character he left behind him when at Peterburg, when there a few years ago, and when only seventeen years of age, will, we doubt not, greatly facilitate whatever he has in view. From Russia we learn that one of the palaces will be fitted up for his reception; and that it is the intention of the court to receive him in the most flattering manner.

RUSSIA.—The sovereign of this country is daily shewing more and more his hostile disposition to Great Britain. He has laid an embargo on all the British ships in his ports, assigning as a reason that the King of England had, by a convention in December last, agreed to deliver up the island of Malta to the Grand Master, which title he, Paul, had assumed. The loss to the English merchants by this measure must be great, as the number of ships thus seized on cannot be estimated at less than two hundred and fifty, most of them loaded. The English property in them is, we also understand, under sequestration, and the persons of the merchants in great danger. The seamen on board the above-mentioned ships are all sent up the country as prisoners. Such a severe measure can by no law of nations, most certainly, be justified. The great object of a grand northern alliance, which the Emperor Paul has accomplished, and which is designed to support the principles of the armed neutrality of 1780, under the specious pretence of giving freedom to the seas, certainly places him in a very high point of view, and would, if it was not for the immense power of the French, at once constitute him the great arbiter of Europe. Should an alliance take place between this power and France, the balance of power so long fought for is gone, and the consequences which may arise sets all calculation at defiance. It is therefore most sincerely to be regretted that at present there exists no power strictly neutral, which might negotiate between this country and Russia, and prevent the consequences of a rupture.

PRUSSIA.—The monarch of this country seems also hastening into hostilities. The seizing of a Prussian ship by an English man of war at Cuxhaven, in the territory of Hamburgh, has afforded him an opportunity to march some troops to that place, although the ship had before been delivered up; but this he has announced to have done to secure the line of neutrality, of which he has declared himself the guardian, to be respected. The terms on which the King is said to have acceded to the alliance between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, is, that the other powers shall afford convoys to his

merchant ships. By this means the great question of the armed neutrality will be at once brought forward, and the consequences are evident. If the English intercept, or endeavour to intercept them, war with all the northern powers inevitably ensues; if they permit them to pass, France, Spain, and other powers at war will be as well supplied with naval stores as Great Britain.

In consequence of the seizure at Cuxhaven, several notes have been exchanged between the English ambassador, Lord Carysfort, and the Prussian minister Haugwitz. The latter, it is said, has observed, that it was for the interest of Great Britain that the King of Prussia should defend the line of neutrality; and concludes with an assurance, that nothing in this transaction was meant hostile to Great Britain.

AUSTRIA.—What could have induced the Emperor of Germany to refuse the very moderate offers made by France does not yet appear, nor can the consequences be foreseen. That the imperial cabinet dreads a failure is evident, by the vast preparations which have been made; by the appointment of the Archdukes Charles and Alexander to the command of the armies, and by the Emperor's intentions of taking the field himself. The last measure has most probably been adopted too late, as the great stroke seems to have been struck before his arrival. The Queen of Naples, who was at Venice, is said to have set off for Petersburg with a view to influence Paul, and to keep him, if possible, true to the old coalition.

AMERICA.—The conspiracy of the negroes in Virginia, although discovered in time to prevent the dreadful consequences which would otherwise have ensued, is still very alarming; and some measures must soon be taken for a more speedy emancipation of those poor men, or otherwise the consequences will be dreadful.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia had given orders that after the 1st of Nov. coasting vessels be allowed to proceed to that city without examination at the Lazaretto.

All America was by the last accounts waiting for the election of President of the United States. The choice it is generally supposed will fall on Mr. Jefferson; if so, it is evident that the English interest in that country is at an end.

The New York papers of the 12th state, that Bowles, with a party of Indians, had arrived opposite Coleraine, in Georgia, much in want of ammunition. Captain Bowyer, with a detachment of Federal troops, had advanced to Coleraine to observe his movements. A general thanksgiving was appointed to take place on the 27th, for their happy escape from the yellow fever.

The American Congress was appointed to meet at Washington on the 12th of Nov. whither the President and Vice President had repaired.

WEST INDIES.—The island of Curacoa, and its dependencies, surrendered to Captain Watkins, of His Britannic Majesty's ship the *Neriede*, on the 12th of Oct. by capitulation. It is said that the famous Victor Hughes, so long governor of Guadaloupe, for the French, was made prisoner at this island. The government of Great Britain has opened the port of Amsterdam in Curacoa as a free port.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—**MONDAY, NOV. 24.**—The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Provision and Rice Prohibitory Exportation Bills.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.—Passed the Bills to prohibit the use of corn in distilleries and starch manufactories, and to permit the importation of hops.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.—Lord Camden presented the report of the Provision Committee, which, amongst other things, strongly recommended a mixture of the meal of barley, oats, rye, or pease with that of wheat, in making bread, as each was now abundant, and of excellent quality; he concluded by moving, that in the address which the Commons had voted to his Majesty to pub-

lish a proclamation to recommend economy, there be inserted these words :—“ The Lords Spiritual and Temporal.”

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.—Lord Suffolk forcibly commented on the expedition to Holland, and on the state of Egypt, and moved for monthly returns of the regiments, &c. serving in Holland from 1st of Aug. to 1st Dec. 1799. Lord Grenville said, he did not object to the production of the papers, which were accordingly ordered. Lord Suffolk then moved for the copies of all letters transmitted by Lord Elgin, his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary at Constantinople, to Sir Sidney Smith, respecting the convention with General Kleber. Lord Grenville said, Lord Elgin could send no such instructions as those alluded to; and after pronouncing a brilliant panegyric upon Sir Sidney Smith, gave his decided negative to the motion. Lord Suffolk contended that Lord Elgin did send Sir Sidney Smith instructions to conclude a convention with General Kleber, and that the papers he required would establish that he had done so. His Lordship was proceeding to move that Sir John Douglas, who had arrived with dispatches from Syria and Egypt, should be examined: he was called to order by Lord Walsingham, on the grounds of the impropriety of calling upon that gallant officer, without having previously obtained his concurrence. A debate of some length ensued on the question of order, and at length his Lordship's motion was negatived.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the duties on Malt, Mum, and Cyder; Pensions, Places, and Sugar bills; as also the bills for suspending the duties on Hops: preventing the use of Corn in distilling Spirits, or making Starch; encouraging the importation of Corn; shortening the time for steeping damaged Barley, and for relieving the Poor.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.—The second report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider of so much of his Majesty's speech as related to the dearth of provisions, was presented, in pursuance of a message from their Lordships to the House of Commons to that effect.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.—The Royal assent was given to the Corn importation bill; and to the bill for permitting the importation of Herrings, free of duty.

DEC. 18.—The Population bill was read a third time and passed.

DEC. 19.—The bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus was brought up from the Commons, and after some opposition the house divided, for the reading 17, against it 8.

DEC. 20.—The bill for the relief of the Poor was read a third time, after some opposition the house divided, 13 for, 2 against.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, NOV. 25.—Read a third time and passed the Expiring Laws bill. Mr. Ryder brought up the first report of the Committee, which states, that laws having already been brought forward to encourage the importation of grain, and an enquiry into the causes of the scarcity, proceeded to the means most likely to alleviate its pressure. The Committee say—“ There appears upon the whole of this information, reason to believe that the general deficiency of the crop of wheat in England and Wales, below an average crop, does not amount to quite so much as one fourth; and that the crops of barley and oats have been very productive; and therefore, that the produce of the kingdom, on those articles, cannot, upon the whole, be considered as materially inferior to an average crop. It is also probable, that in forming an average under such circumstances as the present, where the harvest has been so uncommonly various in different districts, and even in different parts of the same district, greater weight may have been given to instances of deficiency, than to those of abundance, and that the produce is more likely to be stated below than above the truth. The quality of every description of grain is upon the whole greatly superior to that of the last year, and therefore the increased quantity and superior quality of flour to be derived from a given quantity of

grain may be expected to compensate, in some degree, for the deficiency estimated by the acre. The accounts of the stock in hand, furnished by these returns, are necessarily more uncertain; they are in some degree various; but they do not, upon the whole, furnish any ground for doubting the prevailing opinion, confirmed by the general information of the members who have attended your Committee, that the stock of the British corn at the harvest was reduced far below its usual amount, and was in most places nearly, in many absolutely exhausted. In addition to what has been stated, respecting the produce of the crop, and the stock in hand, it is to be observed, with a view to the state of the markets in the time which has elapsed since the harvest, that the farmers during that period have had a double demand to supply out of the new crop, for consumption and for seed, and this at a season when most of their hands were employed in the ordinary labours of the field. The quantity of grain used for seed corn is generally estimated at about six weeks consumption; and the increase of this quantity, in the present year, from much more land being sown with wheat than usual, during a season particularly favourable (though it gives an encouraging prospect of future plenty), must have added, for the time, to the difficulty of furnishing sufficient supplies for the market, and thereby have contributed to increase the temporary distress. This unusual demand for wheat, and other circumstances also peculiar to the season, have contributed in many places to delay the threshing out barley and oats, and may have had a similar temporary effect on these articles. It appears to your Committee that these circumstances might be expected to have produced a very high price at this season, even if the late harvest had been abundant: that the degree in which it has been deficient must naturally have added to such price, whether with or without the concurrence of any other causes, the existence and effects of which your Committee propose to investigate in a further stage of their proceedings. The Committee, after relating the probability, from the nature of this encouragement, that the importation of this year will exceed those of the last, in which we received 1,261,932 quarters of wheat and flour, exclusive of barley, oats, and rice; and mentioning the assistance to be derived from the great quantity of fish; observe, that 40,000 quarters of wheat will be saved by the prohibition of making it into starch, and 230,000 quarters of barley, by stopping distillation; notwithstanding which, and the cause there is to believe that the present calculation of the corn in the country is below the stock actually in hand, economy being essential, the Committee propose an address from Parliament to his Majesty, to issue a proclamation recommending to all descriptions of the people economy, particularly in the use of wheat, which would materially reduce the price of that article. They further recommend, that instead of parochial relief being, as at present, administered in money, that it shall be given in other things, according to the discretion of the magistrates; offering for such a system, reasons fully demonstrative of the vast benefits derivable from it.

On THURSDAY, Mr. Tierney made a motion to go into a committee on the state of the nation, which, after a long debate, was negatived, 157 against 57.

On MONDAY, DEC. 1.—Mr. Sheridan made a motion for the production of papers, which, after a long debate, was negatived, 153 to 53.

On TUESDAY and THURSDAY, Mr. Robson brought before the house the subject of the great number of cavalry kept in this country.

TUESDAY.—A petition, presented by Mr. Wilberforce, from Leeds, stated, that the high price of provisions preventing the usual purchase of cloaths, the manufacturers of cloth were deprived of employment, and praying relief from their extreme distress.—Mr. Sheridan attributed to the war the want of our accustomed market.—Messrs. Wilberforce and Laicelles said, the petitioners did not wish that such an inference should be

drawn from their application ; which, as proposed, was referred to the committee on the high price of provisions.

WEDNESDAY.—The House, in a Committee of Ways and Means, voted 3,500,000*l.* to be raised by Exchequer Bills towards the Supply.

THURSDAY.—The House in a Committee resolved, that Swedish Herrings should be imported duty free. The Attorney-General, in reply to an observation of Mr. Sheridan, said, that as the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act would expire the 1st of February, he meant to propose to prolong it till such time after the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, as should admit its discussion without interfering with other important matters, he therefore moved, that the act be now read.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Sheridan strongly commented on the law thus proposed to be renewed, and on the use that had been made of it ; the latter gentleman declaring, that he was ready to prove, that ministers had, in every way, abused the powers with which this law had invested them. He entered at much length into the subject, and was replied to by Mr. Pitt ; when the question being called for, the number were, —For it 51—Against it 13.

