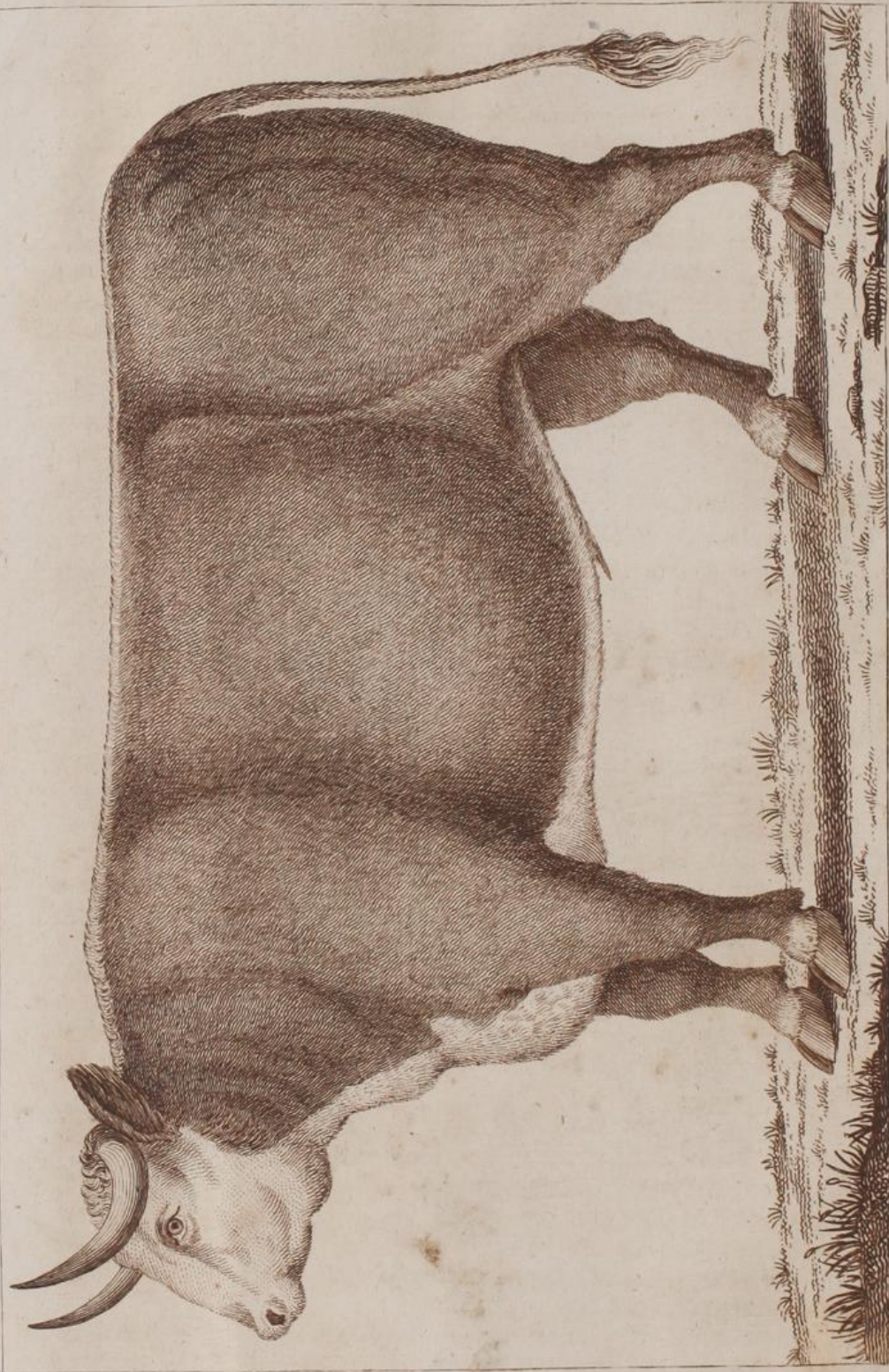


*Commercial & Agricultural Magazine, No. 19.*



*Mr. Edmonds's, PRIZE OX, Christmas, 1800.*

*Drawn by V. Grubb, Engraver, Row, March 1. 1801.*

T H E  
*Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.*

No. XVIII.]

FEBRUARY, 1801.

[Vol. IV.]

ACCOUNT OF MR. EDMONDS'S PRIZE OX.

*With a Plate.*

**T**HE Fat Ox here represented, had the honour of receiving from the Smithfield Society, at their last show of cattle, the first prize for grass-fed beasts. This ox, though very large, was, in our opinion, the most beautifully proportioned animal in the whole number exhibited. He was of the true Herefordshire breed, rising six years old, had worked three years, and was fed by Mr. Edmonds, of Welford, near Lechlade, in the county of Gloucester, who received a similar prize the preceding year. He had been kept in a fattening state rather less than twelve months, had never tasted any other food than grass in its green and dry state; and, though he had sustained considerable loss by having been driven 80 miles, he weighed, when killed, 180 stone, and was sold, in the fullest market that ever was known at Smithfield, for 65l.

ON SPRING WHEAT AND EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

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

SIR,

**I**N the present season of general distress occasioned by the high price of bread, it becomes the duty of every member of the community, to suggest any *species of grain, or mode of cultivation*, which may seem likely to increase the supply of *corn* for the ensuing year. The common wheat will, I presume, be sown largely. It may, however, be satisfactory to know, that the true spring wheat called the Siberian or Summer-wheat may be cultivated with success, when sown so late as the beginning of May.

In the year 1797, after turnips fed off, from two bushels of wheat sown the middle of April, I reaped three quarters per acre.

In 1798, after tares and rye, two bushels of seed sown the latter end of April, produced two quarters per acre.

In 1799, two bushels of seed sown so late as the 10th of May, produced two quarters per acre. It ripened and was cut earlier than some contiguous barley in the same field. I must remark, that this autumn was uncommonly wet and unfavourable to the ripening of corn.

This I believe is the latest sown wheat ever ventured in this country, and strongly proves the disposition of this grain to speedy maturation.

*Com. & Ag. Mag. Vol. IV.*

K

As any particulars relating to the different species of wheat are interesting, I shall mention a few observations on the nature of Egyptian wheat, the result of my own experience. The first year on three acres of moist loam, which had been previously fallowed, nine bushels of seed produced nine quarters of wheat. In the same field, after a similar preparation, the same proportion of white wheat produced three quarters four bushels per acre. In both cases the fallow was dressed with about 100 bushels of lime per acre, at 7d. per bushel delivered.

Four bushels of Egyptian wheat, though weighing four pounds more than the same quantity of the white wheat, yet produced twelve pounds less of flour, the bran being coarser and heavier. After the month of May the growth was more rapid than that of common wheat, on which account I should suppose it might be sown with advantage in spring. The ensuing spring will present a fair opportunity for the trial.

The straw so nearly resembles a reed, that it has been called reed wheat—being heavy and tough it is cut with difficulty, on which account the reapers required an extraordinary price. It is excellent for thatching, and I have employed it for this purpose on a large hay barn. The trusses, on account of their weight, would appear so small, that the straw would not be saleable in the London market.

The ears are bearded like the cone wheat, and in shape resemble the cone wheat or rivets. The length of the straw, and the weight of the ear, renders it liable to lodge.

On exposing it to sale, I found the millers not inclined to purchase it. They complain that it is of too horny a nature, that it grinds hard, and obliges them to set their stones too close.

The flour is coarser and darker than that of the common wheat; a miller who purchased some, was charged by his customers with grinding rivets. Great part of the crop sold at a price but little above that of good barley.

As the crop, though apparently thin on the ground, had yielded three quarters per acre, I entertained hopes that the cultivation might answer, even at the price of barley, if on higher land and a warmer soil, I could secure a larger produce. With this view, therefore, the following year I sowed on a lighter loam two acres with this wheat, and the remaining six acres of the field with the common red wheat. The whole on a clover ley. The produce of the red wheat was three quarters per acre, but of the Egyptian, not above two quarters per acre, and I found great difficulty in disposing of it even at the price of barley.

I conclude, therefore, that this wheat will not answer in this country, where wheat of a superior quality can be cultivated to advantage, unless it can be introduced as spring corn.

Since writing the above, I have met with an account of this grain having been sown in spring as Egyptian or Siberian barley, under which name it was first introduced into this country in the year 1767.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

*White Webb Farm,  
Enfield Chase, Feb. 10th, 1801.*

A. WILKINSON, M. D.

### ON THE CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.

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

SIR,

THE information given to us by the Rev. Mr. Ford, in your Magazine for December last, respecting the culture of that most profitable vegetable the potatoe, is, in certain parts of the kingdom, too useful not to merit the thanks of the public. In many of our counties, however, particularly the northern ones, such a provision is annually made as entirely supersedes the necessity of adopting the saving practice which he recommends. In these counties, it has long been a custom, at the time of digging up the crop, to select such potatoes as for size are deemed too small for the kitchen, and yet are large enough to cut into two or three sets or plants each, and to reserve them entirely for seed. In the county of Chester, in particular, in which every possible experiment has been made tending to improve the cultivation of this root, and which, I do not hesitate to call the best school in the world for instruction in this branch of husbandry, you never see a person digging up potatoes without dividing them in the most expeditious manner, three ways; such as are bruised in digging, and the very small ones, are thrown together into one basket, for the food of hogs; those of the second order, about the size of a common walnut, are committed to a second basket, for seed; and the third division comprehends all of a larger size, and such as are counted too valuable to be used for seed. The seed potatoes are usually sold for something less than half the price of the large ones, but are with equal care, secured from the effects of frost, by a good covering of straw, and a thick coat of earth.

As the season for planting this vegetable is fast approaching, and as its culture is at present deservedly a national concern, perhaps you will suffer me to lay before the public a few particulars of the mode of cultivation adopted in the abovementioned county, which is by far the most judicious, and the most productive method, especially upon poor land, that I have yet either seen or heard of. It is always, in Cheshire, the custom to plant the potatoe in narrow beds, of, as near as may be, five feet width, so formed by the plough. The sets or plants are dibbled into the ground, by means of a strong stick pressed down with the

foot about three inches, in rows ten inches apart from each other; the distance of one set from another in each row, is in one row twelve inches, and in the next row only ten inches, and so on alternately, that the roots may occupy the whole of the ground, and yet interfere with each other as little as possible.

As soon as the first shoots of the potatoes begin to appear, each furrow or division between the beds is dug out, to about a spade's depth, and the earth thrown upon the bed to cover both the shoots of the potatoes and likewise the weeds, which covering considerably encourages the former and checks the latter.— Where the depth of the soil will allow of it, a second covering, about a week or ten days afterwards, takes place, which, in general, secures a good crop, even upon poor land, without dung. This practice of covering, by bringing upon the surface, annually, a certain portion of fresh earth, which had always remained below the reach of the plough, has likewise the beneficial effect of enabling the land to bear repeated crops of potatoes without exhausting the strength of the soil.

I cannot prevail upon myself, Mr. Editor, to conclude my letter, without taking the same liberty which I took last spring, of reminding those who are fortunate enough to possess a field or fields of wheat, that this is the season for hand-hoeing such crops as are either thin or encumbered with weeds. Let me beg of such persons to consider, that if this process should cost them even as much as ten shillings an acre, and they should by this means increase the produce only half a bushel per acre, yet the gain would be great and the loss none. This augmentation in quantity, would at least reimburse the proprietor of the crop, and would be a clear gain to the public: and this additional labour, which might be performed by females, would be a clear profit to them, and the land would be found by the succeeding crop in a cleansed state.

I am, yours,

PRACTICUS.

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### ON THE CULTIVATION OF CLOVER.

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

MR. EDITOR,

I AM happy to see that your Magazine attends more and more to agricultural subjects, and that you continue to insert the letters you receive from farmers, without being over-squeamish about the *manner*, when the *matter* is good and useful. Encouraged by this, I send you some observations I have made on the cultivation of clover.

I have heard that clover was first introduced into this country soon after the civil war, and that it was long distinguished from the native trefails of England, by the title, *great or broad-clo-*

ver. Its use in husbandry is confessedly very important; and it becomes more and more valuable, as the custom of making it the profitable forerunner of wheat is more and more known. I imagine that the flourishing wheat crops (with a single ploughing) on clover-ley, must be attributed to the speedy dissolution of the fibrous roots of the clover. This dissolution must leave the spaces occupied by the *quondam* roots, vacant receptacles exactly adapted to the roots of the wheat, which are encouraged to push into the vacancies, because the rotting of the clover roots has enriched those vacancies with vegetable matter, the most obvious nutriment of other vegetables. Hence, also, I deduce the striking advantage of ploughing-in green crops: that practice not only furnishes nourishment, but in that very situation where the imbibing surface of the roots is afterwards necessarily placed. The empty tubes left by the decay of the green crop (when turned in) present a facility of passage, which no root will refuse to fill.

The beneficial effects of clover (both for present and future profit) must have made many of your readers regret the casualty which attends the growth of this plant. Sometimes the fly, or the slug, attacks and devours its seed-leaf, and destroys it in its infancy; sometimes it is too luxuriant, and injures the corn sown with it, both in quantity and quality, if the harvest prove a catching time.

This double casualty may almost always be prevented, by a small alteration in the time of sowing the clover. Instead of harrowing it in with the corn, it is only necessary to wait till the corn is well up, and the rolling (delayed till then) will make it grow with ten-fold certainty, from half the seed. For it is known to every body, that vegetation is more rapid as the year advances; if a month intervene betwixt the sowing of the corn and clover, the latter will have all the benefit of the season of the most vigorous vegetation throughout the year. Besides, it is to be considered that the moderate shade and moisture of the surrounding blades of corn, will much accelerate the production of the rough-leaf, on which most of the danger ceases. This effect of moisture and shelter may be seen on the removal of any heap of bushes, where the grass or weeds will always exhibit a rapid vegetation.

I also submit to your agricultural readers, whether a more uniform appearance of plants is not to be expected from the slight, but uniform action of the roller, than from seed (small as is that of the clover) buried from one to five inches deep by the harrow? At this depth indeed clover will never come up. The length of the stem carrying up the seed-leaves, is too great for the fund of spontaneous vegetation in a small seed, which indeed in general will not make an effort at vegetation at such a depth.