The House in a Committee, agreed to grant a certain quantity of salt, duty free, for the curing of herrings : to protect from being pressed the persons employed in the fishery, and to grant a bounty on pilchards (as recommended in the second Report.)

FRIDAY.—The Attorney General brought up the bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, which was read a first time. The motion that it should be read a second time brought on an animated debate. The numbers, on a division, were, for the second reading 56, against it 11. Mr. Nicholls made his promised motion against the interference of Peers in the election of members of the Commons, and was seconded by Mr. Robson. Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day, which was agreed to. The House, in a Committee, resolved to grant to his Majesty a sum not exceeding 50,000*l.* for the purpose of forming depots of herrings at Hull, Liverpool, Bristol, &c. as recommended in the second report of the Committee.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.—On the report of a select committee, passed several resolutions, respecting trade, commerce, and shipping. The bill for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus passed the committee. The time of its duration was fixed to six weeks after the meeting of the next session of Parliament.

Dec. 17.—Mr. Ryder brought up a report respecting the high price of provisions (Since the meeting of parliament, five reports have been presented on the subject.) The House, in a committee on the Alien Bill, filled up the blank for its duration, with the words ‘ six months after a general peace.’

DEC. 18.—The bill against seducing the Army and Navy passed the committee.

DEC. 20.—The Commons passed the bill for assisting the Grenada merchants ; the army, and the navy Seduction Bill ; the bill for allowing the importation of Swedish Herrings ; the Public Accounts ; Curacao free Port and Land-tax Redemption Bill ; the hemp importation Bill ; Salt Free Duty Bill ; Stale Bread and Coarse Flour Bills, passed the committee.

Commercial Affairs.

SINCE the sea coal meters have given the public notice respecting the allowance which ought to be made to those who purchase certain quantities, the land coal meters have published an advertisement, to inform the public, that they are the people to whom any person must apply who wishes to have his coals measured on shore.

It was some time since ordered by the India company, that all unserviceable arms in India should be returned to England, instead of being disposed of to the neighbouring states, as had previously been the practice. The measure for a time prevented the increase of native infantry corps; but it unfortunately drove Scindia, the Mahratta chieftain, to the necessity of manufacturing for himself, and he now makes all descriptions of fire arms, in quality very superior to what we before supplied him with, or, in fact, to those generally used in Europe.

From 1755 to 1762, the time of the seven years war, the average price of wheat was 41s. 8d. per quarter. In the twelve years of peace which succeeded, the average price was 49s. 6d. In the American war, viz. from 1775 to 1782 inclusive, the average sunk to 41s. 11d. and rose again in the ten succeeding years of peace to 46s. 2d. It hence appears that wheat, in a term of 38 years, has been cheaper during war than in peace.

The price of sugar and coffee fell from 2s. to 8s. per cwt. the beginning of December.

An account of the gold coined at his Majesty's Mint from Michaelmas, 1796, to the present time; distinguishing the quantity coined in each year.

Years.	Quantities coined in lb.	Value.
1796, from Mich.	3,480	£ 162,603 0 0
1797,	42,810	2,000,297 5 0
1798,	63,510	2,967,504 15 0
1799,	9,630	449,961 15 0
1800, to Nov. 20,	4,065	189,937 2 6
Total	123,495	£ 5,770,303 17 6

The late stormy weather put an end to the herring fishery at the Isle of Mann, which would otherwise have been singularly productive, there being such immense shoals that the boys picked them up alive in great quantities on the shore. About 5,000 maize, valued at nearly 5,000l. were delivered in Peele harbour at the commencement of the gales.

The diversity of weights and measures throughout Great Britain, in a great degree, prevents the magistrates from giving protection to the poor in that point, and certainly requires particular investigation.

The following information on the Coal Trade being important, cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers.

The price paid for coals at Newcastle varies from 13s. to 17s. per chaldron of 52 cwt. the measure of that town; but as the London chaldron weighs only 28½ cwt. the original cost at Newcastle, including the fitter's fees, is no more than 7s. 1¼d. to 9s. 3¼d. per chaldron, although the present London Pool price amounts to fifty shillings.

The king's duty, by the 8th of Ann, ch. 4, is 3s. by the 9th of ditto, ch. 6, is 2s; by ditto of ditto, ch. 22, to build churches, is 3s.; and the imposts of 1779 and 1782, raise the charge to 8s. 10d. To this are to be added metage 8d. orphan's duty 6d.; making in the whole 10s. per chaldron. The duty formerly paid to the duke of Richmond, now received by the state amounts to about 25,500l. a year, and with all the various light and pier duties, insurance, discounts, commission, and every incidental expence, excepting freight, make the total charge on a vessel of about 420 tons, amount to 196l. This is rather more than 13s. per chaldron, and, added to the original cost of the coals, makes the price from 20 to 23s. per chaldron. The freight should not increase the price to 30s. yet it is more than double that amount.

The coals exported annually from Newcastle, with Blyth and Hartley, amount, on an average, to 510,000 Newcastle chaldrons; and, from Sunderland, to 315,000; together 825,000 Newcastle chaldron, equal to

1,546,875 London chaldrons. The revenue arising to the state from the tax on coals arriving in the port of London, amounts to from six to seven hundred thousand pounds a year.

The number of persons employed in the coal trade is almost incredible. Some years since, when the consumption was considerably less than at present, there were 38,475 persons dependent on this trade on the river Tyne, and 26,250 on the river Wear.

The district in Northumberland and Durham, from whence the coal proper for exportation, or, as it is termed, caking coal, is dug, is estimated to be eight miles broad, and twenty-five miles long, about 200 square miles, or 128,000 square acres. There are, upon an average of the best pits, 19,360 cubic yards of coal in an acre, after deducting for waste and pillars; three cubic yards make a Newcastle acre, and hence 155 acres must be cleared annually to furnish the necessary supply of one million chaldrons; and, consequently, 825 years will elapse before this space will be wrought out.

To which we may add the following information, laid before the Committee of the House of Commons :

LETTER FROM MR. GILLESPIE ;

SIR,

IN obedience to the question put to me by the honourable Committee of the House of Commons, of which you are chairman—

“ Do you know any part of the Coal Trade in the port of London, which, in your opinion, requires, and would admit of, a better regulation ? ”—

Which they have permitted me to answer, at leisure and in writing ;

I take the liberty of stating, as my opinion, that the mystery and technicality of the trade, is the principal cause of the jealousy and prejudice of the public respecting it; if this was altered very beneficial effects would ensue, and a few regulations, by way of bill in parliament, seem sufficient for that purpose.

It is generally considered as highly improper, that for a trade of indispensable necessity, to the extent of one million and a half sterling at the first hand, there should not be a public market.

As a remedy to this, a plan was proposed a few years since, to the Corporation of the City of London, by Mr. John Read, the present Collector of the Lord Mayor's dues, for them to purchase the present Coal Exchange, or to build a public market for coals; but this scheme was not carried into effect.

Should a Public Market be found eligible, it would require a sworn clerk or officer, with an assistant, to regulate the hours of business, and to prevent improper conduct or intrusion.

If thought necessary, the factors might be compelled, under a penalty, to give in to such officer, within one or two hours after the close of such market, a true copy of all agreements entered into for the sale of coals.

A book might be kept, under proper heads or columns, the result or abstract of which, made known in the London Gazette, and the detail be open at certain convenient hours, to public inspection.

There is at present a subscription raised from the factors and buyers, for the purpose of having a daily list of arrivals, sailings, winds, weather, and other occurrences, at the port of Shields, which would be highly useful to such a market.

The Receiver of my Lord Mayor's Dues has a daily list of ships entered, and the sort of coals. Was this numbered regularly, and the book containing the list of ships sold kept similarly, the difference in number would ascertain, at any period, the number of cargoes unfold.

The expence of such an establishment would not exceed an annual toll of one penny per London chaldron; the surplus of such toll, at that rate, would, in a very few years, leave the building itself free.

The stoppage for want of Meters, seems to me to be an evil in itself; but the experiment might be easily made, of adding to their number, observing whether the gangs of coal hewers, craft, lightermen, ballast and ballast hewers, increased in a proportionate degree.

At present, the master of the vessels is by law compelled to be a party to the agreement, by signing it; but the general practice is for the coals to be sold without his presence, and the trade is much facilitated thereby. It would be desirable that the factor should be allowed to sign as agent to the captain.

There is a known difference between the vat or Pool measure, and the bushel or wharf measure, on an *average* of full one ninth part; yet the vat is in itself a very vague, uncertain measure; and it would be highly proper, under the improved state of the arts, to have a series of experiments made respecting it; for a measure which, either by the judgment, the caprice, or the folly of the measure, can be made to vary to the extent of five per cent. does not, in my opinion, possess the real essential properties of a measure.

The committee will permit me to express my best wishes that they may put the trade on the most liberal, fair, and open footing; and that they will believe the respectable part of the trade will only require a little time to join and assist in every regulation to attain so desirable a purpose;

I have the honour to be, Sir,

London, 3d April, 1800.

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS GILLESPIE.

William Manning, Esq.

The following notes contain some highly important information.

The averaged importation of foreign corn, during twelve years, ending 1795, amounted to 694,163 quarters (of later years it has been considerably more). The medium produce of land, under all sorts of corn, exclusive of the seed, is about three quarters per acre; so that to obviate the above averaged deficiency, would require an increased cultivation of 231,388 acres to be cropped with corn. While the practice of fallow is allowed, one third more must be devoted to this purpose, and a like extent to clover and root crops; thus increasing the quantity to 385,646 acres. In order to raise corn sufficient to support the requisite number of horses necessary to be employed in this extended cultivation, and also the land which should produce the horse corn (the proportionate number of horses being 29,350, requiring four acres each, for hay, grass, oats, &c.) makes the total amount to 503,046 acres, which it is necessary should be added to the present cultivation of the kingdom, to supply bread to its inhabitants.

By a return made to the House of Commons of the issue of bank notes, from March 1797, to the present time, divided quarterly, it appears, that the issue of notes above 5l. for the first quarter, was 9,300,000l.; under 5l. 900,000l.; total 10,200,000l. In the last quarter, above 5l. 13,200,000l.; under 5l. 2,300,000l.; total 15,500,000l.

Manufactures and useful Arts.

MR. Johnson of Bridgman-street, Stratford-place, has invented a water-mill, which may be worked by a small reservoir of water, which affords a very extensive power.

Salp, which may be extracted from the orchis mascula, that grows wild in this country, is found to be nutritious and palatable in soup and in bread.

An ounce of Salep dissolved in a quart of water, and mixed with two pounds of flour, will yield six ounces more bread than if the Salep had not been infused.

The French have it in contemplation to diminish the length of a great part of their ordnance, for the double purpose of using many cannon at the same time, for throwing shells and grenades, and of rendering their ordnance lighter, in order to increase the rapidity of their movements.

A new bridge is about to be erected over the lake at the east entrance into Colchester.

An iron bridge intended to be fixed across a river near Kingston, Jamaica, was on Friday last embarked at Hull; its weight is 87 tons.

The herring fishery at Lowestoffe has ended: twenty-four boats caught 8394 lasts, or 10,910,250 herrings, which were sold to the dealers for 15,989l. 15s.