If the husband man be apprehensive that rolling-in the seed will cover it but imperfectly, it behoves him not to leave the ground too smooth from harrowing, that the roller may make a greater change of surface, when applied. But apprehension on this head is needless, since I have always seen clover produce a very regular plant, when it has been merely sown on wheat in the spring, where the nature of the ground would not permit the horses to trample without great damage. This proves the efficacy of shelter and moisture. Indeed the shelter of the surrounding blades of corn (by preventing much of the bleakness of the winds), causes a comparative warmth: and no body can be ignorant of the powerful effect of warmth and humidity when combined.

If the clover be sown before the corn has acquired more than its first blade, the shelter will be too trival for full effect; if the corn be too far advanced, the clover will be spindling and weakly. I have found that state in which the ground is said to be *turfed* with the young corn, to be the most advantageous season for sowing the clover, which is then sure of success, and equally sure that it cannot injure the corn by its luxuriance: in fact, the shelter insures the first, and the later sowing insures the latter. Though the clover will certainly grow rapidly at first, it will as certainly never overtake the earlier sown corn. These, I apprehend, are the two points desired in the cultivation of clover.

I need hardly add, that a slight top-dressing of peat, or wood ashes, answers exceedingly on the young plant of clover after harvest. It aids it at the critical first-shoot after the scythe, and defends it from the depredation of insects and slugs, to which tribes ashes (especially wood-ashes) are very nauseous.

It is fortunately ordained by Providence, that ashes are so acceptable to the clover plants, because when our waste-lands and heaths are first cultivated, the surface must be pared and burned, and thus they will be adapted for clover immediately. For if rye be sown on the burnt ground before the winter, clover may be scattered on it in the spring, and the sheep who feed off such rye, will tread the clover well into the light heathy soil. On such soil (previously pared and burnt) I have raised both turnips and clover, and observed a singular effect of the plenteous dressing of ashes on the turnips. Though they were of tolerable size, they all exhibited large and deep cracks in the surface. It appeared as if the rind had not grown so fast as the internal part, whose swelling had thus burst its covering.

I am afraid your readers will not be sorry that I have arrived at the end of my paper. If you think otherwise, you may perhaps hear again from

A SUFFOLK FARMER.

Hevingham, Suffolk, Feb. 16, 1801.

## ON DIBBLING.

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

SIR,  
 YOU have done me the honour to insert my letter, on the subject of Dibbling. I must now request you will do me the justice to correct an erratum in your publication of it. The passage to which I allude, is this, "If the seed corn be immersed in urine, and afterwards sprinkled over with lime, or ashes, it renders it so nauseous, that it becomes less liable to be purloined;" to this, as a completion of the sense, you have subjoined, "by slugs." In the first place, I do not believe dressing the *seed corn* in this or any other manner, would prove any prevention against their depredations. In the next place, as a man of education, I would not have applied the term "purloined" to their attacks. If the period require any addition, to render the sense complete, it is this, "It will render it less liable to be purloined by those employed to deposit it in the ground; the seedman in the broad-cast, the droppers in the dibbling system."

I do not see how you could infer from any expression in my letter, an intention on my part of drawing a comparison between the *drill* and the *dibbling* system. I do assure you I never harboured such an idea. The *drill* husbandry is not the *adopted practice* in this county; and I feel myself too little acquainted with it to venture to hazard an opinion on the subject. I only designed to rescue a practice, long established from proofs of its utility, from what I deemed a hasty reprobation. By your sentence, which you have confirmed by your last observations, you certainly (unintentionally I believe) involve the best farmers, of one of the best agricultural counties of this kingdom, in the general charge of *folly*. Before I dismiss this subject, I must observe, Mr. C. Varlo has no claim to be termed the *Father* of dibbling. The person who first practised it in this county (the first county in which it was practised), I will venture to say, never heard of either Mr. Varlo, or his book. The real father of the system was the occupier of a few acres of land in the neighbourhood of Wymondham, and a celebrated pea-dibbler\*. In a year, when the price of corn was high, he thought he might ensure a good crop, and save a considerable portion of seed, by putting in his wheat in the same manner. He tried the experiment; the result exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He continued the practice for several years before any of his neighbours were adventurous enough to follow his example, though his crops were the admiration of all beholders. At length, it was gradually adopted. The proximity of Wymondham to Norwich (the

\* The dibbling of peas and beans, in the field culture of those plants, had been long established before the idea ever occurred of adapting that mode to the cultivation of wheat.

distance about nine miles) will account naturally enough for Mr. Varlo's having observed the practice in the neighbourhood of the latter place; and, considering it as the child of his own invention, we cannot wonder he should view it with an agreeable surprize. I pledge myself to the truth of the above statement.

I hope soon to be able to communicate to you a few remarks on the culture of the *Ruta Baga*, or Swedish turnip, and some observations on its value as a crop.

In the mean time I shall think myself obliged, if you, or any of your correspondents, will give me an answer to the following queries:

Is there any seedsman in London, from whom the various grains cultivated in the different counties in this kingdom, may be procured? And if there be, what is his address?

Is there any bolting-mill, upon any improved construction, which has stood the test of experiment, of a portable size, and of a price calculated for the use of a private family? If such there be, of whom and at what price may it be obtained?

I have the honour to be, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

Feb. 16, 1801.

CASTOR.

\* \* We are glad that explanation makes it probable that we have no difference of opinion with our intelligent Correspondent. We have reason to hope that his Queries will be answered in our next Number. E.

#### ON A SCALE OF NUTRIMENT.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

Feb. 8, 1801.

I HAVE long wished to see something like an accurate *Scale of Nutriment*, which might direct the poor in their purchase of food in the present scarcity of provisions. My wish may be understood by the following loose sketch. I suppose the following articles to stand in this order of nutriment. 1st, sugar—2d, butter—3d, fat bacon or pork, and other animal fat—4th, lean meat—5th, cheese—6th, red herrings—7th, salt-fish—8th, bread and flour—9th, carrots and parsnips—10th, potatoes—11th, other vegetables. I pretend not to accuracy, or much investigation on the subject; if it could be determined, the beneficial consequence is not obscure. For instance, while sugar and cheese are of equal price, to encourage the buying of sugar. While fat-meat and lean are of equal price, to incline the poor to the purchase of fat, for mixing with flour puddings. While bread is about 4d. and good potatoes about 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb. to determine which is really cheapest to the poor.

I wish some of your correspondents would institute an examination of these questions. If the next Magazine contain nothing of this sort, perhaps I may be induced to make an *attempt*, which you will certainly think *laudable*, though as certainly far from perfection. I remain, &c. &c. PARSIMONY.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

OF THE NATURE AND EFFECTS OF PAPER MONEY.

MR. EDITOR,

IT is unfortunate for commercial nations, that the principles of *banking* are so very obscure. The powerful effects of this engine of commercial speculation are too often the first notice of immense injury, and the rulers of nations, in this instance, and in all their interferences with coin, have only exhibited a series of errors, which science has not yet developed so completely as to insure mankind against similar mischief in future.

I have been led into this reflection by the perusal of Mr. Boyd's pamphlet, addressed to Mr. Pitt, and which appears to me quite incontrovertible. Its contents are so important to the community, that I doubt not an attempt to throw them into a popular shape, will not appear an unsuitable insertion in your Magazine.

It is, however, necessary to prefix, in few words, such preliminary observations as may enable any person of common sense (not possessing previous science) to comprehend the scope and cogency of Mr. Boyd's arguments.

The *intrinsic* value of gold and silver is certainly considerable, from the superior purity and fixity of those metals: which qualities have also made them the most universal, and certainly the most convenient material for money. Like all other things, their relative value to other commodities must alter with the plenty or scarcity produced by the mines from whence they are drawn. Thus it is notorious that the mines of South America caused a great depreciation of the money before current in Europe, and nobody can doubt that if, by continual influx, silver should become as plenty as iron, it would not be at all more valuable. On the other hand it is to be observed, that the greater circulation of property, consequent on its increase, must increase the demand for the circulating medium so much, that without continual supply, silver must *rise* immensely in value; or, in the common phrase, commodities must become perpetually *cheaper and cheaper*, with the progress of industry and commerce.

The most desirable state of this fluctuating value of silver, is certainly when it fluctuates *least*; that is, when the produce of the mines so exactly balances the consumption of the metal, and the increase of commercial transactions, that this circulating medium remains at the same value; or, what is the same thing, that all commodities remain as much as possible at the same money price. An excessive fluctuation must annihilate all credit and confidence, and trade must become mere gambling, if a hundred pounds due six months hence might be worth half, or double the commodities now purchased with it, before the

time of payment. Such excessive fluctuation is happily impossible; but a review of times past will prove that silver is liable to constant fluctuation in value.

From the Norman Conquest to the year 1400, wheat was worth about four ounces of silver per quarter\*. From that time to the year 1570 the value of silver was increasing, insomuch that two ounces of silver had become the usual price of a quarter of wheat. Therefore, betwixt these periods, the mines then worked were not adequate to the constant waste by wear, and the increasing circulation of money required by the improving state of Europe. This last cause has been so rapidly increasing since the days of Elizabeth, that silver by this time must have arisen in value (perhaps as high as gold is at present) had not the South American mines poured such a quantity of the precious metals into the market, that it became overstocked, and silver fell in value so rapidly, that at the beginning of the civil war, about 1640, almost eight ounces of silver was paid for a quarter of wheat.

Since that time the supply from America has kept an uneven pace with the increasing commerce and consumption of the world. About the middle of the last century, 1750, the average price of wheat for some years was as low as five ounces of silver. Since that it has been usually worth about eight ounces or nine ounces of silver, 42 to 47s. per quarter, till the present devastation of the corn countries of Europe by war, and a succession of unfavourable seasons, raised the necessaries of life to the present exorbitant price.

By this time it may be thought sufficiently proved, that the value of the precious metals alters with their comparative quantity to the transfer of property in the world; by that, of course, the demand for a circulating medium must be regulated. But another species of circulating medium has been introduced by the policy of modern times. The credit of individuals, and of governments, has enabled them to use promissory notes as money, and a large portion of the circulation of Europe is carried on by various sorts of paper securities. This is exactly the same as if so much more silver had been furnished by the mines, and gives a vast advantage to those nations or individuals who possess credit; since, by this method, they often double their trading capital. Paper money sufficing in the house trade, all the silver may be active in foreign purchases, and return a large profit.

It is not, however, to be supposed that an issue of *compulsory* paper money is of the same utility as silver; instead of that it is

\* I compute by the weight of silver, rather than the nominal price, because the roguery of all governments has raised the denomination of coin, for the sake of cheating their creditors. Thus our pound sterling, at present, contains but about one third of a real pound of silver. The Scotch pound a thirty-sixth part; and the French pound (the livre) a sixty-sixth part. We have been cheated, but not so much as our neighbours.

a measure ruinous in the highest degree; real debts are paid with a nominal equivalent in paper, which falling in value, with its loss of credit, enhances the apparent price of commodities, causes the coin to be concealed by its holders, and annihilates all the commercial intercourse of mankind, till the law for its *legal tender* is repealed. This effect of compulsory paper money has been fully exemplified in France since the revolution, when the impolitic emission of *assignats* banished all the coin, and sunk this national paper to about a three-hundredth part of its nominal value. Since the French government has consented to the circulation of national paper, at its money price, the coin has re-appeared, and the *assignats* are completely annihilated. The copper-plates used in making them, have been hung up as memorable *curiosities* at the National Museum.

The paper money current in England for above a century, has been issued by a privileged company, THE BANK OF ENGLAND; and as it is payable on demand in specie, has never suffered depreciation, and has been a great instrument of increasing the commerce and wealth of the nation. Other paper money, payable in specie, or Bank of England notes, has also been issued to a considerable amount by individuals of credit in the provincial towns, which has been an additional nerve of commerce; for if the Bank of England must keep one third of the amount of its current notes in specie, a country Bank must only keep one third of the amount of its current notes in Bank of England notes. Thus the necessary quantity of specie retained is reduced to one-sixth, and the five-sixths are traversing the world in quest of gain.

It is notorious, that from circumstances never well explained, the notes of the Bank of England at present are not really payable *on demand*, and that those words inscribed on them are a mere legal fiction since the black day (Feb. 26, 1797) produced an order of council, followed up by an act of parliament, that the Bank should no longer pay demands in specie. That debts payable in hard gold, valuable all over the world, should be paid in paper of precarious value, in most parts of it; would be a flagrant injustice: to prevent the appearance of which, it is enacted, that Bank notes should not now become *legal tender* more than they were before; but that, however, any person proving a *tender* in notes should not be liable to an action of debt, or arrest. But this provision little more than removed the *appearance* of compulsory receipt, since specie was so scarce in England, that paper must be received, or all business cease: Thus, in a commercial country, there was little alternative. Besides, as all interest and use of the sum due, was lost by the creditor who refused tendered Bank notes, he must have been mad to wait for a period, which no man could foresee with any certain confidence.

But it may be argued, that this inconvenience was not unjust, as it might be looked on as an indirect tax on the members of the state for its defence, and that if the nation thus added to its stability, the gain was more than the loss.

In a subject so obscure as the principles of circulation, it is not wonderful that this argument should be held valid, and no solid evil be expected. It did not then strike the public mind, that from that fatal day, the issue of notes was no longer limited by the *prudence* of the Directors of the Bank, and that a temptation was held out to increase indefinitely the circulating medium beyond its accustomed limits, and thus cause the same effect as a sudden discovery of the precious metals to the amount of the additional paper in circulation. This effect must be the same as that of the mines of South America, which so much sunk the value of silver from 1570 to 1640, as is explained in a former part of this paper.

But it has been said, that the Directors of the Bank of England are men of too much honour to take advantage of the contingency. How far their honour is pledged to this forbearance, I know not; but it is evident, that in the common opinion of human nature, so great a premium for dishonesty, (even if it be such) has seldom been rejected, and therefore *prudently* never before offered for acceptance. On every additional million of Bank notes, the company gains 5 per cent. or 50,000*l.* per annum, and, as examination of their accounts is precluded, it may be said that complete indemnity is insured to them.

That the circulating medium has from *some cause* been superabundant since 1797, is evident from the price of the public funds, which, under expences that no annual commerce can indemnify, have risen from 52 to 63, thus shewing a quantity of currency in the nation, which was not necessary for circulation, and therefore hastened to fill the annual loan at a more moderate interest than before. This might be called a national advantage did we not recollect, that additional currency makes it less valuable, so that government has paid higher prices for all contracts and services in proportion; and all individuals have been losing from their annual income, in augmented price of commodities, just *so much* as the present circulation exceeds the circulation of 1796.

How much this may be, it is hard to say, since the account of bank notes in currency at various periods (presented on the motion of Mr. Tierney, last session) is not quite conclusive, from the cash credits, and running accounts of the bank with individuals, which are not, perhaps *cannot* be stated. Supposing these equal at both periods, it appears that the average of notes circulated in 1793, 94, 95, was in value about twelve millions; and in December, 1800, it was little short of fifteen millions

and a half. This exhibits an addition of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions to the circulation; of 175,000l. annual profit to the bank. But this is not all: while the bank was compelled to pay in specie, it was necessary of course to keep specie in hand: probably to the amount of one-third of the notes in circulation; about four millions. Since Feb. 1797, there has been no necessity to retain *any* specie in store, and the temptation to part with it for the exigencies of government, or to loan to others on security, has been just as great, as to issue an extraordinary quantity of notes. If three millions and a half of that specie be also in circulation, *seven* millions in all have been pushed into circulation, and the Bank gains three hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum.

That something like this must have happened, may be supposed from the three millions paid for a longer term of their charter last year, without lowering the dividend of bank stock, though it is evident, that an annual loss of 150,000l. (for the next six years) must be incurred by that measure.

But it would be highly absurd, as well as injurious, to blame the directors of the bank in any part of this affair. How could they suspect that they were injuring the confiding community, by an augmented circulation, when government itself thus applied for three millions additional notes at a time? The radical misfortune is, that the Bank of England is too nearly connected with the Executive Government, and thus the ignorance, or error of a prime minister may injure the community to a great amount. This amount we will now try to estimate.

Supposing the disadvantageous state of exchange with foreign nations, and the continental subsidies, have cleared the nation of the unusual issue of gold, there will remain  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions of bank notes, beyond the usual circulation. The total circulation necessary in the internal trade of England cannot be exactly ascertained; but the most sagacious enquirers have rated it at thirty millions. The augmentation to thirty-three and a half is 11 2-3 per cent. which would thus represent the augmentation of the price of all commodities on this occasion. But as all revenue is laid out with various tradesmen, whose profits augment proportionally to answer the increased expence of subsistence,\* all fixed incomes must decrease in value double the above calculation, that is 23 1-3 per cent. Strictly speaking,

\* Though Tradesmen augment their profits, they are losers; in this manner. I am one of the mas of their customers, and spend 100l. per annum among them. If I lose 11l. 13s. 4d. of my income, I spend so much less: So that a tradesman (whose former profits, 100l. per annum, for instance, are also reduced in value 11l. 13s. 4d.) will not *quite* indemnify himself, by charging 11 2-3 per cent. higher than usual on 88l. 6s. 8d. remaining income of his customer.

however, not quite so much; since some part of an income is expended on articles, which always bear a price according to the quantity produced, and not according to the immediate profit on the stock employed in their production. Hence corn, however dear, is no dearer from this cause: which is indeed farther evident, because the price of it, with the present encouragement to importation, is necessarily regulated by the price in other countries, whose currency has not lately been unnaturally increased. It is also notorious, that corn was as dear in 1795, without raising the price of other commodities; so that the things are distinct, except in as far as tradesmen and shopkeepers augment their expences, on that individual article, perhaps not a fiftieth of their income, neither, therefore, can they augment their general profits beyond that *per centage*, in a dear corn year. Indeed as a dearth is a fleeting calamity, they do not (at least the higher class of them) raise their profits at all, but look for better times with patience.

But the imperious effect of the augmented circulation has now so generally raised the price, and consequently profit of all commodities, that the full loss of 23l. 6s. 8d. in the hundred, per annum, income, is felt as much in *fact*, as it may be expected from *theory*; and the creditors of the national debt, as well as other annuitants, receive just so much short of the power of purchasing their usual conveniences of life. I have heard but one argument of plausibility against this real depreciation. If (it is urged) bank notes are superabundant, why are they still exchangeable for the usual quantity of coin? In a nation unincumbered with taxation, unburdened with annual loans, this would be unanswerable: but as it is known, that more than all the circulation of England is annually paid to government, it is instantly evident, that while the taxes and loans are received in bank-paper, that paper is sure to retain its value in relation to money: because an immediate application of such paper at *par*, is so obvious and easy.

It remains to enquire, what remedy can be applied to this gigantic evil, injurious to all, except to those who deal on credit, and pay their debts with depreciated currency. Such people are surely not to be consulted; but as errors can seldom be rapidly repaired without injustice, the convenience and credit of the *bank*, ought to be consulted, when a wiser administration shall reverse the fatal counsels of Feb. 1797. To this end, it only seems necessary to drain off the repletion by moderate evacuations. First, to quash the one and two-pound notes, which have made a guinea such a rarity. After a period, the five-pound notes might be made to disappear; and the third step, might *realize* the form of words, which appears on these once

glorious proofs of the good-faith, and responsibility of a complete century.\*

It will not be irrelevant to make a few observations on the quantity of paper money, which it may be expedient for any nation to admit into its circulation. The advantages of it, as explained above, would naturally induce to use as much of it, as is compatible with security. The existing state, or local circumstances of every nation, must determine this; and as it is only in the day of hostile invasion, that paper-money becomes injurious, the chances against that misfortune ought to be calculated by the Legislature, and the quantity of paper-money regulated accordingly. England is happily situated for using this convenience to a great extent. Guarded by her navy, the offspring of commerce, she seems so secure from hostile attack, that personal convenience is the chief regulator of the quantity of bank notes expedient in the circulation. It seems enough, if no notes below 5*l.* were ever suffered; this would probably keep about half the circulation in money, and half in notes.

You will perceive, Mr. Editor, that I have much exceeded my first intention of merely illustrating Mr. Boyd's pamphlet; but the intricate connections of this subject with various topics of the same bearing, has made me stray into a medley, which I can only hope will convey information to your readers: to regularity or correctness of style, it does not aspire. My object is attained exactly in the proportion in which it is intelligible to your readers. It is a species of knowledge, which cannot be too widely disseminated. B.

\* The Bank of England dates its origin from 1694; but as the succeeding re-coinage of 1696, compelled it to refuse money payment till the beginning of 1697, its credit lasted exactly a century. A long time for such an institution! In 1696, when the bank stopped payment till the re-coinage was finished, the notes immediately fell 20 per cent. This proves the effect of the present taxes, in keeping it now at *par*, as stated above.

#### ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY AND COMMERCE OF SPAIN.

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

SIR,

As your insertion of a communication concerning the commerce of Phœnicia, proves the subject not unacceptable to you, I forward to you a short account of its effects on the coasts of Spain, its most favourite colony.

I remain your reader,

PHILOBIBLOS.

FROM Sydon, the great grandson of Noah, proceeded the Sidonians, a people famous for trade, and whose luxury was proverbial in the times of the judges (1). From them came

(1) Gen. x. 1, 6, 15.—Judges xviii. 7.

the Tyrians (a colony of Sidonians) so called, from Tyre, which they had built and fortified, and rendered famous for strength, as early as the time of Joshua (2). In the time of the prophet Isaiah, Tyre was the most celebrated place in the world for navigation and trade. It was a mart of nations (3). One of their colonies was Tartessus in Spain, which is in Scripture Tarshish (4). The merchants of this colony traded in the times of Ezekiel at the fairs of Tyre, in all kinds of metalline riches, as silver, iron, tin, and lead (5). On the opposite coast of Africa, the Tyrians settled another colony, who built Carthage near nine hundred years before the birth of Christ, and it is not improbable that the prophet Isaiah, who speaks of a Tyre the daughter of Tarshish, meant that colony of Tyrians, called Carthagenians (6). Carthage soon became the chief seat of commerce, and sent out new colonies, who settled at several places on the coast of Spain, and built Gadyra, Malacha, Audera, and Carthagera, possessing themselves by degrees of all the coasts from the Straits of Gibraltar, to the mouth of the Ebro (7). At these port towns they furnished the natives with foreign commodities, and took in return the produce of the interior part of the country.

When the Phœnician navigators first discovered this country, they affixed their own ideas to every object, and called each by a name proper to express it in their own language, which very much resembled that of the Hebrews. Supposing themselves at the Land's End, and that there was no country beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, they called the country *Iberia* (8). Observing that the natives were yellow haired, they called them Celts; and hence the part of the country occupied by the natives obtained the name of *Celt-iberia* (9). It is probable the natives came from Gaul, and chiefly inhabited the mountains and valleys nearest to Gaul, as far as the river Ebro, which rises in Old Castile, at the foot of the Biscayan Mountains, runs past Saragossa, and falls into the Mediterranean a little below Tortosa, the boundary of the kingdom of Navarre. The long chain of mountains all covered with evergreen forests, they named Pyrenees (10). They built a temple near the Straits, to Hercules; and their posterity, joining fable to fact, called Mount Calpe (now the hill of Gibraltar on the Spanish side) and Mount Abela (on the opposite side in Africa) the pillars of Hercules—the NE PLUS ULTRA of the ancient trading world.

(2) Joshua xix. 29. (3) Isaiah xxiii. 3, 8. (4) Bochartus, lib. 3. c. 7. (5) Ezekiel xxv. 12, 25. (6) Isaiah xxiii. 10. (7) Bochartus ubi supra. Strabo. (8) *Eber* in Hebrew, *Ebra* and *Ibra* in Chaldee, signifies a very distant thing, or the farthest. In the plural; *Ebrin*, signifies bounds or limits. *Ebrin* is always translated in the

The colonists on the coasts cultivated a friendship with the natives, and, in exchange for some trifles of small value, freighted their vessels with gold, silver, precious stones, delicious fruits, animals of various kinds, and other inestimable treasures of the country (11). Silver was so plentiful, that they made anchors of it—a contrivance probably to carry it off. Homer (from the accounts of the Phœnicians) entertained so high an idea of the country, that he placed his Elysian Fields there. It was then called *Bœtica*, now *Andalusia*. At what time the natives began to work their iron mines is uncertain, but the polished and elegant armour and implements, furnished by the Iberian workmen, was famous in early ages (12). It is said, the Carthagenians taught and polished the natives; and certain it is, the wealth drawn from their mines, was the source of their grandeur at home, and the support of their numerous armies and fleets abroad. The Romans succeeded the Carthagenians; and Polybius says, in his time, forty thousand men were employed in the mines, and supplied the state with twenty-five thousand drachmas (about six hundred and fifty pounds sterling) every day (13).

The fatal contest for power, between Carthage and Rome, interrupted the trade, and hazarded the liberties of the Celts. When Hannibal began the second punic war (two hundred and eighteen years before the birth of Christ), he attempted to pass over the Pyrenees into Gaul, with ninety thousand foot, and twelve thousand horse (14). The nations that inhabited the country, the *Ilergetes*, the *Bargusians*, the *Erenesians*, and *Audosians*, disputed his passage; and great as his fame and power was, they attacked him, fought several bloody battles with him, and destroyed a considerable number of his men. He effected his purpose, but was obliged to leave under the command of Hanno, ten thousand foot, and a thousand horse, to guard the pass. In future times the Romans met with the same rude attacks, for the Celts were rich, intrepid, and numerous. In all periods, the populousness of this country was wonderful, yet not incredible; for the salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the frugality and activity of its inhabitants account for it. Doctor Campbell, from the highest authorities, observes, that “in ancient times, when the country was divided into many “principalities, the inhabitants were brave, were rich, were “numerous, defended themselves gallantly against the Cartha-

*Psalms*, the limits of the earth. Hence *Iberia*. (9) *Celta* is from *chelta*, a crocus, or crocus-colour. (10) The Hebrew word *pura*, means a bough. *Purani*, a shady place. *Purani* is one of the few Phœnician words extant. (11) *Diod. Sic.* lib. 4. *Bochartus*, lib. 1. (12) *Virgil*, lib. 9. v. 581. (13) *Strabo*, lib. 3. *Justin*, lib. 44. *Tit. Liv.* (14) *Cornelius Nepos. Vita Hamilcaris, et idem Hannibalis.*

“genians and Romans, were esteemed even by their conquerors, and celebrated for their virtues by their historians. When nearer our times, it was divided into many Christian and Moorish principalities, the whole was thoroughly peopled, and fully cultivated, and was in all respects one of the richest and most fertile countries in Europe (15).” On the dissolution of the Roman empire, Spain was conquered by the Goths; from them again by the Moors; from whom the ancient inhabitants again retook it after many years. The establishment of the inquisition, the colonizing South America, and (perhaps more than either) the absurd and ruinous tax of the *Alcavala* (16), have succeeded in reducing this happy climate below the average of European population, and the plenteous import of gold and silver from the Mexican and Peruvian mines, have debased the energy of the present Spaniards. In the beginning of the last century, English and French armies disputed the Spanish throne, with little interruption from the natives, and France compelled them to an ignominious alliance, in the year 1795. However, the present king of Spain is a true patriot, and a man of good abilities; and is raising manufactures, and reforming the corrupt formality of the government with increasing ardour. The inquisition is virtually abolished, and no father-confessor is suffered to interfere with his majesty’s conscience. Hence Spain may now be justly considered a very rising country, perhaps more rapidly so than any in Europe.

(15) Political Survey of Gr. Br. In initio. (16) A tax of 4 per cent, on every transfer of all property and all commodities.—This of course annihilated all internal commerce, and consequently all prosperity. No commodity could be transported from the place of its growth.

### ON RENDERING LEATHER WATER-PROOF.

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

SIR,

THOUGH our English shoe-leather is universally allowed to be the best in the world, it does not prevent the water from soaking through; which is a double inconvenience, in wetting the feet, and wearing out the shoe or boot. Some years since a patent was granted to one *Bellamy*, for rendering leather water-proof. I was induced to order a pair of shoes of his prepared leather, and found, indeed, that the water did not penetrate; but the composition applied, rendered the leather so stiff and unpliant, that in a short time the shoes cracked in many places, and became of course totally useless.

Since that, a *recipe* has appeared in the *Sportsman’s Magazine*, composed (as are most *recipes*) of many ingredients, and of course troublesome to make. However, on examination, I

found that various kinds of greafe, applied with turpentine, constituted the effence of the remedy, and thence I adopted a mode of greasing the leather, which I have always found quite effectual, through many a long walk in snipe-shooting.

The various kinds of greafe differ in stiffness, from bees-wax down to neat's foot oil, and may thence be made stiff, or pliable to the taste of the wearer. I have always preferred candle tallow alone, which may obviously be stiffened by a mixture of bees-wax, or softened by a mixture of lard, or neat's foot oil. Whatever is on trial preferred, should be mixed in some quantity ready for use. Then, whatever quantity may be wanted at the time, should be boiled in a gallipot or pipkin, and the turpentine poured into it while boiling. The shoes (previously quite dry, and well-warmed) should then be anointed with the mixture by means of a hair-brush, some time infused, that it may not cool the application. The seams should be most carefully filled, as most liable to let in the wet; and the shoes be suffered to stand before the fire some time, to assist the operation.