To so great a perfection have the French brought the art of making cannon, that they can furnish their armies with seven thousand pieces of brass, and twelve or thirteen thousand pieces of iron ordnance, annually.

A professor at Stockholm (Dr. Almroth) has invented a mill for pulverizing Peruvian Bark.

The following may be of service to those who are situated in any place where water is bad:

In consequence of the extreme badness of the water on the coast of Africa, and especially at Cape Coast, a soft soap is used to wash with salt water, and answers well: it is a compound of palm-oil, lime-juice, and tallow. It has an offensive smell, but is very cheap; a small barrel of two or three pounds weight, generally selling for 6d. The river-water at Cape Coast, dyes black any linen laid in it for a few hours.

Mr. Dixies has invented a patent Chain Pump for raising water, which will be highly useful in watering lands. A sketch of the Pump is engraved for our Magazine.

Fine Arts, Science and Literature.

MANY very capital pictures, which the French have collected in Germany, have lately been deposited in the national museum at Paris.

By recent regulations of the India Company, a knowledge of the different Oriental languages is made an indispensable qualification in some of their servants; these are divided into classes, namely, all persons employed in the departments of the Collectors of Revenues, or of Customs, the Commercial Resident and Salt Agent in the provinces of Bengal and Orissa must be versed in the Bengal language. The Commercial Resident, Collector, Agents for Provisions, Spirits, &c. in Behar, or Benares, must be conversant in the Hindustanee tongue; and all Judges, or registers in the several Courts of Justice of Bengal, Benares, Bahar, or Orissa, must be learned in the Hindustanee and Persian languages.

The first Spanish Newspaper was published about the commencement of the eighteenth century. *Gazeta* is the name for a newspaper in the Castilian language, and *Diario* for an intelligencer or advertiser. Although there are 21 learned and 61 economical societies in Old Spain, only two political newspapers are published, viz. the *Gazeta de Madrid*, and the *Gazeta de Barcelona*, each of which only appears twice a week, and are published in quarto.

At Liverpool several gentlemen have agreed to establish a society to support a botanical garden; it is to be fixed near Liverpool; the subscription of each subscriber, the number of which is to be limited, is twelve guineas per annum. The whole is designed on a grand and extensive scale, with hot houses, green houses, conservatories, &c.

A society has been established for the promotion of eastern literature, who have already their first volume ready for the press, and will be published early in the year, under the title of Transactions of the Oriental Society.

Colonel Tatham has published proposals for a whole length butt of the late President of the United States, General Washington, from an original from life by Houdon. Mr. Fleeman of the Royal Academy is to model it, and Mr. Flaxman, of the Strand, to prepare the cast.

By an account lately transmitted to the Board of Admiralty by Dr. Trotter, a physician of eminence in his Majesty's navy, and since published by that gentleman in the London Medical and Physical Journal, it appears, from repeated trials made under the Doctor's immediate direction, that the sea scurvy, so long the opprobrium of medicine, is now found completely and readily to yield to the effect of the concrete juice of lemons, as prepared by Mr. Coxwell.

There is now in the press a work called National Irrigation, or various methods of watering meadows, &c. by Mr. Tatham, pointing out means to advance the population, wealth, and revenue of this country, by an agricultural, commercial, and general economy in the use of water.

Agriculture.

Monthly Report of Agriculture, for Dec. 1800.

THE uncommon mild, open weather, which we have been favoured with, has improved the wheat plants on all weak soils to admiration; and on all rich soils, the young wheat plants are extremely luxuriant; but such wheats as were sown on fen-lands are almost all destroyed by the rains, through the defective state of fen drainage. But we hope the public and private loss will be made up by a large breadth of spring wheat being sown in the fens as soon as they are dry, and by moving the farmers in the highland districts to sow wheat at spring; and in our opinion it would be wise in the legislature to offer a bounty for every acre of wheat sown in the spring of 1801.

This extremely mild weather has produced a greater abundance of grass than almost ever remembered at this season of the year. It is almost a balance for the defective crops of hay last hay harvest.

The crops of turnips, coleseed, winter tares, and all kinds of winter feed are very abundant at this time; and although this plenty of natural and artificial grasses may keep the price of all stock somewhat dearer at present, yet it cannot fail to promote much greater plenty of butchers' meat in the spring, and prove some equivalent for the small quantity of pork and bacon that will be fed on account of the dearness of grain.

The price of all kinds of grain has continued to rise in all the country markets, as well as in the metropolis, almost every market day.

Potatoes, though plentiful, are very dear, and every effort should be used to raise young potatoes, as well as cabbages, and beans, and peas as early as possible.

All live stock still continue very high in price (except inferior horses), principally owing to the superabundance of grass that we are favoured with at this season; but fat stock is very dear, and likely to advance, as the grass fails.

Store pigs are lower, and may be expected to be lower still, in proportion as grain advances in price.

The rot among the sheep has caused many country markets to be plentifully supplied with inferior mutton; but pork and beef are extremely dear, and very unlikely to be any cheaper for a long time.

Chatteris, Dec. 25.

J. SCOTT.

Three ounces and a half of sets, or eyes of potatoes, scooped from a pound of that excellent root, the residue of which was fit for use, set at Blackburn in April, on being dug up, produced seventeen pound of excellent potatoes.

A handful of the parings of potatoes were, in April last, planted by an experimentalist at Worcester, in a row about six and a half yards in length; and on digging them up some days since, gathered from the roots half a bushel of excellent potatoes.

Cattle at Hexham, on Tuesday, sold at 2l. per head lower than at the fair a fortnight before.—Beef and mutton, in the carcase, were nearly 2s. per stone cheaper.

At the Bury fair last week, butter sold at 3s. and 4s. below the October prices; prime dairies selling at 62s. to 64s. per firkin. Cheese was a half-penny and a penny cheaper.

Our vegetable markets stand much in need of some efficient regulations, to guard the people from the enormous impositions practised there. The retail consumers of many articles pay from one thousand to fifteen hundred per cent. on their original cost. An acre of good turnips, for instance, is generally sold by the farmer for ten guineas. An acre produces, on an average, fifteen market cart loads, which the gardener sells at three guineas per load, or forty-five guineas for the whole; and out of this quantity the retailers make up as many bunches as, at five-pence each, (the average price of the year), will produce *one hundred and thirty-five pounds*.

In London the price of corn continues to advance; English wheat, during the last week, rose about 2s. and foreign wheat about 5s. per quarter; American and Baltic mixt selling at 120s. to 140s.; Baltic red, 115s. to 135s.; Hamburgh and Bremen, 110s. to 132s.; Memel and Riga, 100s. to 110s. per quarter. Rye, barley, oats, pease, and beans, are severally dearer.

The price of wheat has been subject to much fluctuation in the first week in December. At Northampton it has advanced 16s. per quarter, at Nantwich 12s. Gainsborough 10s. Exeter, Derby, and Chester 8s. Louth 7s. and Shrewsbury 4s.; at Worcester it has risen to 22s. per bushel. The shilling loaf at Exeter has been reduced four ounces, and at Chester the quartern loaf (of 4 lb. 4 oz.) has advanced one half-penny; it now sells at 1s. 7½d, a price the more extraordinary, for wheat, at the time the assize was set, sold, on the average, at 14s. 4½d. per bushel, being considerably below the current price of the kingdom.

At Devizes the price of wheat has fallen nearly 7s. per quarter; at Lincoln it is 4s. lower; and at Newark and Leicester on the decline.

At Norwich flour has risen 3s. per sack; at Cambridge and Canterbury it holds its late advanced price.

At Chester the price of the bushel, within the last week, rose from 14s. 4½d. to 15s. 4½d., and the loaf of second bread, weighing 4 lb. 4 oz. has been advanced from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8¼d. a price greater than in many of the southern towns, where the cost of wheat is 70 per cent. dearer. At Norwich, although the price of flour remains as before, one ounce has been subtracted from the weight of the sixpenny loaf.

At Chesterfield, Lyn, Northampton, Warminster, Louth, Newark, and many other places, wheat is dearer.

At Derby, Stamford, Lincoln, and Devizes, we observe a deduction in the price; but we fear it is to be ascribed to partial and temporary circumstances.

In the second week our reports are, that there took place a further advance in the price of wheat; in London, it has gained about 4s. on the last week's prices, and in many parts of the country it has risen 10s. and 12s. per quarter.

At Canterbury, flour has advanced from 106. to 116s. per sack, and the quartern loaf has been raised from 14s. 4½d. to 1s. 6½d. At Norwich, flour has risen 3s. per sack, and the weight of the sixpenny-loaf has, in consequence, been reduced to 7 oz. and 2 dr.

At Lincoln, wheat has, on the average, risen 13s. 4½d. per quarter; at Chester 9s.; Devizes 8s.; Newark 7s.; Derby 6s.; Louth 5s. 2d.; Cambridge and Salisbury 5s.; and Sherborne 1s. 2d.—At Oxford, Leicester, Doncaster, and most other places, the article is advancing in price.

At Bath, wheat has fallen 6d. per bushel, and the quartern loaf has been lowered one farthing: it now sells at one shilling and sevenpence-three-farthings.

At Stamford, there is a reduction in the price of wheat to nearly 10s. per quarter; at Warminster 8s. Exeter 2s. and Nantwich 1s.

The importation of wheat during the last week was, from Elling, 1940 quarters; Dantzic 1920; Hamburg 2510; Holland 1564; Archangel 1440; Petersburg 960; and Embden 70. Of barley, 2274 quarters from Holland, and 1604 from Hamburg. Of oats, 3969 quarters from Holland, and 5690 from Embden.

Intelligence important to Agriculturists.

In the third and fourth week, although great supplies of wheat and corn came in from the North, yet the price continued rising, and it is the same in almost all places in the country, except Newark and Newbury. Wheat has risen at Nampwick 11s. 6d. per quarter, Warminster 10s. Exeter 9s. Cambridge, Oxford, and Devizes, 8s. Sherborn 5s. 4d. Lincoln 4s. 8d. Chester 4s. 6d. Derby 4s.

It is estimated, that there are in England and Wales, 1,750,000 horses for labour and pleasure, and that they, with colts, &c. require for their support, seven millions and a half of acres of land. In the county of Middlesex, the number of taxed pleasure horses in 1797, was 18,266; for agriculture, &c. 12,709, total 30,975.

The cultivated lands in England and Wales, allowing 3,603,000 acres for hedges, copses, wood, water, and roads, is computed at 30,027,000, of which 14,000,000 are supposed to be arable, namely, 3,850,000 under wheat, 1,050,000 barley and rye, 3,500,000 oats and beans, 1,400,000 clover, rye-grass, &c.; a like quantity under turnips and other roots; and 2,800,000 lost annually by the general injurious system of fallow.

The commons and waste lands are stated at 7,883,000 acres, making the whole superficies of the kingdom 46,916,000 acres.

The metropolis consumes butchers' meat to the amount of seven millions sterling annually.

A calf fed for the London market is stated to consume as much milk as would make an hundred weight of cheese.

The number of sheep in England and Wales, according to the evidence given on passing the last wool bill, exceeds 40 millions; of which, including three millions of lambs, about 15 millions are killed annually. The yearly clip of wool is about 144 millions of pounds, which (at the then price of 10d. per pound) sells at six millions sterling. About 600 sheep and lambs die of the rot or otherwise carrion.

The total annual produce of 46,916,000 acres, is estimated at 126,720,000l. which costs in labour, artificers, and horse-keep, 56,720,000l. leaving an annual net increase in value on the produce of the land to the amount of 70 millions sterling; of which the landlord is supposed to receive 12 parts; taxes and tythes 13, and the farmers 15. This latter allotment, we presume to have been made at a period infinitely less productive to the farmer than the present.