The action of turpentine is peculiarly penetrating, as may be experienced by anointing two pieces of leather, one with hot greafe alone, the other with the proposed mixture: The first will remain on the surface; the other will go quite through, if sufficiently applied. The turpentine speedily all evaporates, and leaves the pores of the leather quite filled with greafe. From this evaporation it results, that it does not answer to mix more turpentine and greafe together than is wanted at a time: in two or three boilings up, the whole turpentine would be fled. And hence also may be seen, the propriety of no unnecessary delay in the business, after the turpentine is infused. A table spoonful of turpentine is enough for a pair of boots, or two pair of shoes, though scrupulous accuracy is unnecessary, from its certain evaporation.

The heat of the foot, and the constant plying of the leather, will extrude even this coating in a few days; but that is of no vast consequence, since very little additional trouble will anoint two or three pairs at a time, and thus the wearer will be secure for the whole week of bad weather, and dirty roads.

Dew and wet soon destroy shoes, which are often penetrated by them; but as by care (with this preparation) they cannot penetrate, they cannot injure; and your country readers may give this economical hint to their servants. For taking blacking (but not polish) these greased shoes are well adapted; they look like new shoes. There will be a smell of turpentine, for half an hour at the first wearing; the warmth of the feet is then expelling the remainder of the turpentine. But to most people it is not a disagreeable smell.

For shoes intended to be worn over handsome stockings, it may be proper to observe, that too much of the preparation must

not be laid on, lest the greafe (as above observed) should penetrate through. But for those woollen stockings, which most prudent people wear in wet weather, such caution seems needless.

Though my method does not attain to the *desideratum* of rendering leather permanently water-proof, I imagine you will not be averse to insert it in your Magazine. If on trial it should fail, the loss is next to nothing; if it succeed, (without any additional trouble in blacking), a point of some convenience to the person and the purse is attained. Indeed the daily trouble of drying shoes in a farm-house, in wet-weather, will be materially lessened by this easy expedient.

I remain, a constant reader,

Wisebeach, Jan. 21, 1801.

AMBULATOR.

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### ON THE CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR IN THE WEST INDIES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THE sugar trade has become so very important a part of our commerce, the sugar colonies so valuable in every respect, and the consumption of sugar so general and essential to the majority of mankind, that a correct account of its manufacture cannot but be interesting to those readers, who are in the habit of bestowing attention to the communications of your Magazine.

The *sugar-cane* is denominated, by Linneus, the *arundo saccharum*, belonging to his natural order of *grasses*, and to the third class and second order (*triandria digynia*) of his artificial system, commonly called the *sexual* system, for reasons obvious to Botanists conversant in his works. Its foliation bears a certain similitude to all the arandinaceous species; and its fructification is on a long spike, commonly called the arrow of the plant, in a difused panicle of *tomentose* or *woolly* flowers.

In the island of Barbadoes, to which the writer of this little tract particularly refers, no cultivation can be carried on with more care, attention, and address. The acre of canes generally has twenty-seven hundred and twenty holes, equidistant, about eighteen inches deep, and to each of these holes a foot square of manure is assigned. This manure, after being prepared with great correctness and skill, of vegetable and animal matter, in a medium of the best mould, and suffered to digest a suitable and determined time, is thrown in by the negroes, sometimes previously to, and sometimes after, the canes being planted. It is not, perhaps, easy to decide whether it be best to dung *before* or *after* the planting the cane; and the fact may be that difference of soils

may vary the propriety of practice. Where the soil is stiff and hard, it must require time to moulder and pulverize; and in such a situation the previous combination of the accessorial manure, may be essential to the perfection of the vegetable amalgama; whereas, in loose soils, it may be better to plant the canes first, and to stimulate the languid vegetation by the secondary effort of posterior manuring.

Planters vary in the number of plants set in each hole, from *two*, and sometimes (but rarely) to *five*. The more common practice the writer apprehends is, to insert *three* in each hole. These are generally placed in a slanting position, either just above or just under the bed of the hole, which is prepared with as much care as the moist harden bed.

The plants are either the *tops* of the cane, just above the articulations, where two or three eyes are remaining, or the *roots* of the younger suckers. The first plants are distinguished emphatically by the denomination of *plants*, the latter by the name of *stocks*.

Including the sum of 3*l.* currency for the holeing, the price of the plants, the planting, and manure, a field of canes is supposed to cost a planter 10*l.* per acre, the day it is completely planted. Four or five weedings *at least*, and a judicious digging up of the banks and distances of the holes, so as to throw the whole field in a general state of fruitful and productive pulverization, are, if not essential, at least very material to the success of the cane plant, which also requires very frequent visitations, not only of showers, but of deep seasons; in order to soak to the roots of the cane bunches, which, from the continual and numerous suckers of the plants cover the field completely, and render it difficult for a moderate fall of rain to penetrate to the earth. The cane is fit for making sugar after *thirteen, fifteen, or eighteen* months growth; and when a planter has a large crop to cut, it is evident that he must be earlier with a part of it than with the rest: and generally speaking, it is better to sacrifice a little by premature commencement, than to wait till the whole crop be ripe, as the subsequent losses by the rot, which in the torrid season quickly succeeds to maturity, would be much more considerable and fatal to the interests of the planter.

The cane is subject to injury, by *blast*, by the *grub-worm* attacking the root, and the *borer-worm* perforating the cane, and hollowing out all its pulpy saccharine substance, impoverishing the little juice that remains, and rendering the plant wholly unproductive and unprofitable.

Where kindly seasons, a congenial soil, and due cultivation combine, the cane may vie with any of the vegetable gifts of nature in point of value to the cultivator.—The writer conceives that, including the value of the sugar and rum, an acre may bestow from thirty to fifty clear pounds sterling, in one very

favourable year;—though, under the various misfortunes and disadvantages incident to the cultivation of the cane, the unfortunate planter may be a loser by a sugar plantation.

From motives of mistaken economy, or from other causes of embarrassment in point of circumstances, it is sometimes a practice to plant Indian corn (*zea mays*), sometimes pulse on the cane banks of the young cane fields; but it will be for the most part ever for the interest of the planter, to devote his field to the sole cultivation of the cane.

The sooner after the cane is cut that its juice is expressed, and the sooner after its expression that it is boiled into sugar, the better; as the cane juice is subject to very rapid fermentation; and having fermented, the sugar is extremely deteriorated, and sometimes wholly spoiled. After being properly skimmed, strained, and sufficiently concocted, when it becomes thick, oily, and somewhat glutinous, it is then brought to granulation by means of white lime; and when in this state, it has advanced to one precise point of maturation, it is poured into copper coolers, where it remains a certain period, and then is passed into hogsheds, or earthen pots containing about ten gallons, both of which have an aperture at the bottom, which remains closed a few hours till the mass is cooled; after which the stopper is taken out, and the melasses is suffered to trickle out, and leave the sugar dry, and become what is called sufficiently cured.—If intended to be *clayed*, the surface is dug up, when cured, and reduced to an even state by a level, and a certain portion of clay, duly moistened with water, is poured over it.—The water gradually exuding from the body of clay, passes through the sugar, and washes away the particles of melasses which adhere to the grains of the sugar, and render them considerably whiter and finer.—This operation is sometimes repeated *twice*; and the loss in the weight of the sugar is supposed to be compensated by the amelioration of its quality, and the increase of the quantity of rum made from the melasses which accumulates in the jar which receives it under the pot; the sugar, which is intended to be clayed, being always put in pots, previously to its being packed in hogsheds for sale and exportation: whereas the sugar intended to be disposed of in its native or Muscovado state, is sometimes, as before observed, immediately put from the cooler into the hoghead.

From the skimmings of the cane juice, from the rotten canes which are not fit to be made into sugar, and from the melasses, is distilled the rum, which is supposed to be produced in the ratio of *three* gallons to each *ten* gallon pot of sugar; and of one gallon of spirit to each gallon of sweets;—and generally speaking, it is fairly to be expected that when the crop is moderately good, the rum should pay all the expences of the plantation, and leave the sugar a clear profit: and, when the crop is extraordinary,

it sometimes happens that the planter derives a considerable extra profit from the surplus of the rum.

It may be asserted, with a very near approximation to the truth, that the planter pays the value of one hoghead in three to the king and the merchant, in respect of duty, freight, commission, loss of casks, &c. &c. a deduction of value, which nothing but sugar or gold dust could suffer, without the ruin of the possessor. When this fact is duly weighed, with the expence of the cultivation, and the precariousness of the produce, the planter is not to be envied for the value of his sugar estates, nor for the price of his sugar, when brought to the European markets. Yet, when we consider that every individual derives an advantage from the sugar cane; that the negro works with redoubled health and spirits, during the increased labour of the sugar harvest; that animals of every kind partake in the sweets, or offals of the cane; that the *mill-trash* (or dried substance of the cane) contributes with the *field trash*, (or dried leaves of the cane), to boil off the sugar, while a portion of the latter is a comfortable thatch to the negro-huts, if not suffered to enrich the soil by perishing upon it. Lastly, When we revert to the value which a good crop is capable of yielding, we cannot wonder that a sugar-planter is unwilling to abandon the cultivation of the cane, for any of the other West India productions; and submits to the hazard he is unavoidably forced to incur.

H. E. HOLDEN.

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## ON THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THE plant which produces the cotton wool, which has become so extensive, so important, and so beautiful a part of our manufactures, and which has long been admired among those of the East Indies, is known by the botanical name of *Gossypium*, of the Class *Monadelphia*, and the Order *Polyandria*, of the Linnæan system. The habit of the plant is not unlike the genus *Hibiscus*, which is so well known in this country.—The flowers are pentapetalous, and yellow for the most part; the colour, which botanists consider only as an *accidental* circumstance, varying considerably from a deeper to a paler tinge of the yellow.

The germen, when matured, becomes a pericarpium, in which the seeds lie involved in a downy substance, which is at first moist and closely compacted, and afterwards dries, expands itself, and bursts forth from the *valvule* of the pericarpium, and unless gathered in due season, at length falls, and suffers of

course in the beauty of its colour, and its texture, from moisture, dirt, and the admixture of dried leaves, or other extraneous substances, which are apt to adhere to it.

The cotton of the different species of the *Gossypium*, varies much in staple and in texture. That species known by the vulgar name of the *vine cotton*, from its being a low spreading shrub, courting the ground almost like a repent plant, and remarkable for having a *green* seed (whereas the seed of the other cotton is *black*), produces a wool far *superior* in *quality* to the common species, though *less* in *quantity*, and adhering so tenaciously to the seeds, that much pains and time are necessary to detach them from it. There is also a *species* or *variety* of cotton, producing a wool of a nankeen colour, which is durable; and when manufactured, gives a calico or cotton cloth, which wears as well as the died nankeen. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that in some experiments made by a clergyman in the West Indies of great talents and abilities in the mechanical line, upon the roots of the cotton, for the composition of a valuable nankeen die, he found, that the roots of the white cotton gave a much larger quantity of yellow colour than those of the yellow or nankeen coloured cotton; by which it should seem, that the colour which in the one plant had descended to the *root*, in the other had taken an opposite direction, and been diffused over the *fruit*, its quantum being nearly the same in both cases. There is said to be a species of scarlet cotton in Africa, of great value and estimation among the natives. The author of this paper saw in the garden of the White Friars at Martinique, a most beautiful species of cotton, the leaves, and bark, and capsules of which were of a deep red colour, the flowers were a pale yellow, and the cotton was of a dazzling white. The plant was very large, and attracted his attention from its generally striking appearance, though he had not leisure, or wanted curiosity, at the moment, to examine it critically.

The proportion of seeds with respect to the wool, is such, that three pounds of cotton with the stone, will produce, under very favourable circumstances, one pound of pure cotton. Various have been the machines invented in the West Indies for *ginning* the cotton (that is, separating the seeds from the cotton); the best method must certainly be that, which, with the least manual labour, in the shortest time, and without bruising the seed, or staining the wool, performs the operation most completely and effectually. The seeds are sometimes given to sheep and cattle, as an article of food; but it has been conceived, that though they will nourish and even fatten, they are not very favourable, in respect of the flavour of the meat, or the colour of it, for the purposes of the butcher. The produce of neat cotton per acre varies. Under peculiar circumstances, which have not often occurred, it has amounted to four, and even five hun-

dred weight per acre; but the planter will have no cause to complain, when he nets two hundred pounds round, to each of his acres of cotton. In Demerara, there are two sorts of cotton gathered in the course of the year; in the island of Barbadoes, where the author was witness to its growth and cultivation, there is only one crop of it, which is reaped in the earlier quarter of the year. It is in that island generally better to plant it every year; but if the trees cut down, are suffered to spring up for a second year's crop, the produce is by no means contemptible, though the pods are not so large, and perhaps not so abundant, as on plants of the first year. In every soil and country, it has to encounter a most destructive enemy in the *chenille* or *cotton worm*, which, in the course of a week from their first appearance, will lay waste a field of the most promising cotton, to a degree of devastation which is hardly credible. The author has seen it go so far, as even to destroy the bark of the cotton trees; and, in that case, the evil is irremediable, though sometimes the plant recovers the shock, and throws out a new set of leaves and flowers, and after all gives the almost despairing planter a tolerable crop of wool.

With respect to other circumstances necessary or conducive to the flourishing of the cotton plant, it delights in a dry, hot, sandy soil, but requires frequent showers of rain, till the cotton is blown: four or five weedings contribute much to its success; and though it will admit of rows of Guinea corn, to be planted with it, at fifteen feet distance; yet in this, as in almost every other case of cultivation, it is much better to devote the field entirely to one production, which ever thrives best, without unnatural mixtures, and combinations of many various ones.

When the planter has secured his produce, and shipped it for the European markets, he may be satisfied with selling his cotton at two shillings per pound; though frequent instances have occurred of its reaching three shillings, which, when he has reaped two hundred pounds of cotton per acre, must evidently give him a very handsome profit; especially as the deductions from it are moderate, and the clear money in his pocket, bears a large proportion to the gross amount of the sales. In one respect, however, under equal circumstances of favourable crops and prices, in the respective ratio of the commodity, the cultivation of cotton must yield the preference to that of the sugar cane; namely, in regard to the prosperity of the husbandman, and live-stock of every kind belonging to the cotton and sugar plantations. The cotton offers nothing for their benefit; whereas the sugar cane diffuses its sweets to every being and thing related to it. The slave, the beast, and the soil, are all profited by some offal of this production; and if the expences

to the sugar planter are enormous, his profits are considerable, and the result of a series of harvests is generally in his favour, and leaves upon the whole view of the subject, a balance on his side of the account, rather than that of the cotton planter.

H. E. H.

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### ON THE POOR LAWS.

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

SIR,

**I**N any thing that regards the improvement of my fellow men, if I was able to advise, I should be sorry to be silent, whether in removing the mistakes, or weighing the advice of others; *Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto*; that the Poor Laws of this kingdom are better than in most other countries, I rejoice in declaring, but perhaps in some places ours are outdone. I have already mentioned Holland. Are there no others? Of zeal, whether ordinary or extraordinary I have little opinion, even the last must cool. I wish to give, to receive, and to act from a conviction of RIGHT and of DUTY, as a moral being. Man is drawn either by his reason, his feelings, or his interest; let me take a brother-man, not merely through a well-conducted house of industry, but to a common parish work-house, or let us go together to the garrets or the rooms without fire, without clothing for the night, scarcely for the day, to the hovels where we often find wretched outcasts, verifying the sentence of the Scotch Bard:

Man's inhumanity to man,  
Makes countless thousands mourn.

BURNS.

And where is he, who, conscious of participating a common nature with them, will not wish to equal the exertions of that MAN whose loss benevolence will long lament? \* As I wish, Sir, to adduce other authorities than my own, for my opinion, you will allow me to give here an account from an actual inspection of the poor-houses in Essex and Suffolk, by Thomas Ruggles, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for those counties, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians. He says, in his letters on the poor (page 324); "A necessary attention to the duties of a Magistrate, together with compassion for the distressed of my poor neighbours—had occasioned me to visit at times the sick cottager and the miserable pauper, in a parish work-house; the situation of the first, whose narrow tenement forbade the possibility of separating the sick from the healthy, the parent from the children, or the children themselves

\* Mr. Isaac Wood, of Shrewsbury, who died lately, aged 65.

from each other; that miserable economy in fitting up the cottage, which too generally has denied the only bed room either a fire place or a casement window to ventilate the room, the noise of querulous children, the stench of confined air, rendered epidemic by morbid effluvia; the vermin, too, frequently swarming on the bodies and rags of the wretched inhabitants; all these causes acting together, procrastinate affliction, prevent a return of health, and indicate a depth of misery, which hard labour and industry ought not in sickness to be liable to endure." So much for out-door paupers.

Mr. R. next examines the situation of the other class: "Neither," says he, "did the parish work-house (the last sad refuge of miserable indigence) offer a less disagreeable spectacle; the want of room, and the bad management of that which they possess, occasion similar inconveniences; the clothes, or rather the covering of the inhabitants, the too frequent instances of infamous debauchery arising from the two sexes, of all ages and dispositions kept together; the ignorance and filth the children are brought up in, and the general spirit of rigid economy which the contracting master of the work-house practices, as well in diet as in clothing, lodging, and cleanliness, to scrape from misery, as speedily as possible, a property which may enable him to retire from his disagreeable avocation; give propriety to the opinion and expression, that a parish work-house is too often a parish brothel, always a bugbear to frighten modest distress from applying for relief." So much, Sir, for the parish work-houses of those counties; and I am afraid where such a Magistrate as Mr. Ruggles is not, those disorders will not be lessened. Let us now, Sir, attend him a little farther. "In the incorporated hundreds, the houses of industry strike one in a different light; they are all of them built in as dry, healthy, and pleasant situations, as the vicinity affords; the offices, such as the kitchen, brew-house, bake-house, buttery, laundry, larder, cellars, are all large, convenient, and are kept exceedingly neat; the work rooms are large, well aired, and the sexes are kept apart both in hours of work and recreation.—The dormitories—the infirmaries—the halls—the chapels, are all sufficiently large, neat, plain, and airy; the land about the houses belonging to them, particularly the gardens, are all calculated for producing a sufficient quantity of vegetable diet, so necessary to the health, as well as agreeable to the palate of the inhabitants. In general the appearance of all the houses of industry in the approach to them, somewhat resembles what we may suppose of the hospitable large mansions of our ancestors, in those times when the gentry of the country spent their rents among their neighbours." In his 329th page he adds, "If the respectful and civil behaviour of the poor to their superiors, the very rare instances of children being seduced to steal wood, turnips, &c. and committing other smaller thefts; if

these and similar proofs of good morals, unfortunately not prevalent in those districts within the county where these houses are not instituted, prove the fact, experience tells us these institutions have tended to reform the morals of the poor." Such is the opinion of Mr. Ruggles, and from this extract (and indeed from his whole book) we may gather, that the great springs of man's conduct mentioned before, reason, feeling, and interest, combine to allure us to such establishments.—To trace the stream to its fountain, let us now see a part of what has been said against the poor laws.

The defects of the provision made by the 43d of Elizabeth are, that there is no superintendent power to *compel* the raising of a stock where the overseers neglect it, and that the act chargeth every parish apart, which would not be so effectual as if three, four, five, or more contiguous parishes did contribute towards the raising of a stock, and that there is power for hiring or erecting a common house, which might be useful and necessary, says SIR MATTHEW HALE.—Whether the employment of the poor turns to present profit or not, is not very material; the great business of the nation being first to keep the poor from begging and starving, and inure such as are idle to labour and discipline, that they may hereafter be useful members to the kingdom. (Extract from SIR JOSIAH CHILD.)

Mr. CARY says, "Our laws to set the poor to work are *short and defective*, tending rather to maintain them in poverty, than to raise them to a better way of living; and to render them more bold when they know the parish officers are bound either to provide them work, or to give them maintenance." And I dare appeal to your *Country Magistrate* himself for the truth of my assertion, that the last is seldom if ever accomplished.

Mr. Fielding says, "That the poor are a very great burthen, and even a nuisance to the kingdom; that the laws for relieving their distresses, and restraining their vices, have not answered their purposes; and that they are very ill provided for, and worse govern'd, are truths which every man will acknowledge; every man who has property must feel the weight of that tax which is levied for the use of the poor, and every person who hath any understanding must see how absurdly it is applied."—

"The very law (says Mr. Alcock) that provides for the poor increases their number; compulsion to relieve is contrary to the principle of charity, destroys gratitude in the receivers, and creates ill-blood, murmuring, and indignation on the side of the contributor. The shameless, the idle, the least deserving, run away with the legal exaction, while the modest, the bashful, and really indigent, are suffered to languish in the most distressful circumstances imaginable." Our poor laws (says Mr. Townsend) are not only unjust and impolitic, but they procee-

upon principles bordering on absurdity, as professing to accomplish that which in the very nature and constitution of the world is impracticable. They say that in England no man, even though by his indolence, improvidence, prodigality, and vice, he may have brought himself to poverty, shall ever suffer want. Were the provision for the poor twice as much as it now is, we should soon find twice the number of poor we now have.”—

“The defects of the parochial system (says DEAN TUCKER) are the division into parishes, the maintaining the poor in separate families, and the annual election of parish officers: Every person who is elected only for twelve months, will naturally adopt that scheme which will give him the least trouble during his office, whatever it may give his successor, or however it may affect the public.”

“It is the dependance upon the poor rates that has occasioned more poverty, idleness, and worthlessness, among a particular class of people in this country, than in any other (says R. SAUNDERS, Esq.); to complete this absurd system (he continues), the parish that is fortunate enough to meet with an overseer who executes the duty in a conscientious manner, cannot continue to avail itself of his service, but *must* change him every other, if not every year.” And to conclude, Sir, Mr. Pitt has said, that the poor laws of this country, however wise in their original institution, have contributed to fetter the circulation of labour, and to substitute a system of abuses in room of the evils which they humanely meant to redress; and by ingrafting upon a defective plan, defective remedies, produced nothing but confusion and disorder.

Thus, Sir, have I attempted to point out, not from my own arguments, or the *ipse dixit* of authority, a few of the defects in our present system; and if the names I have produced be those of “Declainers” or “Projectors,” I shall feel myself truly honoured by being ranked among them. To the same purport is Mr. Good’s Prize Dissertation on the best Means of employing the Poor, a person as equally famous in *Oriental* as in *European* literature; and who is not more amiable and instructive in his public capacity, than like the gentleman and the man of letters in his private correspondence. Such then, Sir, are the poor laws, such then, Sir, are their legitimate consequences.—

Οὐ δυνατὸν δένδρον ἀγαθὸν καρπῶν ποιεῖν, οὐδὲ δένδρον σαπρὸν καρπῶν καλοῦς ποιεῖν. Κατὰ Μαθ. vii. 18.

I have great hopes that my replies to some of the objections against houses of industry are thought by the Country Magistrate, whose sentiments I respect, to be sufficient; and of consequence, should a “single overseer” in that gentleman’s district ever commence the enforcement of his legal power, so far as it regards setting the poor to work, I hope he will never

address to him such sentiments as those of the desponding poet of *Shiraz*—Hafez.

The favour'd hope long foster'd in thy breast,  
Thy single effort never will obtain,  
The wish'd success on various aids must rest;  
Without those aids thy own attempts are vain!

*Nott's Translation.*

This gentleman also wishes to hear of my being a director of such a house.—I thank him sincerely for his wish, but I must entreat him to recollect that he has at present more than the power he wishes me, he can even now unite the two characters, of an Enquirer and Performer, of Ruggles and of Wood; will he, Sir, refuse when the good he can do is so extensive, and can he be content merely with rejoicing to hear that I have the direction of a numerous poor-house? Believe me, I add sincerely, that did my filling an office of that kind give him or any other of my fellow beings *sufficient cause* to rejoice, it would give a fresh zest to my endeavours. Upon the whole, Sir, I dedicate to the community, of which I constitute a part, whatever speculations I may form, or whatever opinions I may entertain. In recommending a scheme that has indeed become “dear” to me, *from a conviction of its usefulness*, I expect and wish for objections. This, of houses of industry, I offer, yet with some confidence of approval, and perhaps adoption, though not an immediate one,—I still think our REASON, our INTEREST, our FEELINGS, are on the side I have chosen. So that until my *understanding is convinced*; and if I am wrong I most ardently entreat to be undeceived, I cannot act otherwise than I do. Silence, where I ought most to look for conviction (that is in magistrates), never can effect it. If your correspondent, therefore, from whom I confess I would like to hear more, wishes for further communications, public or private, I shall, I hope, give his arguments all their weight, and answer them if in my power. Allow me now, Sir, to conclude with a small extract from *Mr. Cartwright's* beautiful Poem of *Armine and Elvira*.

Be thine those feelings of the mind  
That wake at Honour's, Friendship's call,  
Benevolence, that unconfin'd  
Extends her liberal hand to all;  
By Sympathy's untutor'd voice  
Be taught her social laws to keep,  
Rejoice, if human heart rejoice,  
And weep, if human eye should weep!  
The heart that bleeds for others woes,  
Shall feel each selfish sorrow less;  
HIS BREAST WHO HAPPINESS BESTOWS,  
REFLECTED HAPPINESS WILL BLESS.

I am, Sir, with great respect,  
Your, and the Country Magistrate's friend, &c.  
*Newcastle, Feb. 5, 1801.* JOHN CLENELL.

REPLY TO SCRUTATOR'S CRITIQUE ON  
THE TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

IN No. XVII. of your Magazine, is contained a *critique* on the new-invented vessel, the *Transit*, signed *Scrutator*. I am much pleased with the exceeding patience of this gentleman, for withholding his opinion, till "*something authentic was laid before the public*;" as it must have caused him considerable pain to withhold his burthen, which he says he did, through delicacy to me. In the first place, I take leave to remark, that I was not the writer of the description of the *Transit*, on which *he fixes authenticity*; nor did I ever see it, till published in No. XVI. of your Magazine.—Such being the fact, Mr. Editor, I am released from producing those arguments for which *Scrutator* calls aloud. However, since he has taken it for granted, he was making free with myself, politeness must oblige him to accept the returning compliment.

Passing over the two first objections to the *Transit*, which I must confess I do not understand, I pause at that paragraph which cavils about *sailing closer to the wind*. *Scrutator* might have avoided all his calculations, had he been aware that the expression, *sailing closer to the wind*, comprehends the circumstance of *being more weatherly*. I would advise *Scrutator* before he attempts a second *critique*, to make a few voyages, that he may the better understand the fullness of sea terms, for I am much mistaken if he does not confound this expression, and consider it as synonymous with "*lying closer to the wind*;"—had *Nauticus* used the latter his objections would have done him greater credit. A vessel may *lie* with her head closer to the wind than another, yet *sail* to leeward of her; but a vessel cannot *sail* closer to the wind than another, without being to *windward* of her,—for *sailing* here signifies the course made good.

In the fifth paragraph, we are told, "*the Transit must shorten sail, almost to 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.*"

I should like to know the exact velocity, or force of the wind *Scrutator* deems a pleasant breeze. If it be only pleasant, when the *Transit* shall be under the necessity of reducing her fore-and-aft courses and top-sails, a gale of wind will be such as no sailor ever experienced; for it is a fact, that the *Transit* will carry her fore-and-aft courses and top-sails, without a reef, whilst square-rigged vessels are under double, and even close-reefed top-sails.

In the sixth paragraph, I find, that "*after the wind has been*

deflected four times from sail to sail, the after-sails must be trimmed sharp indeed, and therefore create much lee-way. It would have pleased me much, if *Scrutator* had made himself better acquainted with the subject, before he had set his pen to work; for it happens, that the *Transit's* sails have so little interference with each other, that deflected wind is totally out of the question.

The next fault is, that her top-masts do not strike, which is "a wonderful great ease to great ships, both at sea and in harbour." *Scrutator* ought, in justice, to inform me, what ship he commanded, when he boldly struck his top-masts, to relieve his vessel in a heavy gale of wind at sea. Probably he is some old man who sailed with Sir Walter Raleigh, who is quoted as an admirer of this practice.