Reports of Law Cases.

KING'S BENCH.—Thomson *qui tam* v. Lloyd. This action was brought to recover 10*l.* penalty, for signing a receipt for 2*l.* 2*s.* without a stamp; but it appearing that there was some collusion between the plaintiff and his attorney, who was the principal witness, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Same Court.—Assignees of Naughton v. Wahan. Mr. Naughton, about two years ago, finding himself in difficulties, offered his creditors 9*s.* in the pound for a discharge; they accepted the offer, and several hundred pounds were paid into the hands of Mr. Wallace, the defendant, for to be distributed to them. A short time after Naughton was made a bankrupt, and his assignees conceiving this money to be part of the bankruptcy estate, brought their action. Lord Kenyon being of opinion that there was not any thing fraudulent in the transaction, directed a nonsuit.

COMMON PLEAS.—Woolf v. Horn. This was an action brought to recover back certain bonds and bills of exchange, part of a bankrupt's estate, stated to have been assigned after an act of bankruptcy; and it appearing that the plaintiff had been denied being at home, when he actually was there, the jury were of opinion that this was a fraudulent preference, and found for the plaintiff.

KING'S BENCH.—R. Waddington was tried (Dec. 9,) on an indictment for forestalling hops, with a view to enhance the price, and found guilty. This gentleman, therefore, remains to receive sentence on two verdicts, for the same kind of offence.

KING'S BENCH.—Robinson v. Hyndemin. This was an action brought by a servant against his master, to recover a sum stated to be due for board wages. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, allowing him after the rate of 3*s.* per dozen.

Same Court.—Lashly v. Chalmers. The plaintiff was a seaman, who was engaged with others to navigate a Swedish merchant vessel from the river Thames to Gottenburg, for which they were to receive ten guineas each. The ship, after they had been on board fifteen days, was found unfit to proceed. The defendant offered 9*s.* per dozen to each sailor, and refund. The present action was brought, and a verdict given for the plaintiffs, in the full sum.

COMMON PLEAS.—Workman v. Sir Thomas Dunlop. This was an action brought by the plaintiff, late pay-master of a fencible regiment at Jersey, to recover damages against the defendant, colonel of the same regiment, for defamation, in charging the plaintiff with various offences, which, if true, would have amounted to high treason, particularly with a design to carry the regiment to France. The case on the part of the plaintiff was proved by several officers belonging to the regiment; among those a Captain Darley stated, that the defendant produced a paper, containing the criminal charges against the plaintiff, which he required him to sign; and upon his refusal, the defendant afterwards denied him leave of absence, and persevered in his endeavours to make him sign them, but without effect. The defendant set up a justification, and brought forward two persons belonging to the regiment to prove it, but the jury discredited their evidence, and returned a verdict, with 40*s.* damages, which carries costs.

Nugent v. Rennett. This was an action of trespass, for breaking open the plaintiff's stable, and taking out his chaise. After the case had been thoroughly examined on both sides, the real fact appeared to be, that the plaintiff had a chaise, and the defendant a horse, and the defendant sometimes used the plaintiff's chaise; that one day the defendant took the chaise out of the stable, and had the misfortune to break it; returning from Dartford, he got it mended, and it was absolutely made better and stronger than it was before, but the plaintiff refused to take it back, and brought the present

action. Lord Kenyon was extremely angry with the attorney who had brought the action, remonstrating against the severity of the counsel's remarks upon his conduct, was told by Lord Kenyon, he had disgraced his character by bringing such an action; and if he dared to say another word, he would strike him off the rolls. The plaintiff had a verdict, with one shilling damages.

LELY *v.* WHITTALL.—The plaintiff had sent some goods to the defendant, to be shipped by him at the custom-house. The defendant endorsed a larger quantity on the cocker than he was ordered to do, and the goods were consequently seized by the custom-house officers. A verdict was given for the plaintiff.

COLES *v.* CRAIG.—This was an action for a libel, which, being well established by evidence, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of 50*l.* The defendant was captain of an India ship, and the plaintiff one of the council in the Company's settlements abroad.

FAIRLESS *v.* SEFFKIN.—This was a question on the payment of freight of wood, and the jury being of opinion that damaged wood should pay the same freight as sound, found for the plaintiff.

HAMMOND *v.* SMITH and wife.—This was an action to recover 100*l.* to which amount plaintiff had sold goods (in consequence of the fair character given by defendants) to a Mrs. Hollis, who was stated to be a notorious sharper, and to have been transported for felony. Verdict for plaintiff.

BELL *v.* BOULTER.—Plaintiff put up at the inn at Egham, kept by defendant during the races, and refusing to pay the entire bill, which he conceived exorbitant, offered a part, but was seized and taken by a constable before a magistrate, who, advising defendant to take the money tendered to him, he did so. This was an action for damages for false imprisonment; but plaintiff observing that his object being to repress, by a verdict, a great public evil, he did not wish for more than 40*s.* damages; which were accordingly awarded, with much commendation for his liberal conduct.

Mrs. Day, the mistress of a boarding-school at Surry-Place, recovered 30*l.* damages from Mrs. Peterson, this mistress of a neighbouring boarding-school, for scandal.

Natural Phænomena.

AN Ewe, of the Norfolk breed, the property of Mr. Hills, of Coggershall, which, carrying a large corey, was supposed to be with lamb; after waiting beyond the accustomed time, was killed; when opened, its kidneys were scarcely covered; but a large ball of solid fat, of the weight of 46*lb.* was found in the carcase.

Three potatoes, the property of J. W. Hunt, of Horshington, in Somersetshire, have, by a peculiar manner of setting them, produced this year 135*lb.* 192*lb.* and 194*lb.* amounting in the whole to 521*lb.* They comprise part of the 370 which grew from a single potatoe last year.

All the lower part of Bath was on Tuesday completely inundated, in consequence of the uncommon swelling of the river, occasioned by the heavy rains. The water made its way to the pit door of the play-house during the performance, and materially disconcerted and impeded the retreat of that part of the audience. The remaining side of Pulteney bridge retained its position contrary to the general expectation.

LONDON PRICES of GRAIN for Dec. 1800.

MARK-LANE, Monday, Dec. 1.

OUR supply of English Wheat was tolerably large; but the sale rather dull.

Fourteen or sixteen sail of foreign vessels with grain are arrived, which has affected our Oat market to a reduction of near 2s. per quarter.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	80s to 94s to 100s	Hog Pease	65s to 72s
Fine	105s to 120s	Boilers	90s to 100s
Superfine	120s to 139s	Suffolks	105s to 108s
Rye	63s to 64s	Pearl Pease	110s
Old	72s	Horse Beans	64s to 74s
Stained Barley	48s to 66s	Old	80s
Malting	70s to 82s	Ticks	62s to 66s
Superfine	—s	O'd	76s
Malt	60s to 70s	Oats	38s to 40s
Fine	74s to 92s	Fine	42s to 46s
Superfine	—s	Polands	46s to 50s

Monday, December 8.

THE supply of Grain from Essex and Kent was tolerably large. Rye was getting up. Coarse Barleys rather dull. Pease, Beans and Oats advanced 2s. qu.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	86s to 105s	Hog Pease	70s to 76s
Fine	110s to 125s	Boilers	95s to 105s
Superfine	130s, 145s to 147s	Suffolks	105s to 110s
Rye	65s to 75s	Ditto Pearl Pease	114s to —s
Old	—s to —s	Horse Beans	70s to 78s
Stained Barley	48s to 66s	Old	80s to —s
Malting	70s to 82s	Ticks	70s to 76s
Superfine	—s to —s	Old	—s to —
Malt	60s 70s	Oats	40s to 44s
Fine	70s to 92s	Fine	46s to 50s
Superfine	—s —s	Poland	50s to 54s

Monday, December 15.

HAVING a short supply of Grain, Wheats are from 5s to 8s. per qu. dearer. Rye 12s higher. Coarse Barleys, Malt, Pease and Beans, advanced. Oats fr. 4s to 6s dearer.

Prices of Grain on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	95s to 110s	Hog Pease	74s to 90s
Fine	115s to 135s	Boilers	95s to 110s
Superfine	136s 154s to 156s	Suffolks	110s to 114s
Rye	70s 88s to 90s	Pearl Pease	118s
Stained Barley	54s to 70s	Horse Beans	78s to 82s
Malting	72s to 86s	Ticks	76s to 80s
Fine	—s to —s	Old	—s
Malt	60s to 70s	Oats	46s to 50s
Fine	72s to 92s	Fine	42s to 58s
Superfine	—s to —s	Polands	60s to —

Monday, December 22.

Our supply of Grain from Essex and Kent was rather large.

Wheat was remarkably heavy in sale; the finest samples were from 5s. to 7s. lower in price; those of an inferior quality from 8s to 10s lower.

Pease and Beans are nearly 2s. lower

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	10s to 115s	Hog Pease	76s to 88s
Fine	120s to 135s	Boilers	95s to 110s
Superfine	136s to 154s	Suffolks	112s to 114s
Rye	70s to 90s	Ditto Pearl Pease	118s to —
Stained Barley	60s to 70s	Horse Beans	74s to 78s
Malting	72s to 92s	Ticks	72s to 76s
Superfine	—s to —s	Old	—s to —s
Malt	60s to 80s	Oats	44s to 48s
Fine	82s to 96s	Fine	50s to 54s
Superfine	—s to —s	Polands	56s to 57s

466 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c.* (First week, Dec.)

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 17th Nov. to 22d Nov. inclusive.

Total 12,090 Quarters—Average 115s 7½d.—9s 7½d higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Nov. 15th to the 21st of Nov. inclusive.

Total 18,663 Sacks—Average 109s 10½d.—10½d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf 1s 6½d.—against the Baker 2½d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 7,900 qrs.—Barley 6,650 qrs.—Oats 5,370 qrs.—Beans 350 qrs.—Pease 48 qrs.—Clover Seed 110 cwt.—Hops 939 cwt.

Price of Hops.

	Bags	Pocket
Kent	14l 14s to 16l 19s	14l 14s to 17l
Suffex	14l 15s to 17l	16l —s to 18l
Essex	14l 14s to 16l 13s	Farnham — 17l to 18l

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 134s	Cinque Foil, ditto	20s to 36s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 125s	White Mustard-feed, p. bu.	13s to 17s
Trefoil, ditto	7s to 42s	Brown, ditto do.	12s to 15s
Turnip, (per bushel)	14s to 40s	Canary feed	do. 16s to
Rye Grass (per quarter)	20s to 50s	Rapeseed, per last	45l to

Meat. Smithfield. Monday, Dec. 1. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)

Beef	3s 2d to 5s od	Veal	4s 6d to 6s 0
Mutton	4s od to 5s 2d	Perk	5s od to 6s 0
Head of Cattle this day) —Beast about 2,000—Sheep 12,000.			

Raw Hides.