In the eighth paragraph, it appears that the vessel is not manageable, "in spite of her helm;" and at the conclusion of the ninth paragraph, it is mentioned, that "her capstern is brought unusually forward: an alteration of uncertain benefit, and certain injury, as throwing more weight upon the bows; the most effectual of all impediments to making good weather, and consequently to rapid sailing." Here it is evident, that *Scrutator* considers the capstern to be a sail, situated on the foremost of this "new-fashioned" vessel. It is but charity to explain to him, that the capstern is a mechanical power, for the purpose of taking up the anchors, and has nothing in the world to do with the good or bad weather made by any vessel whatever, or with her sailing more or less rapidly. Was the capstern thrown overboard, the weather made, and the rate of sailing would remain the same.

The tenth paragraph contains objections to the fact, "that water nearer the surface is more readily removed than deeper water." Independent of what is demonstrable, it would have been well, if *Scrutator* had examined the experiments that have been made since the time of Sir Isaac Newton. In the same paragraph we are told, that "deep vessels sail as fast as light ones." Had he the common observation of a collier's apprentice-boy, he would have known, that a light collier, sailing large, will pass some of our fastest vessels; and that the same collier, when loaded, will be passed, and left by them, as if apparently at anchor.

My remarks on *Scrutator's* objections being completed, at least on such as I can form a tolerable notion, I come to that which is more pleasing to me;—I mean, those points wherein (according to his opinion) I have shewn myself a "very ingenious" gentleman. If the reader will be pleased to refer to these in *Scrutator's Critique*, it will save me the unpleasant office of trumpeting my own praise.

Having sailed in the *Transit*, both in light weather, and in heavy gales of wind, it has given me an opportunity of expe-

riencing her defects; and, strange to tell! I have now thrown aside all (rudder excepted) which bears *Scrutator's* sanction and applause.

As yet, Mr. Editor, my letter is not unreasonably long, considering the measure of *Scrutator's*; I must therefore entreat you, patiently, to hear me out.

The undermentioned pilots have had the *Transit* under their charge, and can bear testimony to the following account of her.

When the *Transit* is under sail, she works so exceedingly light, that her duty can scarcely be said to exceed amusement; and since she has been coppered, she has gone to windward of all square-rigged vessels, in a most superior manner. Whilst square-rigged vessels, from the narrowness of the channel, are backing and filling, and merely dropping with the tide, this vessel is kept working and performing her task, almost with the facility of a Margate-boy, or Gravesend-boat. Notwithstanding all this, her length is equal to that of a vessel of four or five hundred tons burthen. The pilots are—Mr. Norris and Mr. White, of Deal; Mr. Hind and Mr. Good, of Gravesend; and Mr. John Clippendale, of Blackwall.

It may appear strange, Mr. Editor, that I should suffer a Number of your Magazine to pass by, without noticing *Scrutator's Critique*; but being much in the habit of meeting remarks on the *Transit*, from persons, who have neither power to judge, nor prudence to withhold, I am usually silent; and should remain so, on the present occasion, were it not that *Scrutator*, cloaked in the garb of friendship, might lower the estimation of this experiment in the minds of those who have the highest reverence for nautical improvements, without sufficient maritime information to form an opinion for themselves.

I cannot conclude, without informing *Scrutator*, that, having discovered the *Transit's* defects in his own mind, it would have been a generous and enlightened act to have divulged them in a less public manner. When the large sum of six thousand four hundred pounds has been raised for conducting this "*grand experiment*," (to use *Scrutator's* words) it is surely not a deed of honour to attack it in the dark, without offering a single improvement, or any further attempt at consolation, than the soothing expressions with which the *Critique* is finished—terms which, I must observe, bear strong marks of hypocrisy, when opposed to the main body of the work itself.

As you have now my sentiments on *Scrutator's* remarks, I have to demand of you, Mr. Editor, as an act of justice, that you will not admit any further *critiques* into your Magazine, unless they be signed with the name and address of the writer,

and a declaration of the length of his service, and the ship in which he last held an officer's station.

I remain, Sir, Your humble Servant,  
RICHARD HALL GOWER.

*Blackwall,* }  
*Feb. 19, 1801.* }

Late chief officer of the Essex East India-  
man, and many years in the service of  
the Hon. East India Company.

Page 104, line 22, for foremost read foremast.

ENQUIRIES, &c.

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

SIR,

I HAVE been a constant reader of your valuable miscellany from its first publication, and am free to confess, that I have not only been agreeably amused, but have imbibed a good deal of useful information from the various subjects which are contained and discussed therein. Your correspondents, in general, appear to be men of enlightened minds and of philanthropic principles. The subjects they introduce are almost universally treated in a very masterly and perspicuous manner. When men thus qualified by mental abilities, and mental acquirements, with heads capable and hearts disposed to instruct, their endeavours must always be crowned with success. Though the pride of some, and the ignorance of others, may attempt to oppose useful innovation, and beneficial discoveries, yet the intelligent part of men, will most readily concur to approve the improvements, and to applaud the improvers. On your own behalf, Sir, it is likewise but just to acknowledge, that every exertion has been made to inform, and every reasonable request has been by you most readily complied with. This induces me, among the rest, to submit to you the following request. In the last number of your last volume, in the list of premiums given by the Society of Arts to ingenious mechanics, I observed one to a Mr. T. Restal, for his invention of a family or parish mill. Now, Sir, as such a mill has long been a desideratum in rural economy, and has you have been indefatigable in discovering and describing that excellent invention, the Threshing Machine, if you will have the goodness, in this case also, to make, as far as you can, the necessary enquiries concerning this mill; and (if it is worthy of the labour) to give a description of its principles, and whether it is likely to answer the end of its invention. This will confer a favour on the public, and enhance the value of your publication. Having gone thus far, before I conclude I shall just add, that, in the third number of your first volume, a letter appeared on the subject of Bleaching, written by Mr. Wilson, of Manchester:—that gentleman concluded by saying, that if his first met your approbation, he would at his future

leisure describe the minutiae of the practical part of that art. I, with many others, have ever since waited with some degree of eager anxiety for the accomplishment of his promise; and, although we have hitherto been disappointed, we still flatter ourselves that Mr. Wilson will perform his promise. With best wishes for your increasing success. I am, dear Sir,

Hayes, Feb. 6th, 1801.

Your most sincere well-wisher,

J. TEBBIN.

## HISTORY OF THE WOOLLEN TRADE OF ENGLAND.

(Concluded from page 42.)

THESE prohibitions of exportation were so effectual, that at the time of the Revolution, English wool was at a much lower price than in the reign of Edward III. At that time a tod of wool (28 lb.) was equivalent to twelve bushels of wheat at the usual price. At the Revolution, wool was at 22s. per tod, and the average of wheat was about 5s. 6d. per bushel; therefore four bushels of wheat now paid for a tod of wool. As the woollen manufacturers of England could not work up all the produce, it was usual for many year's wool to be on hand, which necessarily degraded the price down to the wishes of the clothiers, and gave them an immense advantage over the clothiers of other countries, where wool of the same quality was full double price. This cheapness had, however, its natural effect; the profit of smuggling wool abroad (called *owling*, i. e. *woolling*) again became an over-match for the laws. Insurances on *owling* were done at Amsterdam at 30 per cent. therefore while the profit stood full as high as 50 per cent. the illicit trade was inevitable.

In this situation the clothiers made a great stir on the subject, and carried their wish of personal advantage to a height wholly unjustifiable. They affirmed to the legislature, and were believed, that English wool was the best in the world, and that could it be kept at home, there was a natural impossibility for foreigners to equal British cloth. This they affirmed, when they were conscious that it was so utterly false, that of superfine cloth English wool forms no part: that cloth is wholly fabricated from Spanish wool. On their representation, however, parliament enacted laws, the good intention of which can hardly excuse the severity of penalty, so discordant to the genius of English legislation. Besides the former heavy penalties, it was now declared that all debts and contracts, advantageous to a convicted owler, were void; that from thenceforth, in fact, the laws of property should cease with respect to him.

The exporter of sheep was for the first offence to forfeit all his goods for ever, to suffer a year's imprisonment, and then to have his hand chopped off, and nailed up in some market town. For the second offence, to be adjudged a felon, and to suffer

death accordingly! This bloody law was too strong for national humanity; so that while it existed, no *owler* was ever prosecuted. It was, therefore, necessary (7 Wil. III.) to substitute other penalties, and finally seven years transportation.

The country gentlemen in parliament must have been egregiously duped, when they consented to these laws, or indeed to any laws prohibiting the exportation of wool: for hence raw wool sunk to half its natural price, to the great loss of the landholder. Doubtless had not the rising price of butcher's meat somewhat indemnified the grazier, one half of the sheep of England must have been destroyed; but the double purpose of the animal, kept up the number in spite of the monopoly thus enjoyed by the clothier against the grower of wool.

At the Union of England and Scotland into one kingdom, the wool laws caused considerable discussion; the Scotch grower of wool being naturally averse to be subjected to laws which took away half the value of his wool. This opposition was however over-ruled; and till the augmented price of Highland black cattle somewhat indemnified the grazier, he actually did lose about half the price of his wool, and the sheep in consequence decreased daily.

But however unduly the manufacturer of wool was favoured by the legislature at the beginning of the last century, it seems necessary to continue the same laws at the present time, lest the entire woollen trade should be destroyed. At that time (before the national debt had accumulated) provisions and labour was as cheap in the rest of Europe, and there was no necessity to grant a monopoly to the clothier at the expence of the land-owner.—Industry and ingenuity might then contend on equal terms with our continental neighbours, and would not fail of success, since to them the wool must always be cheaper than to foreigners. Freight and insurance would necessarily cause some difference in the favour of our clothiers.

But at present the case is widely different, and the woollen manufacture must be annihilated in an instant by the competition of foreigners unshackled by a national debt, and of course not paying above half the wages usual in England. Thus it was not impolitic to consolidate and continue the old wool laws in the year 1788, in which an act was passed for that purpose. In fact, since the extensive introduction of turnips and clover, sheep seem to be so necessary in the system of English agriculture, that they would continue in their present numbers, if (according to Mr. Bakewell's phrase) they were covered with hair.

Adam Smith has an observation on the severity of the wool laws, well worthy the attention of legislators on many occasions:—he says, that many enterprising people of some capital are ruined yearly by the operation of the wool laws, for doing what is no intrinsic crime; that as the rate of insurance on smuggled wool

is well known, it would become the legislature to permit the exportation on paying exactly the same per centage: thus a large sum would accrue to our needy government, and many individuals be saved from ruin; while it is evident, not an ounce of wool more than before could be exported, because the price abroad would feel the same augmentation as before, but under the form of a legal duty, instead of an insurance on a hazardous occupation.

But government are probably too much afraid of the clamour of the woolstaplers and clothiers to venture on this just and salutary measure; for the wool trade, though now sunk from its former pre-eminence over other manufactures, is by no means diminished at present.

On the discussions preceding the late Irish Union, a body of staplers and clothiers assembled in London to watch the progress of that important measure, as far as it operated on their interests; but they were not able to prevail so triumphantly as formerly over all opposition. Their claims were discussed with candour, but finally rejected in both houses of parliament. As the evidence and arguments produced on that occasion furnish an authentic document of the present state of the woollen manufactory, it is impossible to conclude this history better than by a succinct statement of the proceedings on that important question.

About seventy of the most considerable traders and manufacturers of woollen goods met in London, and on April 23, 1800, presented a petition to the house of commons, and on the 30th of April to the house of lords, requesting to be heard against certain clauses in the proposed Union of Great Britain and Ireland. In annexed observations (besides repeating some of the old prejudices about the super-excellence of English wool) they argued with great justice, "That it was a considerable concession from Great Britain to reject a cheaper supply of linen from the Continent, and buy of Ireland to the amount of a million a year, what might be procured elsewhere for less than 800,000*l.* That it was a most unaccountable return for this favour, that Ireland was suffered to continue a protecting duty of ten per cent. against the introduction of our woollen fabrics into that country. That the present *resolutions* on the projected Union carried the injustice still farther, by permitting from this time forward a free export of wool from this country to Ireland, when at present we have not enough for the calls of our own manufacturers\*."

\* Besides the London petition, various counties presented as follows: Cornwall, 1. Devon, 4. Gloucester, 3. Lancashire, 6. Leicester, 1. Montgomery, 1. Norfolk, 1. Oxford, 2. Somerset, 3. Shropshire, 1. Suffolk,

Mr. Law, appearing as counsel at the bar of the house, enforced these arguments with much ability. In his speech it was asserted, that the woollen manufacture at present employs 1,500,000 souls in Great Britain. The wool produced in England is stated at 600,000 packs (at 240lb. each) annually. This, at 11l. per pack, gives the value of the raw material 6,600,000l. Its manufactured value is thrice as much, or 19,800,000l. Woollens of 8,500,000l. in value are exported, though of this indeed some part is manufactured from Spanish wool, the import of which has naturally increased with the decay of the French clothiers, who before the war rivalled us in the Spanish market.

The quantity of wool grown in England in 1740, was said to be 738,000 packs, which would prove a decrease at present, could the relative statements be depended on. But the woolstaplers in 1800 had an interest in representing the quantity not *too high*, in 1740 in setting it not *too low*. They besides have assumed a very erroneous position, that inclosure *lessens* the number of sheep. That it *deteriorates the wool* is probable enough; but the clover and turnips of a cultivated tract feed a larger flock than the best sheep-walk of the same dimensions.

Till the year 1796 it is allowed that the clothiers could not work up all the wool grown, and consequently much of it (three or four years flock) was usually on hand. In this case prices must sink down till it was cheap enough to make smuggling a good speculation. Accordingly much was smuggled †, and many people ruined, by this restriction unwisely opposed to the eternal nature of things. From 1796, however, the wool has been all worked up, and the prices consequently have risen. In 1779, wool was only 5l. per pack, no more than 5d. per lb. From that time it rose gradually until in 1791, the average price was 9l.—in 1792, 11l.—in 1793, 7l. 10s.—in 1794, 8l. 5s.—in 1795, 9l.—in 1796, 9l. 5s.—in 1797, 9l.—in 1798 9l. 10s.—in 1799, 11l. and in April, 1800, it was computed at 11l. 10s.

The irregular price of 1792 was caused by a very unsuccessful speculation of certain individuals to buy up all the wool upon hand. With the exception of that year it has risen very gradually.

The increase of woollens has probably not at all augmented the number of people employed; the increase has been local (confined to Yorkshire), and has been caused by the adoption of

Suffolk, 2. Surry, 1. Yorkshire, 9. Westmoreland, 1. Worcester, 1. Wilts, 1. In all 39.

We have given the statement, because from it a guess may be made at the relative quantity of the woollen trade in the various counties.

† 13,000 packs to France only, and none to Holland. The long combing wool is that in such request abroad.

various machinery for carding, scribbling, and shearing the cloth. The western clothiers, who would not, or could not (from popular tumult) introduce the improvement, have turned their attention to Spanish wool, and suffer the produce of their own counties to travel northward: while the luckless clothiers of Essex and Suffolk have seen the trade desert them without remedy. Hence great local distress and enormous poor-rates.

These points seem well established by the witnesses examined; and it was urged, that the Irish buying our wool without restraint, enjoying a much greater facility of appropriating streams to machinery; and finally, paying lower wages, must be enabled to undersell our clothiers in the foreign market, and compel them to cease their business, or to pass over into Ireland, leaving behind them unconvertible fixtures to the value of 6,000,000*l.* and throwing out of employment a very large portion of our population.

In the house of commons, Mr. Peel made a very excellent speech on the joint subject of the woollen and cotton manufactures (which last, in general, is to pay 50 per cent. on importation into Ireland). Mr. Wilberforce followed him on the wool trade, but produced no new argument in a speech remarkably prolix and languid.

Mr. Pitt then expressed his sentiments in a speech, in which to his habitual eloquence was added an unusual comprehension of a subject, which must be rather extraneous to his general studies. He denied that the protecting duty shut out our woollens from Ireland, whither they are sent to the annual value of 700,000*l.* He denied that wool would be procured from England, because it was full as cheap in Ireland *at present*, though the price in that nation was indeed much higher than here *formerly*. He denied, that the wages of any ingenious occupation were low in Ireland: the first introduction of any manufacture is always effected by tempting wages. Therefore they could not enter on the woollen manufacture advantageously in that respect. He denied that coal was so cheap in Ireland as in the manufacturing districts of England. He said, that it was an absurd thing to talk of the decrease of wool produced, when the export since 1792 (the assigned period of past plenty) had increased upwards of 1,300,000*l.* in value. This argued an increase in the manufacture and consumption, and therefore surely an increase in the production. Indeed from Spain we had drawn a larger quantity than before, as the import of that article had increased from 22,000 to 28,000 bags annually. But this accounts not for a quarter of the increased export of goods. Mr. Pitt also contended ably and incontrovertibly for the immense power of accumulated capital in all trades; "Whence, he argued, the vast increase of the trade of London, beyond all other ports in the world! Rent, house-

keeping, wages, and poor-rates, are heavy in the metropolis of Great Britain; but the possession of capital outweighs all these disadvantages." We may add to his argument, that *till* Ireland possesses the same commercial capital, she cannot injure British manufactures; *when* she may hereafter accumulate capital, that very circumstance will lay her under the same burdens as England now sustains. Mr. Pitt was triumphant in his whole speech, except where he spoke of an augmentation of wool from augmented demand. On this point he certainly failed. That his opinion received the sanction of the majority is well known, and the trade of raw wool is *open* betwixt the two countries, whilst manufactured cloths are charged rather more than 8d. per yard on importation into Ireland. This charge is computed (according to the best of our information) at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the aggregate import.

It remains only to say a few words on the subject of Spanish wool. Almost 30,000 bags of it are annually imported at about 50l. per bag. Total cost therefore is 1,500,000l. This is formed into cloths of the value of more than 4,000,000l. It is feared that the rising intellect of Spain will soon deprive us of this source of wealth. The people there are clamorous on this subject, with very good reason. Much of Spain lies waste for the convenience of the travelling sheep, and the wool is sent to employ the industry of a foreign nation. The King of Spain only awaits an augmented prosperity of the manufactures he has established: he will then probably listen to the just plea of his people.

However some years must pass before the manufactures of Spain can consume all their own wool; and by that time the other branches of our national industry may give scope for the application of any capital thrown out of the Spanish wool manufacture. Perhaps the kindred application of hemp may ere then employ the population, which now exercises the wool trade.—Some resource will certainly be found.

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#### ERRATA CORRECTED.

Our correspondent, *Salinator*, complains that part of his late communication (No. 18) appears nonsense, unless the following *errata* be corrected. Page 31, line 4, for *moWed*, read *moWed*. Page 32, line 9, for *marsh-feed*, read *marsh-feed*. Page 12, line 23, for *wool*, read *woad*.—We take this opportunity also of saying, that in page 3, line 8, a capital I, should conclude the paragraph. In page 4, line 26, for *nesly*, read *resly*.—It is impossible to prevent a few such *errata*; we can only say, that on intimation they shall ever be thus amended.

## CRITICAL CATALOGUE.

I. *National Irrigation, by a general Economy in the Use of Water,*  
by WM. TATHAM. 1801. *Carpenters, 7s.*

THIS volume is a collection of facts and information on the subject of watering meadows, and to it is subjoined some original schemes of the author.

Some of the grand operations of early ages very properly commence the historical deduction. The lake Copais, in Beotia, is, however, rather a dubious instance, and the aqueducts of Rome can hardly be thought to bear any nearer reference to Irrigation, than does the New River Head at Islington. But the canals intersecting Egypt, beyond all doubt, distributed Irrigation to the whole country; and the lake of Mœris was intended to supply any occasional deficiency in the inundation of the Nile. Hindostan and China are at present equally benefited by such assistance of art to nature; indeed this similarity forms one of the many proofs, that the Indians are sprung from an Egyptian colony left by Sesostris; the Chinese again from the Indians.

Spain, France, and America, all seem more alive to the benefit of Irrigation than ourselves; in truth, the antiquity of the extreme subdivision of landed-property in England very much diminishes the possibility of extensive Irrigations. No such thing can be done, without an Act of Parliament; and our legislators feel a proper repugnance to invade any right of private property without some very strong, conclusive motive. Hence, English Irrigation only exists in the detail of single meadows, and the dubious novelty called *Warping*, in Lincoln and Yorkshire. However, Mr. Tatham has carefully collected all possible information on these confined topics, and few farmers will peruse the book without being able to turn it to advantage.

A plate is given of the *Noria-Well* of Spain, and an account of an English improvement of that contrivance, which may become very important in the history of Hydraulics. The German lifting wheel used in America is likewise delineated and described. A very rude machine, as losing about a third of its effect from the dripping of water from its boxes. Such another imperfect Persian wheel appeared in the tenth Number of our Magazine. We have it in contemplation to represent the best sort of Persian wheel in some future plate.

Mr. Tatham is already known as a designer of Canals (See Vol. I. 129). In the present publication, he talks very sensibly of using these *water roads* for extensive Irrigation; thus doubling their utility. A very gigantic plan for a national water-work is given; if the scheme appear calculated for the latitude of Utopia, it still impresses us with a high opinion of the enlarged mind of the author. The dividing high land between the German Ocean and the Irish Sea, is about 320 feet perpendicular height; on this line, and at this height, Mr. T. would place a grand Trunk Canal, which might pour fertility over the kingdom. The reservoirs for the supply of this canal, are to be elevated as high as 900 feet, on the declivity of mountains. These reservoirs are to be supplied with water by 600 ft. a engines; and

*Com. & Ag. Mag. Vol. IV. O*

the national expence is estimated at *five millions* first cost, and one and a half annual charge; and by a long deduction, he calculates thus to add ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS to the agricultural produce of the kingdom. This is the more astonishing, as the total produce of the land is at present estimated (by Mr. Pitt) at little above fifty millions.

We are a little afraid that Mr. Tatham did not calculate the powerful effects of evaporation, which often exceeds half an inch depth in a summer's day. This on one acre is almost 16,000 gallons; and we see no remedy for this ruinous expence of water, unless a *complete cover* be invented for the many thousand acres of surface in the various reservoirs and canals.

The benefit of larch plantations is demonstrated; outlines of canals in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and a detail of a pleasing little horticultural experiment is given. The hints for employing vagrants should be forwarded to Mr. Bentham.

Those who wish to practice Irrigation will need no farther instructor than this volume, whose contents are well illustrated by various plans. It is a useful, laborious collection; and the schemes emanating from the fertile invention of Mr. Tatham, may at least be esteemed *entertaining digressions*. We perfectly agree with him in his defence of *projectors* in the last page; but see many insuperable reasons in the nature of things, why the estimation and encouragement of these useful men, must remain exactly where it is.

II. *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Suffolk*, by ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. Nicol. 1797. Price 5s. 6d.—The county of Suffolk contains about 800,000 acres\*. The climate one of the driest and coldest in the kingdom; the soil, of course, not uniform, but the proportion of sand much larger than in most other counties; it has many streams; but irrigation is wholly unpractised. The estates of convenient size, and the tenures generally freehold; some copyhold and college land. The houses of occupiers usually convenient; but being constructed of lath and plaster not durable; hence, and from an ill-judging partiality to barns, repairs are unusually heavy. The cottages too often badly contrived and uncomfortable; and what is worse, few have gardens, and these few are not attended to.

The extent of farms usually large: one contains no less than 3000 acres. Hence has resulted effectual examples of spirited cultivation. The landlord's rent averages at about 10s. 6d. per acre: the tithes are moderately exacted, and the poor rates not uncommonly high, though, with the rest of the kingdom, they have increased astonishingly in the last fifteen years. Leases are usual; some few, however, are tenants at will; a practice always injurious, *immediately* to the tenant, *finally* to the landlord, and *constantly* to the community.

The farming capital may be estimated to amount from £3 to £6 per acre. The old estimate of gross produce at three rents utterly

\* A very low estimate; elsewhere the author has set it at 995,000: even this probably is low. Mr. Young says, "that as Templeman computed by geographic miles, his estimate is confessedly erroneous." Surely he might compute by what measure he pleased, only to reduce these miles into acres, the multiplier must be different.

erroneous. Five rents at least are necessary to the farmer's prosperity.

The implements of husbandry in general laudable: The Norfolk wheel-plough, and the Suffolk swing-plough, each excellent for their several purposes. An *extirpator* of some merit for destroying weeds has been invented by Mr. Hayward, of Stoke Ash. Suffolk was early in inclosure, as in other improvements. In later inclosures, the rents are doubled, the farmers much richer, and population rapidly increased.

The arable part of the county is most considerable; a judicious course of cropping is very generally thought of, and commonly attained. On loam it is usual to raise wheat *twice* for *one* fallow; where manure can be obtained, fallow is quite discarded. On more sandy soils, this is the usual course: turnips, barley, clover, wheat. This can scarcely be altered for the better. On absolute sand, wheat is omitted, and the course stands thus: Turnips, barley, trefoil, pease dibbled; barley. This is also excellent, and cannot be too generally adopted. On the subject of manuring, we shall quote a passage from our author. "There is scarcely any doctrine in husbandry more orthodox, than the propriety of spreading all the dung of a farm on the turnip crop; a practice on which depends not inconsiderably the progressive amelioration of a farm, since, by making the turnips as productive as possible, the live-stock is increased, which increases dung, and goes round in that beneficial circle, which makes cattle the parents of corn."

The averages of crops specified appear somewhat low, to account for the agricultural prosperity of this county; but it must be remembered, that light land causes but light cost of culture. The benefits of sainfoin are well known, and not neglected. Cabbages have been largely tried with dubious approbation. Exhaustion is attributed to this crop, but too justly. On a district near the coast, carrots are largely sown; at first for the London market, now also for home consumption by horses, who sustain the hardest work thus fed. Mr. Y. expatiates with great pleasure on his successful investigation of this fact, which is certainly very important.

A small quantity of land under hemp is of excellent utility in employing children and females in the district of Dis and Bungay. It seems not so exhausting a crop as commonly supposed; since, by the aid of manure, a piece of land at Hoxne has borne it seventy years successively. The strongest huckaback and sheeting in the world is manufactured from this Suffolk hemp; and the several operations of the manufacture far better paid for than that of wool. It is wonderful that the national bounty has not farther extended the cultivation of hemp.

Meadows and pastures in this county are shamefully neglected; land is never judiciously laid down to grass, and the tenants are constantly soliciting permission to lessen the pastures by breaking up: in our author's opinion, they too often impose on the facility of their landlords.

The more recent improvements of this county are, the substitution of wheat for rye every where; and hollow-draining, which is

become very general, and well understood; the drains are very permanent, though only filled with straw. This strikes off two-thirds of the expence. A whole furrow is turned, and a narrow deep trench dug in the bottom of it; this is filled with straw, and the furrow turned back again. The leading drains are most safely left open. Paring and burning is also practised, and judiciously. Without judgment it is ruinous to the land; with it, most beneficial. Clay and marl are not very accurately distinguished apart in this county. However, it is liberally bestowed, and beneficially even on clay. Town manures are bought up at high prices, but the more useful compost of the farm yard is little attended to. This is the greatest defect of Suffolk husbandry. It is not yet settled in what state dung is most beneficial; but if it be mixed with earth from the *first*, that earth must imbibe the virtues of every period of fermentation, and thus all its benefit will certainly reach the field.

A large district in the middle of Suffolk is appropriated to the dairy. The breed of polled cows unparalleled for quantity of milk. Eight gallons per day is not uncommon, and some dairies produce five gallons from each cow daily through the season. The cattle are not handsome, for this point is little attended to. The butter is excellent; the cheese almost proverbially bad.

Of sheep, no less than 240,000 are computed in this county; their wool and flesh is good; but their voracity so great, that three South-downs or Herefordshires may be maintained for two of these. The benefit of folding light land is well known, and sedulously attended to.

The horses rather useful than handsome, though late years have improved them much. In some places they are turned out every night. This is said to conduce eminently to their health and longevity. The breed of hogs is handsome, and good; many rabbit warrens are kept up in the sandy districts.

The roads of the whole county are excellent; a new canal from Stow-market to Ipswich is completed, and promises well. There is a herring fishery at Lowestoffe. Spinning wool is very general; the wages low, but aggregate considerable; said to be £150,000 annually.

The poor of Suffolk are mostly in the workhouses of the *incorporated hundreds*. A plan almost confined to Suffolk and the Isle of Wight. The controversy of its utility is not determined. Mr. Ruggles finds every thing excellent in it; Mr. Howlet every thing abominable. In this dispute we cannot determine any thing; nothing is evident, but that "much may be said on both sides." Benefit clubs (an *unquestionable* improvement) are very numerous.

Mr. Young has laboured much to ascertain the population; apparently about 150,000 souls. The chances of life more favourable than the usual estimates; indeed we are firmly persuaded, that human life lengthens very rapidly throughout England; but the cause is very obscure.