Hides (p. ft.)	3s 6d to 3s 10d.	Heavy Calf	— 11s od each
Middling	10s to 0s.	Light Calf	— 7d per lb.
Ordinary	— 2s 8d to 2s 10d.		
Sheep Skins	—		2s 6d to 5s od

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	25d to 26½d	Calf Skins. 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	25d to 28d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb.	26d to 27d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb. do.	26d to 28d
Merchants' Backs	24d to 24½d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	21d to 25d
Dressing Hides	18d to 19d	Sm. Seals (Greenland) 70s to 80s p. doz.	
Fine Coach Hides	20d to 21d	Large do	140s to 165s do.
Crop Hides for cutting	21d to 23d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 25s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	18d od	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

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

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	— 4s 1d	Russia ditto (Soap)	60s to 61s
Clare Market	— 4s od	Melting stuff	50s 5½s
Whitechapel Market	— 3s 9½d	Ditto rough	34s 37s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	3s 11d	Graves	9s
Town Tallow	66s —s	Good Dregs	—
Russia ditto (Candles)	55s —s	Yallow Soap, 75s—Mottled 82s—Curd 85s	

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday Nov. 29.

St. James's—Hay	5l —s to 6l 12s	Average	5l 16s od
Straw	1l 16s to 2l 8s	—	2l 2s od
Wht. chap.—Hay	4l 12s to 6l 12s	—	5l 12s
Clover	6l 12s to 7l 7s	—	6l 19s 6d
Straw	1l 16s to 2l 6s	—	2l 1s

<i>Newbury, Nov. 27.</i>	<i>Reading, Nov. 28.</i>	<i>Warminster, Nov. 29.</i>
Wheat 88s to 154s	Wheat 92s to 153s	Wheat 148s to 166s
Barley 58s to 74s	Barley 40s to 78s	Barley 70s to 84s
Beans 74s to 84s	Oats 28s to 42s	Oats 37s to 43s
Oats 35s to 48s	Beans 60s to 78s	Beans 75s to 87s
	Peafe 68s to 72s	

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Second week, Dec.) 467

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 24th Nov. to the 29th inclusive.
Total 15,670 Quarters—Average 119s od.—higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Nov. 22d to the 28th inclusive.
Total 16,958 Sacks.—Average 109s 10½d.—4s 2d. The same as last return.
Hence refuts the Price of BREAD.
Quartern loaf—19 6½d.—Against the Baker 2½d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 26,252 qrs.—Barley 8310 qrs.—Oats 17,632 qrs.—Pease 320 qrs.—
Clover-feed 1,170 cwt.—Hops 4,550 lb.

Price of Hops.

	Bags		Pockets
Kent	14l 15s to 16l 18s	Kent	14l 16s to 16l 19s
Suffex	14l 14s to 17l —s	Suffex	14l 12s to 16l —s
Essex	14l 13s to 16l 14s	Farnham	17l to 18l 2s

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 133s	Cinque Foil, ditto	20s to 57s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 124s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	13s to 17s
Trefoil, ditto	7s to 42s	Brown, ditto do.	12s to 15s
Turnip, (per bushel)	14s to 40s	Canary Seed, do.	16s to 21s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	20s to 50s	Rape Seed, (per last)	45l to 51l

Meat. Smithfield. Monday Dec. 8th. (To sink the offal, per stone of 8lb.)
Beef — 3s od to 5s od | Veal — 4s 8d to 6s od
Mutton — 4s od to 5s 4d | Pork — 5s od to 6s od
Head of Cattle this day) — Beast about 1,800—Sheep 14,000.

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	25d to 26d	Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	26d to 28d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb	25d to 27½d	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 ditto	140s to 165s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	22d to 23d	Tanned Horfe Hides	16s to 25s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary —	18d to 21d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

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

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	4s 3d	Russia ditto (Soap)	57s to —s
Clare Market	4s 2d	Melting Stuff	50s to 59s
Whitechapel Market	4s 1½d	Ditto rough	34s a 38s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	4s 2d	Graves	16s
Town Tallow	70s 6d	Good Dregs	8s
Russia ditto (Candles)	63s to 64s od	Yellow Soap, 76s—Mottled 83s—Curd	85s

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

St. James's—Hay	5l 6s to 6l 14s	Average	6l 0s od
Straw	1l 19s to 2l 8s	—	2l 3s 6d
White-ch.—Hay	4l 12s to 6l 12s	—	5l 12s od
Clover	6l 10s to 7l 4s	—	6l 17s od
Straw	2l —s to 2l 8s	—	2l 4s od

<i>Newbury, Dec. 4.</i>	<i>Reading, Dec. 5.</i>	<i>Warminster, Dec. 6.</i>	
Wheat	96s to 160s	Wheat	144s to 162s
Barley	66s to 79s	Barley	70s to 84s
Oats	34s to 48s	Oats	37s to 43s
Beans	77s to 82s	Beans	75s to 87s
	Peafe	69s to 76s	

<i>Henley, Dec. 4.</i>	<i>Salisbury, Dec. 2.</i>	<i>Devizes, Dec. 4.</i>	
Wheat	115s to 150s	Wheat	122s to 156s
Barley	46s to 84s	Barley	50s to 80s
Oats	30s to 50s	Oats	36s to 42s
Beans	68s to 74s	Beans	70s to 84s
Peafe	70 to 75s		

468 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c.* (Third week, Dec.)

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from the 1st Dec. to 6th inclusive.
 Total 13,296 Quarters—Average 123s 11d.—4s 11d. higher than last return.

[*Return of the Prices of Flour, from 29th Nov. to Dec. 5th, inclusive.*
 Total 19,073 Sacks—Average 110s 3d.—0s 4½d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf 1s 6½d.—In favour of the baker 13d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 2,560 qrs.—Barley 2,350 qrs.—Oats 2,740 qrs.—Pease 90 qrs.
 Flour 500 cwt.—Clover Seed 872 cwt.—Hops 3000 lb.

Price of Hops.

	Bags	Pockets
Kent	14l 15s to 16l 18s	Kent — 14l 16s to 16l 19s
Suffex	14l 14s to 17l —	Suffex — 14l 12s to 16l 0s
Effex	14l 13s to 16l 14s	Farnham — 17l to 18l 2s

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	21s to 133s	Cinque Foil, ditto	20s to 38s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 124s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	13s to 18s
Trefoil ditto	7s to 43s	Brown, ditto do.	12s to 16s
Turnip, (per bushel)	14s to 41s	Canary Seed do.	16s to 22s
Rye Grats, (per quarter)	20s to 50s	Rape-feed, (per last)	46l to 51l

Raw Hides.

Hides (per stone)	3s 6d to 3s 10d	Heavy Calf	— 11s od each
Middling	— 3s 10 3s 4d	Light Calf	— 7d per lb.
Ordinary	— 2s 6d to 2s 8d		
Sheep Skins	— 2s. 6d. to 4s 6d.		

Price of Leather.

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

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

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	— 4s 7d	Russia ditto (Soap)	— 60s 62s
Clare Market	— 4s 6d	Melting Stuff	54s 56s
Whitechapel Market	— 4s 2d	Ditto rough	— 36s to —s
Per stone of 8lb —Average	4s 5d	Graves	— 16s
Town Tallow	— 72s 76s	Good Dregs	— 8s
Russia ditto (Candles)	64s to 66s	Yellow Soap 78s—Mottled 84s—Curd 88	

<i>Newbury, Dec. 11.</i>	<i>Reading, Dec. 12.</i>	<i>Henley, Dec. 11.</i>
Wheat 104s to 162s	Wheat 110s to 170s	Wheat 128s to 165s
Barley 75s to 85s	Barley 50s to 86s	Barley 48s to 85s
Oats 24s to 48s	Oats 30s to 50s	Oats 32s to 52s
Beans 72s to 84s	Beans 70s to 82s	Beans 65s to 78s
	Peafe 72s to 80s	Peafe 65s to 78s

<i>Salisbury, Dec. 9.</i>	<i>Devizes, Dec. 11.</i>	<i>Warminster, Dec. 13.</i>
Wheat 130s to 156s	Wheat 142s to 160s	Wheat 144s to 163s
Barley 60s to 78s	Barley 60s to 86s	Barley 70s to 84s
Beans 70s to 84s	Oats 33s to 47s	Oats 37s to 47s
Oats 34s to 42s	Beans 70s to 84s	Beans 74s to 88s

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Fourth week, Dec.) 469

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from Dec. 8th to the 13th inclusive.

Total 16,503 quarters.—Average 124s. 4½d.—5½d. higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Dec. 6th to the 12th inclusive.

Total 18,237 sacks.—Average 119s. 0½d.—8s 9½d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf 1s. 7½d.—Against the Baker 1s 0½d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 34,292 qrs.—Barley 9130 qrs.—Oats 30,984 qrs.—Pease 1255 qrs.—
Beans 220 qrs.—Rye 2540 qrs.—Clover feed 729 cwt.

Price of Hops.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	— 15l 10s to 16l 10s	Kent	— 14l 16s to 16l 19s
Suffex	— 15l 10s to 16l 10s	Suffex	— 14l 12s to 16l —s
Essex	— 15l 10s to 16l 10s	Farnham	— 17l 0s to 18l. 2s

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	21s to 133s	Cinque Foil, do.	20s to 39s
White Clover, do.	20s to 124s	White Mustard Seed (p. bush.)	13s to 19s
Trefoil, do.	7s to 44s	Brown do.	do. 12s to 16s
Turnip (per bushel)	14s 10 to 43s	Canary Seed	do. 16 to 24s
Rye Grass (per quarter)	20s to 50s	Rape Seed (per last)	46l to 51l

Meat. Smithfield. Monday, Dec 22d. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)

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

Head of Cattie this day)—Beasts about 2,000—Sheep 7,000.

Raw Hides.

Hides (per stone)	— 3s 6d to 3s 8d	Heavy Calf	— 11s 0d each.
Middling	— 3s 4s to 0s 0d	Light Calf	— 7d per lb.
Ordinary—	2s 10d to 3s 0d	Sheep Skins	— 2s to 4s 10d

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	20d to 22d	Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	26d to 28d
Ditto, 60lb. to 90lb	— 21d to 23d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb do.	26d to 29d
Merchants Backs	20d to 20½d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	21d to 26d
Dressing Hides	18d to 19d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	60s to 70s p. doz.
Fine Coach Hides	19d to 20d	Large do.	120s to 140s do.
Crop Hides for cutting	21d to 23d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s 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	— 0s 0d	Russia ditto (Soap)	— 66s to 0s
Clare Market	— 4s 4d	Melting Stuff	— 54s 0s
Whitechapel Market	— 4s 1d	Ditto rough	— 36s 40s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	4s 2½d.	Graves	— 16s
Town Tallow	71s 0d	Good Dregs	— 8s
Russia ditto (Candles)	68s 70s	Yellow Soap 79s. Mottled 85s. Curd 88s	

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

St. James's—Hay	4l 17s to 6l 6s	Average	5l 11s 6d
Straw	1l 16s to 2l 8s	—	2l 2s 0d

Newbury, Dec. 18.

Wheat 138s to 172s	Beans	75s to 82s
Barley 77s to 90s	Oats	30s to 49s

BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

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

BANKRUPTCIES.

APPELTON, H. & J. Fenchurch street, merchants. [Crewner and Co. Old Jewry].
Alder, T. Queen square, Aldersgate street, coal merchants. [Searle, Inner Temple lane].
Appleby, W. D. Oxford street, grocer. [Eyre, Spital square].
Ayton, J. Charing cross, warehouseman. [Lewtris, Gray's inn].
Azouicad, R. H. Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer. [Halsone and Co. Bradford; Rhodes and Co. Clerkenwell].
Bennet, W. Watling street, warehouseman. [Crompton and Co. Tooke's court].
Bayley, W. Wakefield, ironmonger. [Lee, Wakefield; Allen and Co. Furnival's inn].
Bault, G. T. Fimlico, malt factor. [Smith, Hatton street].
Bostonly, T. Liverpool, linen draper. [Gill and Co. Liverpool; Windie, Holborn].
Bullman, S. Newcastle upon Tyne, coal merchant. [Brusiel, Newcastle].
Burbridge, J. Fleet street, silversmith. [Sandys and Co. Crane Court].
Esatt, C. Warrington, linen draper. [Foulkes, Manchester; Foulkes, Hart street].
Coeket, T. Peckham, baker. [Jees, White Friars].
Cook, J. Bernonidley, tanner. [Pike, Gray's inn square].
Dickie, W. Strand, stationer. [Taree, Surrey street].
Davies, P. Blackfriars road, hatter. [Tuysam, Inner Temple lane].
Emmet, James, Manchester, victualler. [Partington, Manchester; Aurd, Furnival's inn].
Fletcher, G. Thornhaugh street, plasterer. [Collins and Co. Spital square].
Farver, W. Heywood, Lancaster, innkeeper. [Johnson, Manchester].
Grayson, W. White Lion street, Seven Dials, baker. [Henson, Martlet court].
Green, J. Harborne, Staffordshire, ironmonger. [Spurrier, Birmingham; Egerton, Gray's inn].
Heath, F. Bath, ironmonger. [Checman, Bath; Bleasdale, New inn].
Higham, J. Liverpool, linen draper. [Pennington, Liverpool; Whin, Bartlett's buildings].
Holland, W. Southwark, linen draper. [Ludlow and Co. Monument yard].
Hugh, John, Shap, Westmoreland, innkeeper. [Harrison, Penrith; Clennel, Staples inn].
Jacob, H. & J. Millford, ship builders. [Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn].
Jacob, J. Eye, Suffolk, brewer. [Wood, St. Bartholomew's hospital].
Jones, S. jun. Minchinhampton, clothier. [Newman, Strand].
Kidd, L. Old street, merchant. [Nicols and Co. Queen's street, Cheapside].
Lowndes, H. Fleet street, bookseller. [Pullen, Fore street, Cripplegate].
Long, W. Pontefract, linen draper. [Bell, Pontefract; Sykes, New inn].
Lane, E. Mathorn, Worcestershire, shop dealer. [Ballard, Great Malvern; Edmunds, Lincoln's inn].
Lunn, J. Bedal, Yorkshire, shopkeeper. [Moreton, Bedal; Dynely, Gray's inn].
Lucas, N. & C. Balke, Pancras lane, merchants. [Wadson and Co. Austin Friars].
Mason, W. jun. Richmond, grocer. [Wood, Richmond; Crossfield and Co. Salisbury street].
Milard, R. Clerkenwell, victualler. [Welch and Co. Aldersgate street].
Mitch, W. Rochester, victualler. [Trickey, Queen Ann street].
Mitcalfe, F. Duke street, Grosvenor square, cabinet maker. [Scott, Warwick court Holbourn].
Moser, J. Crakehel, and James Lunn, Bedal, Yorkshire, manufacturers. [Walton, Northallerton; Allen and Co. Furnival's inn].
Muse A. Hatton street, merchants. [Crompton and Co. Tooke's court].
Needham, B. Boscafer, stocking maker. [Hecton, Doncaster; Allen and Co. Furnival's inn].
Newman, P. Melksham, Wilts, clothier. [Cook, Bristol; Lewis and Co. Gray's inn].
Page, W. Ware, miller. [Taylor, Old street road].
Phelp, R. H. Flushing, Cornwall, warehouseman. [Harriss, Almouth; Gay, King's arms yard].
Richards, J. Gosport, baker. [Young, Gosport; Sandys and Co. Crane Court].
Rice, C. Claines, Worcestershire, wool dealer. [Parker, Worcester].
Richards, J. Gosport, baker. [Young, Gosport; Sandys and Co. Crane Court].
Rawlinson, W. St. John street, warehouseman. [Morgan, Bedford row].
Rothery, J. Moorfields, cabinet maker. [Wild, Warwick court, Newgate street].
Smith, J. T. Harlington, Lancashire, corn dealer. [Yates, Harlington; Wardworth, Gray's inn].
Stone, J. S. James street, Westminster, oilman. [Greg, James street].
Smith, J. Olfet, Yorkshire, wool stapler. [Scotefield, Hottury].
Sears, S. Leeds, linen draper. [Fenton, Leeds; Bleardale and Co. New inn].

Scott, James, Stratford, Essex, lime burner. [Higden and Co. Currier's hall].
Singleton, S. Caille street, Holborn, dealer. [Whitton, St. James's street].
Seabrook, T. Edgware road, victualler.
Thornborough, H. Little Sutton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. [Croft, Bolton le Moors].
Wallis, J. Birmingham, carrier. [Parker, Birmingham; Box, Parliament street].
Wilson, T. Chestnut, maltster. [Hassal and Co. Swinthin's lane].
Walker Geo. Saffron hill, carpenter. [Smith, Furnival's inn].
Willis, T. jun. Robertsbridge, iron worker. [Lefaux, Ashford, Kent; Manly and Co. Middle Temple].
Walde, J. J. F. and J. Jones, Birmingham, merchant. [Lee and Co. Birmingham; Smith, Bristol; Alexander, Bedford Row].
Wells, J. & T. Bell, Manchester, soap boilers. [Low, Manchester; Ellis, Curson street].
Young, Gavin, & Gavin, Glensie, Budge row, merchants. [Garty, Angel court].

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Banner, T. P. Nicholas lane, insurance broker, Jan. 30.
Blower, S. St. John street, tall chandler, Jan. 31.
Bennet, T. & W. Grose, Wapping, braziers, Jan. 10.
Bradbury, S. Basinghall street, broker, Feb. 3.
Battin, J. R. & J. Tomlin, Devonshire square, merchants, Dec. 8.
Blacklock, W. Aldermanbury, hosier, Jan. 10.
Berry, J. Netherthongur, York, clothier, Jan. 5.
Berry, G. Denhouse, Yorkshire, clothier, Jan. 5.
Bannister, J. Armby, Yorkshire, clothier, Jan. 8.
Bone, N. Strand, baker, Jan. 20.
Collet, W. Whitechapel sugar grinder, Dec. 20.
Child, E. St. Luke's, Middlesex, dealer, Jan. 22.
Collis, J. Blackman street, taylor, Jan. 10.
Cooper, F. Epfom, brewer, Jan. 3.
Collier, J. Mark lane, Oilman, Jan. 6.
Davies, W. Hereford, grocer, Dec. 23.
Ellis, E. Oxford street, linen draper, Jan. 16.
Flower, F. St. Paul's Church yard, haberdasher, Dec. 23.
Farrer, W. jun. Pudsey, York, maltster, Dec. 29.
Ford, E. Ipswich, schoolmaster, Dec. 31.
Fox, J. Hampstead, vintner, Jan. 24.
Forster, J. Bartlett's buildings, goldsmith, Jan. 3.
Fane W. & T. Whitechapel, upholcers, Feb. 3.
Frailing, E. Canon street, merchant, Jan. 30.
Gerrard, J. Canon street, corn factor, Dec. 25.
Howell, K. Pancras lane, warehouseman, Dec. 27.
Henderfon, R. Saw street, draper, Jan. 3.
Jackson, T. Hull, baker, Dec. 27.
Hill, W. T. Nottingham, apothecary, Dec. 17.
Jenkins, H. Clifford, Herefordshire, miller, Dec. 20.
Kirkpatrick, G. Halitax, draper, Dec. 30.
Moreton, Staple inn buildings, mariner, Jan. 20.
Matterman, T. H. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Dec. 27.
Morrice, A. Shad Thames, brewer, Dec. 16.
Moore, J. Charbeake, Warwickshire, dealer, Dec. 22.
Martindale, J. St. James's, wine merchant, Jan. 6.
Maillara, J. Lime street, merchant, Jan. 6.
M'Clellan, W. & A. Liverpool, linen draper, Jan. 5.
Meller, H. Manchester, shopkeeper, Jan. 8.
Machary, J. late of Calcutta, merchant, Jan. 20.
Perron, C. F. Duke street, Westminster, perfumer, Jan. 31.
Pierce, J. Bread street, warehouseman, Jan. 31.
Percy, J. & L. Edwards, Bishopgate street, haberdashers, Feb. 3.
Povey, W. Solihal, Warwickshire, haberdasher, Dec. 19.
Phelps, J. Hazleburg, Somersetshire, sail cloth makers, Dec. 30.
Parker, J. St. Paul's Church yard, goldsmith, Jan. 26.
Parr, J. O. London Insurance broker, Jan. 17.
Page J. Thavies inn, warehouseman, Jan. 6.
Yeacock, J. Birmingham, factor, Jan. 9.
Platt, J. and H. Wigan, manufacturers, Jan. 6.
Reath, T. Henknowles, Durham, jobber in cattle, Dec. 30.
Rowland, T. Liverpool, dealer, Dec. 23.
Rogerfon, W. Gerrard street, stationary, Dec. 23.
Royle, R. Pendleton, dyer, Dec. 23.
Rogers, J. & W. James, Bristol, merchants, Jan. 10.
Rogers, W. J. Minorics, merchant, Jan. 23.
Scott, J. Old Bond street, wax chandler, Dec. 20.
Stafford, J. Bath, upholcer, Jan. 7.
Spencer, T. Kington upon Hull, common brewer, Dec. 31.
Stiles, J. & C. merchants, Jan. 6.
Smith, G. Rufmary lane, cheesemonger, Jan. 27.
Seay, B. Boswell court, scrivener, Jan. 21.
Smith T. St. Marth's le Grand, warehouseman, Jan. 10.
Thomson, S. Greenwich, coal mercedant, Jan. 6.
Timberlake, R. North Audley street, butcher, Jan. 17.
Thomas, H. Perth, scrivener, Dec. 31.
Vaughan, B. Bush hill, callico printer, Jan. 7.
Vaughan, J. Bury, fader, Dec. 23.
Veit, J. & B. Bestwick, Somersetshire, cabinet maker, March 7.
Wastell, J. sen. & J. Wastell, jun. Wood street, Spital-fields, weavers, Dec. 18.
Woodman, R. Fareham, brick maker, Jan. 5.
Wellton, C. jun. Sunderland, baker, Jan. 7.
Wells, J. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 13.

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 DEC. 20, 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	142	1	76	11	70	2	45	7	68	5	78	0		
Surry	141	4	72	0	74	10	46	0	69	0	72	0		
Hertford	131	5	63	6	74	10	39	10	63	6	66	0		
Bedford	136	9	103	2	75	2	37	4	72	9	62	9		
Huntingdon	140	9			85	4	36	4	57	5				
Northampton	130	0	88	0	72	8	36	0	75	0	75	0		
Rutland	126	0			82	0	39	0	77	0	144	0	73	2
Leicefter	128	11			88	1	41	1					79	0
Nottingham	136	1			84	0	53	0	87	6	82	0		
Derby	134	4			77	4	45	4	90	4	82	0	70	4
Stafford	141	3			91	10	47	3	88	2			79	1
Salop	145	2	107	8	104	5	45	9			91	7	98	7
Hereford	137	6	80	0	80	6	42	8	76	9	70	4	113	9
Worcester	162	0	96	0	90	8	48	5	93	2	97	10		
Warwick	157	5			90	0	49	7	84	5	102	8	79	11
Wilts	149	4			74	4	40	8	80	8	75	0		
Berks	147	6			76	6	42	0	72	2	76	1		
Oxford	143	0			76	8	42	8	74	0	78	1		
Bucks	135	4			75	0	38	8	61	0	62	6		
Brecon	134	5	112	0	81	7	40	0			64	0	95	11
Montgomery	122	4			81	7	36	8			78	4	89	1
Radnor	131	4			78	3	36	2			69	0	110	8

Maritime Counties.

Essex	140	4	59	0	70	0	42	10	64	9	67	0		
Kent	135	10			70	4	42	6	65	9	87	0		
Suffex	133	8			73	9	42	8			64	6		
Suffolk	127	11	82	11	63	8	42	7	65	7	76	6	85	7
Cambridge	124	10			62	2	31	2	54	9	66	2		
Norfolk	113	7	83	0	64	9	41	9	67	5	69	7		
Lincoln	114	10	85	4	73	6	37	11	78	0				
York	124	7	86	7	66	11	44	6	85	6			73	5
Durham	128	8	92	8	68	8	40	2						
Northumberland	117	0	80	9	60	7	43	11	70	2	83	0	37	8
Cumberland	122	2	86	1	70	1	48	10			76	8	44	2
Westmorland	142	3	98	8	73	2	53	0					55	1
Lancaster	136	1			82	1	55	6	85	0			48	2
Chester	134	5					59	6	91	8			49	10
Flint	114	2			95	3	46	4						
Denbigh	131	5			92	2	4	4	96	0	76	10	96	9
Anglesea					76	0								
Carnarvon	112	8	60	0	68	8	37	0					69	11
Merioneth	123	6	91	0	75	4	31	6			80	0	67	1
Cardigan	116	6			62	6	29	0						
Pembroke	104	4			65	6	33	10						
Carmarthen	120	0			65	4	31	9						
Glamorgan	133	4			88	8	36	2						
Gloucester	159	10			90	5	40	10	81	8	80	0		
Somerfet	154	6			74	4	39	8	82	0				
Monmouth	148	10			90	3	39	5						
Devon	124	7			69	8	41	6						
Cornwall	101	10			59	0	33	2						
Dorset	145	8			76	7	40	0	80	0				
Hants	143	11			73	0	42	3	69	10				

A TABLE of the Prices of STOCKS for Dec. 1800.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. Loyalty.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imperial Annuities	With 5. Cent.	English Om-nium.	English with Ticker	with Ticker	Cont. for Acc't.
26	165 1/4	64 1/2	64 1/2	82 1/2	100	97 1/2	18 15-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 11-16	95 94 3/4	1 1/4	16 16	8 15	64 1/2
27	165 1/4	64 1/2	64 1/2	82 1/2	100	97 1/2	18 15-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 11-16	94 1/2 95	1 1/4	16 16	8 15	64 1/2
28	165 1/4	64 1/2	64 1/2	82 1/2	100	97 1/2	18 15-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 11-16	94 1/2 95	1 1/4	16 16	8 15	64 1/2
29	165 1/4	64 1/2	64 1/2	82 1/2	100	97 1/2	18 15-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 11-16	94 1/2 95	1 1/4	16 16	8 15	64 1/2
1	164 1/4	62 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 9-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 7-16	94 1/2 93 1/2	2 1/4	15 16	9 0	63 1/2
2	163 3/4	62 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 9-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 7-16	94 1/2 93 1/2	2 1/4	15 16	9 0	63 1/2
3	163 3/4	62 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 9-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 7-16	94 1/2 93 1/2	2 1/4	15 16	9 0	63 1/2
4	163 3/4	62 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 9-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 7-16	94 1/2 93 1/2	2 1/4	15 16	9 0	63 1/2
5	163 3/4	62 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 9-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 7-16	94 1/2 93 1/2	2 1/4	15 16	9 0	63 1/2
6	163 3/4	62 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 9-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 7-16	94 1/2 93 1/2	2 1/4	15 16	9 0	63 1/2
7	163 3/4	62 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 9-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 7-16	94 1/2 93 1/2	2 1/4	15 16	9 0	63 1/2
8	163 3/4	62 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	18 9-16	5 1/2	61 1/2	11 7-16	94 1/2 93 1/2	2 1/4	15 16	9 0	63 1/2
9	161 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
10	158	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
11	158	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
12	158 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
13	158 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
14	158 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
15	158 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
16	158 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
17	158 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
18	160 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
19	160 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
20	160 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
21	160 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
22	160 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
23	160 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
24	160 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	18 5-16	5 1/2	60 1/2	11 5-16	92 1/2 92 1/2	1 1/4	16 16	9 10	63 1/2
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26	Holiday														
27	Holiday														

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

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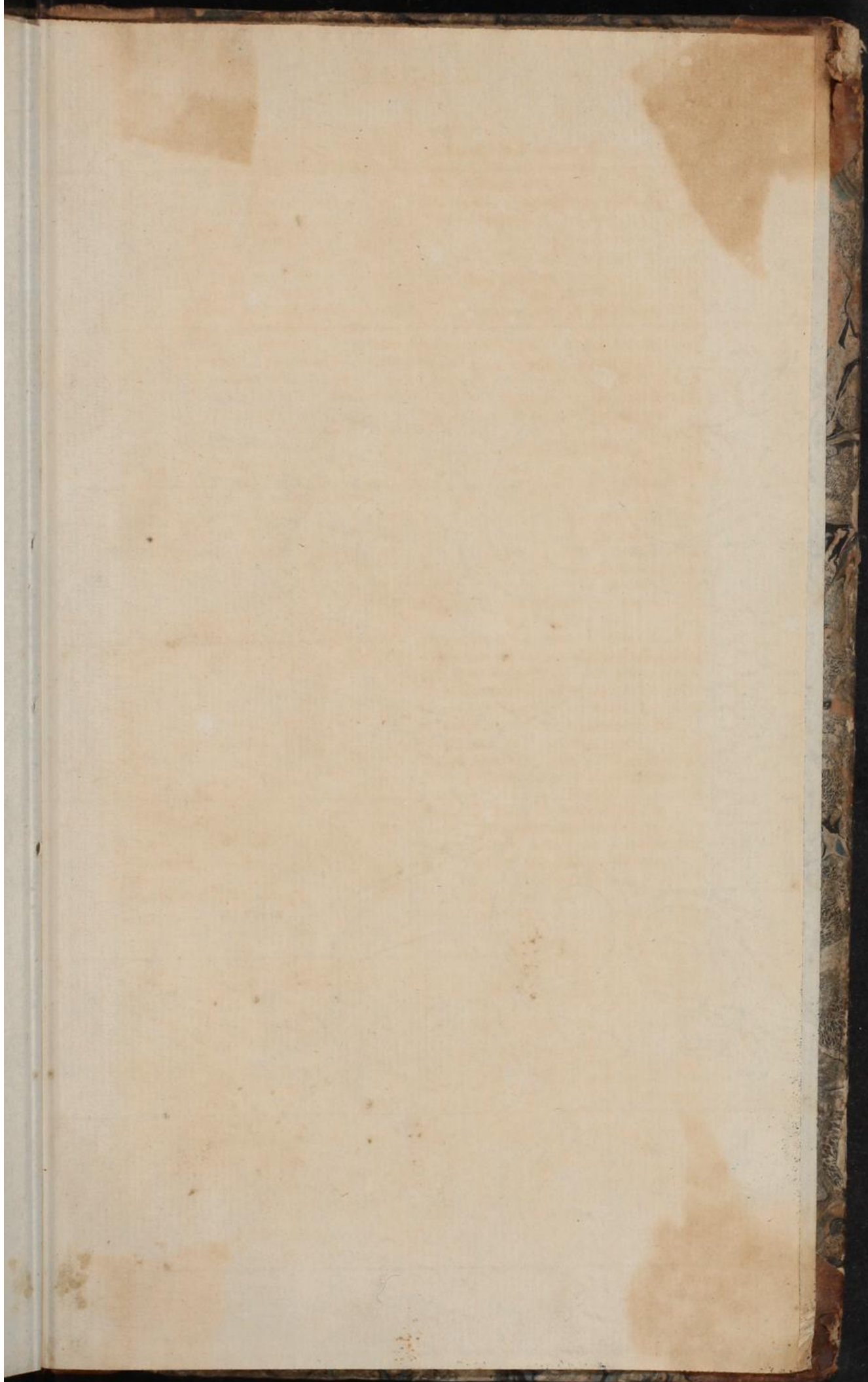
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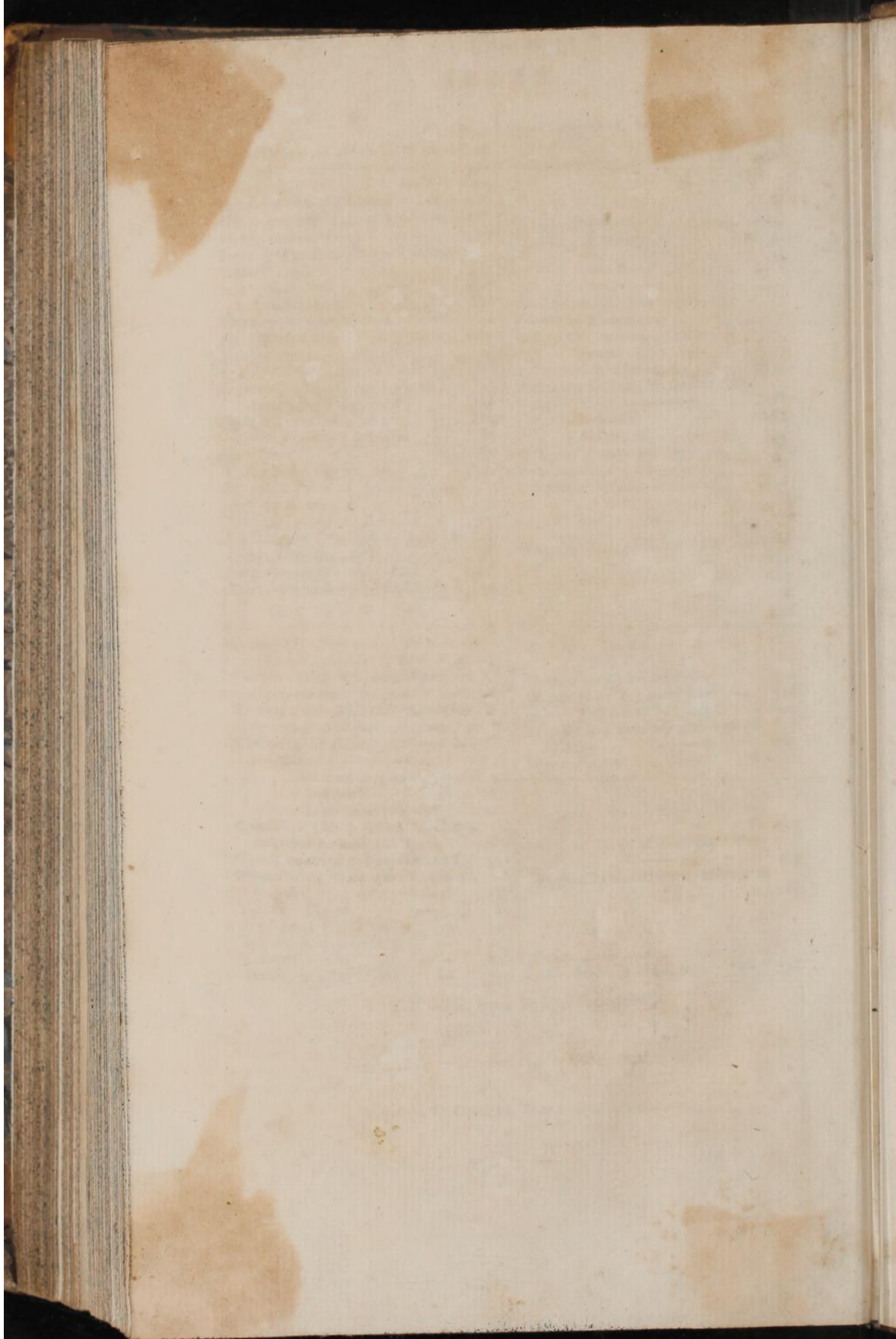
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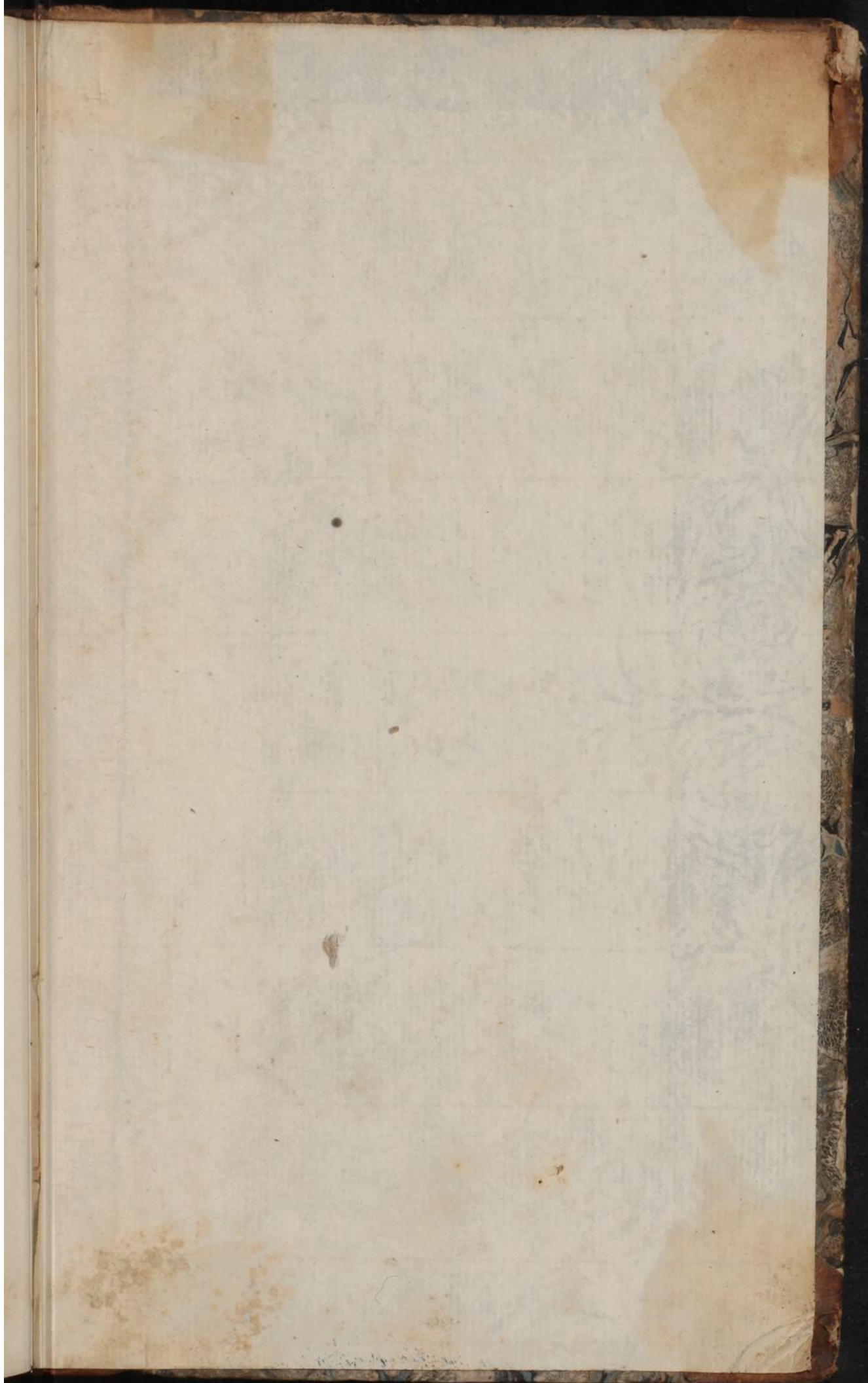
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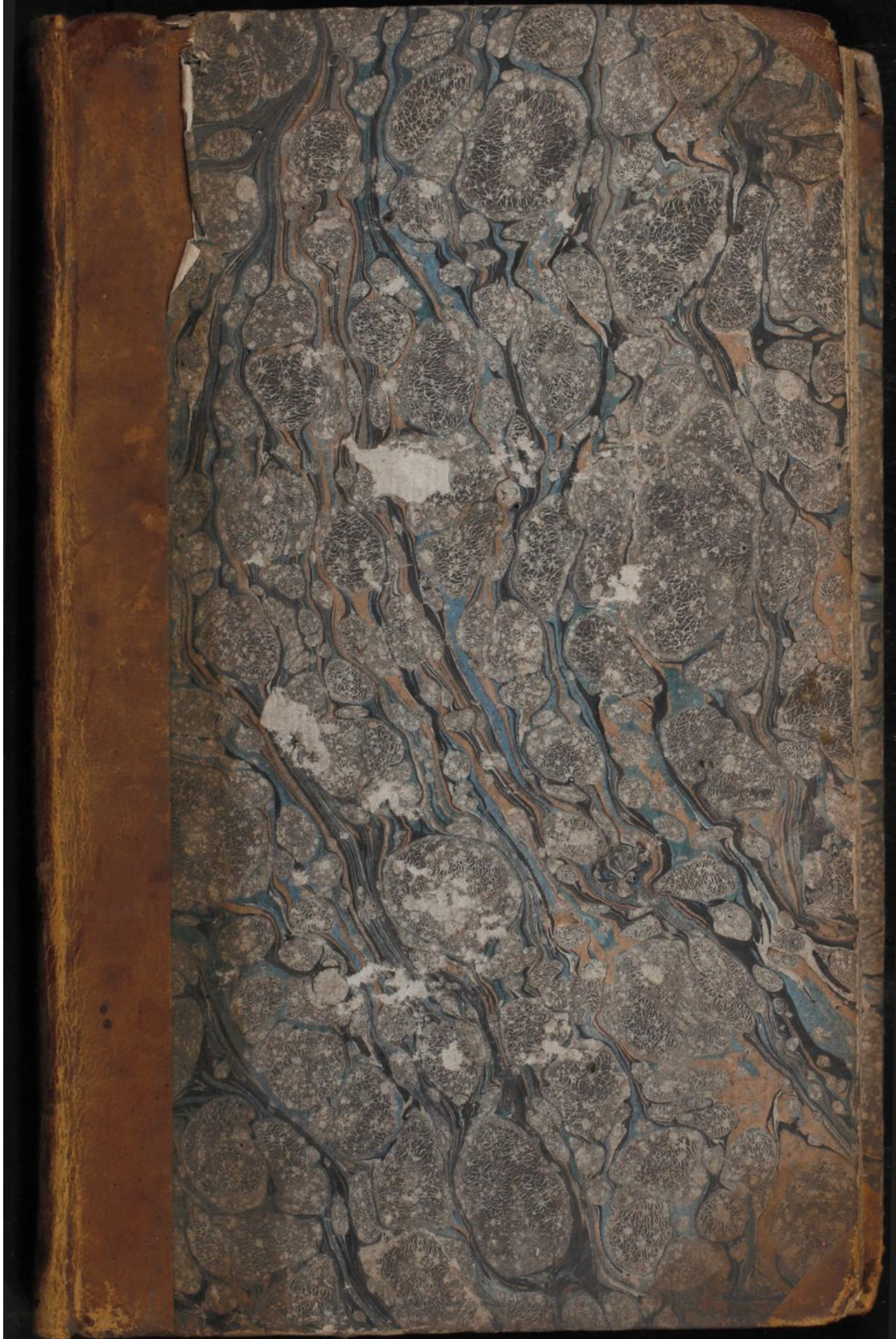
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N. B.—The letter R signifies Reviewed.





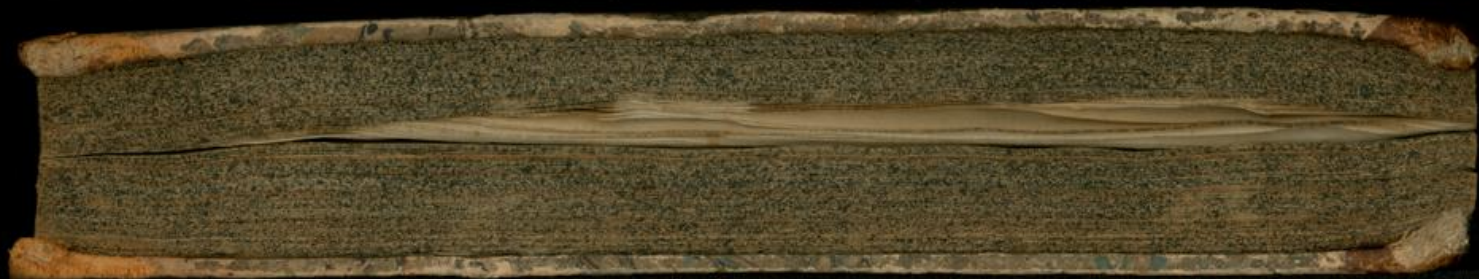


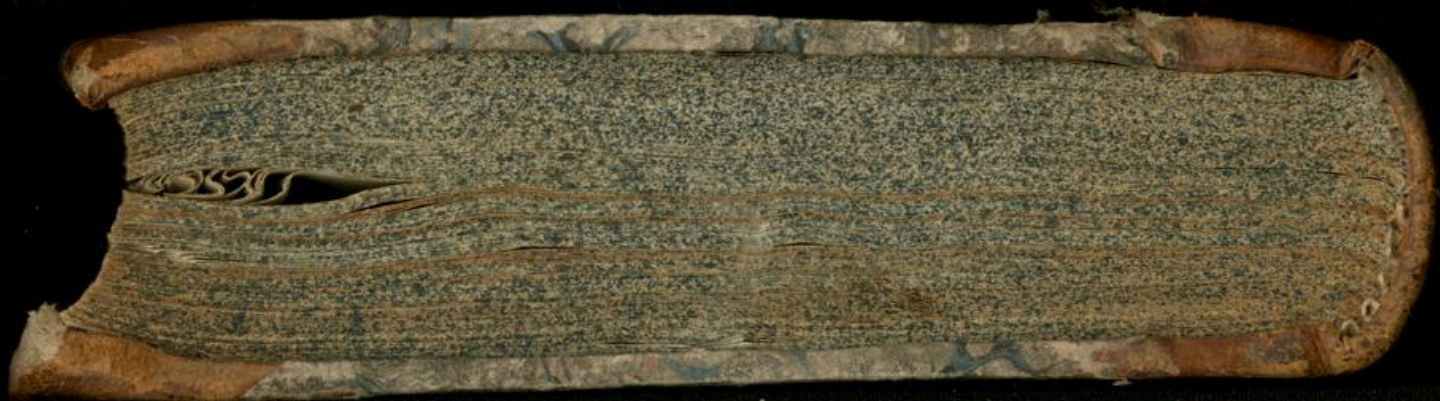


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V. III







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