Of this survey of Suffolk, the peculiar excellence is, that general topics are carefully avoided, and nothing inserted not strictly *appropriate* to the county. The contrary defect is too common in the other surveys; but excusable in men of a more confined range, and less reading, and general experience, than Mr. Arthur Young,

who has made this survey of his own county a specimen of excellence, to be expected from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

III. *Letter to WM. MANNING, Esq. M. P. on the Consequences of obtaining a Supply of Coal from Staffordshire to the Metropolis, &c. &c.* by HENRY GREY MACNAB, M. D. Griffiths. 1801. Price 10s. 6d.—

This letter, which may be considered as a Supplement to this author's late publication, goes on to collect the evidence bearing on the point in investigation; this evidence is evidently of the first authority, delivered to a Committee of the House of Commons, and from the most respectable manufacturers of the kingdom. It is also conveyed in a clear distinct manner, which proves the growing combination of science and industry in Great-Britain. We may observe that (very naturally) the persons used to midland coal, form a very inadequate idea of the superior quality of the Newcastle mines. Some careful trials at Oxford (where both sorts are obtainable) have convinced us that 3 cwt. of Staffordshire, is not equal to 2 cwt. of sea-coal, and the *white ash* of the first is no agreeable appendage to those who (as the Londoners) are used to Newcastle coal. All the evidence adduced goes on the supposition, that the midland coals are to pay no duty: thus supposing our Senate capable of such a gross and manifest violation of equity, as is never witnessed even in barbarous Legislations, except through mere ignorance. That the coal tax is an abominable tax, from its present partiality, and general impolicy, no man can deny; but if the necessities of Government cannot afford a repeal of hardship, they will scarcely attempt to ruin the counties of Northumberland and Durham, in addition to the former evil. Luckily, indeed, it appears from the evidence, that in all events, only in the dearest seasons, could the rivalry of *duty free* midland coal be feared; a very simple fact, which has appeared in our Magazine (Vol. 3. p 191.) establishes this point; and we are free to say, that it stands on the authority of a respectable merchant, long used to the Reading coal trade.\*

Dr. Macnab thus represents the progress of the evil consequent on forcing (by unfair exemption from taxation) a supply from the midland counties. "The first Act will consist of destructive struggles between neighbours, kinsmen, and fellow adventurers in the North, and diversified by the excesses of the miners, dismissed from employment. The second Act will exhibit scenes of ruin among the inferior mines. The third will be marked by the eventful progress of the miners, emigrating from the Northern mines to Staffordshire. The fourth Act will be distinguished by distresses of the most poignant and extensive nature among the manufacturers of iron and copper. And the fifth, concluding Act, will be filled with the vexations and hardships of the Metropolis, consequent on a want of a supply of a necessary of life."

If we might be admitted to disfigure this metaphor from the drama, we should insist one *Act* consisting of the ruin of the carrying trade,

\* By the Grand Junction Canal, coals may be brought to Brentford at about 57s. per chaldor or 28 cwt. The expence for conveying that quantity from Brentford into the consumer's cellar, would be (as from the Pool) charged 8s. more per Chaldor. Total price 65s. In the retail trade, a bushel (or the equivalent weight) would be charged 2s. Hence we see how seldom such inland coal could reach the London market, even without paying duty.

whose importance (in more points of view than one) is perhaps essential to the being of the nation; this is well enforced in a subsequent part of this pamphlet.

It appears that our manufactures of iron and brass are already so nearly rivalled on the Continent, that any taxation, however indirect) on them, would be certain ruin. To make the coal dearer by increasing the demand in Staffordshire, or to tax it at the pit's mouth, would effectuate the annihilation of the only manufacture still flourishing in despite of the war. We hope the Minister has given up this Tax for ever.

The representation given by the author of the antipathy of the French nation to coal for fuel is very surprising, but very true. The emigrants who return from coal fires will probably convince their countrymen, that coal smoke is not deleterious. At present, wood fuel in Paris costs more than house-rent, while even that is higher than in London.

Dr. Macnab quotes Lord Kaimes, Adam Smith, and Montesquieu, with full effect: these are equal to a host of gainfayers. He concludes, with assuring the public, that himself will personally be a loser by the success of his argumentation. This is highly disinterested. The pamphlet conveys much useful information.

IV. *Practical Economy, on Soup Houses, Consumption of Bread, &c.* by a PHYSICIAN. Callow and Wallis. 1801. Price 2s.—This medical gentleman affirms, on the authority of Dr. Fordyce, that no aliment can be conveyed in a liquid shape: that, therefore, soup is necessarily accompanied by a great consumption of bread, which, by imbibing it in the stomach, offers it in a digestible shape. At the soup houses (he avers with some truth) the tedious waiting often more than balances the benefit received. This is well; but when he analyzes the composition of soup, he hazards an idea, that salt is "very prejudicial to health." The general appetite for salt must be instinctive; dame Nature does not so widely lead us astray.

In the second part, it is affirmed, that tea-drinking vastly increases the consumption of bread. In the year 1777, the tea imported was 16,000,000 lbs. now it is 30,000,000 lbs. per annum. We lament with our author the prevalent taste for this watery infusion among the lower orders of society; but we cannot with him attribute to it disease or imbecility. The Chinese, who drink nothing else throughout the day, are more numerous than all the European nations together. Butter and sugar are eminently nutritious substances, and the mischief of tea seems limited to simple waste of expence.

The author lastly proceeds to prove, that the fermentation and baking of bread diminishes the glutinous part of the corn, which contains the nutriment. Hence, he is a strong advocate for frumety and all kinds of puddings. The examples of the Highlander and the northern counties are in his favour. The Romans, he says, made no fermented bread till the year 585, from the days of Romulus. Till then, they lived on boiled corn (*Pulte*), and were laughed at by the Asiatics as *pudding-eaters*. Their armies were only allowed grain; they carried hand-mills, and baked or boiled it unfermented.

With Mrs. Melroe, and Dr. Stark, this physician holds fat the most nutritious part of the meat; but it must be carefully combined with

flour to make it completely digestible. This pamphlet is well worth reading; but we fear that fermented white bread, and tea, are too firmly established to be thus banished; the attempt is laudable.

V. *Observations on the Act to incorporate the London Flour Company*, by J. H. PRINCE. Price 6d.— We notice this wretched puff on the London Flour Company for the amusement of our readers. A better specimen of the extreme stupidity of anti-monopolists cannot be found. This man, sometimes a Methodist preacher, sometimes a poet, has now discovered, that the only mode of abolishing all monopoly, is by enacting a new one. For this is the exact case of the new Company, which, like the *Albion Mills*, will make bread about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. dearer while it lasts; and in the end, will be crushed by its own unwieldy weight, which must entrust every thing to the care of agents. Unhappily, in the present instance, a few base interested individuals have succeeded in misleading many honest men, whose money they wish to play with.

Mr. Prince quotes “an ingenious young author” for a description of monopoly; it is too amusing not to copy. “Curst be monopoly, that imp of hell! and curst his deeds and fruits! To endless shame he is consigned—to all the woes that he hath wrought! Curst be he in the house, and in the market! Conscience, perform thy office in the minds of all his guilty friends and advocates—still haunt them night and day! Torment their fancies by the fearful forms of slaughtered men, nor suffer them to enjoy their ill-gotten wealth.”

From the poetical cadence, and the interlarding of scripture phraseology, we should guess that Mr. P. here quotes *himself*. We have one interest for hoping so, because we are unwilling to believe that there are *two* men in the kingdom so silly, and so malicious. The incantations of witchcraft never surpassed it; the commination of Ash-Wednesday, in comparison of this, is charity itself! And this is published by a man, who has formerly also published a tract to inform “Christians of their Duty.”

We conclude this article with a still more amusing quotation from the 3d page. “Monopoly is a bulky, full-sized beast, with dragon’s wings, remarkable alike for weight and swiftness; his terrific countenance is equally expressive of the ferocity of the tiger, and the subtlety of the ape; *his mouth capacious, reaches from ear to ear*; he has an adder’s tongue, a gibbous back, and bushy tail; and, *strange to tell*, from both his hairy sides, there grows an ugly vulture’s claw, which with the peculiar darkness of his figure, renders him in comparable in deformity.”

For the information of posterity, we subjoin, that the monster here called Monopoly, in better times is called the *Corn Trade*, by whose agency only a populous nation can receive their daily bread.

VI. *A Letter to the Right Hon. W. PITT, Esq.* by W. BOYD, Esq. Wright, 3s 6d.—Mr. Boyd is well known as a contractor for loans during the present war. Mr. Pitt was supposed, in one instance, to give him and his partners an undue preference, which was examined and discussed at considerable length in the House of Commons. Since that the firm has failed, and Mr. B. has of course retired from business. In this letter to Mr. Pitt, he evinces a thorough knowledge of the banking system and contends, with great strength of argument, that the additiona

emission of bank notes, since the Directors have been exempted (by Act of Parliament) from the irksome task of paying cash for them, has raised all commodities to the present high price, by augmenting the circulating medium to an artificial abundance. To this he attributes the rise of the funds in the midst of an expensive war. He adds some dubious arguments about the rate of exchange with foreign countries; but allows that many circumstances may cause fallacious appearances in that commercial engine of indirect gain. He states that he sent a letter to Mr. Pitt at the critical moment of his fatal determination of stopping the payments of the bank, and adds this letter at the end of the pamphlet. It is a strong proof that he is not a man who argues backward from effect to cause, but, like a matter in his science, saw the future in that arrangement.

Another short letter in the appendix must give Mr. Pitt much vexation. It regards an argument produced in answer to Mr. Tierney in the last short session, in which Mr. Pitt manifested an unaccountable oversight of the nature of exchequer bills and bank notes. We should say more of this remarkable pamphlet, had not a correspondent (in a former part of this Magazine) given a kind of commentary on it. The nation is obliged to Mr. Boyd for bringing the discussion forward. He has exhibited first-rate ability, and a commercial acuteness which might be expected from a man who has been habituated to business in ~~the~~ more countries than one.

VII. *Brief Observations on a late Letter addressed to the Right Honourable WM. PITT, by W. BOYD, Esq. Debrett. 1801.*—This production contains a number of general observations, of which very few are at all in point. ‘That mistakes are possible in the difficult science of finance; that Mr. B.’s publication tends to do away all confidence in the minister, and the directors of the bank; that it will therefore be read with pleasure in France; that the circulation is not overcharged, because all people can convert bank-notes into property.’ This they might do in France when the assignats were in circulation; but into a very small quantity of property in reference to their nominal value. It is then said, ‘that the bank keep specie by them, and that Government also wisely reserves it.’ Unluckily conviction is here impossible, except to those who can peep into the coffers of the Bank and of the Treasury. ‘That because the French Caisse d’Escompte was a *pigmy* to the Bank of England, the same principles do not apply, That the system of non-payment has lasted three years, without national injury.

All these observations are clearly futile, as not coming to any issue with Mr. B.’s arguments. The rest of them are still worse, as containing personal aspersion on Mr. Boyd. We do not comprehend what a private man’s motives have to do with the strength of his arguments.

While Mr. Pitt and the Bank are powerful, they will not want defenders. It is sometimes lamentable to see genius exerted in a weak cause. Indeed, no *genius* is prostituted in the present pamphlet.

# HISTORY.

## National Transactions,

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

**EAST INDIES AND CHINA.**—From our East India settlements we learn the agreeable news, that our embassy from Bombay to Schiras, has been particularly successful. The commercial regulations between the Company and Persia, have been considerably extended and strengthened; and the king, in proof of his close and friendly connection, has enjoined all his subjects, and particularly Seyd Suldaun, who has been in the interests of France, to abstain from all intercourse with the enemies of England. The present annual consumption of India commodities in Persia, is estimated at 2,500,000 rupees, and the exports, exclusive of copper, at 900,000.

British subjects of all descriptions, are prohibited trading to Persia, in woollens, metals, and various other articles.

The powers of India, either through fear or policy, now seem to court the favour of the English. The Nizam has offered troops to quell the disturbances in our new settlements, and the Mahrattas have sent assistance to co-operate with Col. Wellely, against the insurgent Dhondia Wang; This man, however, seems to gain strength. The Jeypour Rajah and the Mahrattas, are again preparing for war.

To India we now look for an account of the success of a body of troops, which are said to have been sent from Bombay, to make an attack on Suez. A small party sent up to that place, we know to have returned, having found it too strong to be attacked with that force. The strength of the great army is said to amount to 10,000.

**TURKEY & EGYPT.**—From Constantinople they write, that the English fleet under Lord Keith, and the troops under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in ninety transports, had arrived at Rhodes. Nothing further has transpired respecting them, to which we can give credit, although there have been various reports, that our commanders had received such an account of the strength of the French in Egypt, as to preclude all hopes of success, and had resolved not to make any attempt. To this vast armament of ours, the French have not been inattentive, and have dispatched a fleet of seven sail from Brest, which is supposed to be bound, with reinforcements, for Egypt, but whether they are to pass the streights, or to proceed to Suez, is uncertain. Recent accounts from Turkey informs us, that a representation from the Emperor of Russia has been presented to the Porte, demanding that the English troops should not be permitted to land in Egypt, a representation with which Turkey must comply, or meet the whole weight of the Emperor's anger and resentment. This, if true, puts an end to every hope of making an impression on Egypt. Some persons think, that a treaty is on foot for the partition of this Empire; that Egypt will be guaranteed to France; that Russia will seize what lies contiguous and convenient for her; and the Grand Signor be perhaps permitted to reign over his thinly peopled dominions in Asia.

**SOUTH OF ITALY.**—Malta, that bone of contention, is, we learn, garrisoned by British and Neapolitan troops, who do garrison duty, alternately. It appears, however, to be victualled by the English. Naples seems now to be left to its fate, as the Emperor, who has certainly made peace with the French, seems so little able to take care of himself, that there is little reason to suppose he has been able to effect any thing for his allies. Indeed, we learn that a considerable French army is marching towards the South of Italy, by way of Ancona, and which we conceive can have no other destination, as the Pope is on good terms with the French, and his conduct has been such as must secure their friendship.

Naples, therefore, or at least the Court, has every thing to dread, as their cruel, unjust, and impolitic conduct does not intitle them to hope for any thing less than total destruction. The French troops, we learn, by the last accounts, were in possession of Ancona and all Tuscany, and still continue advancing. The folly of sending the fine army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie to Egypt, is now more evident than ever.—Such a number of men, added to the troops of the country, might perhaps have saved Naples, or they might, by means of our fleet, have secured a port in that kingdom. At all events, it would have procrastinated the fall of our ally, the king of Naples.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—The Prince of Peace, we are told, has been restored by the king of Spain to the plenitude of his power: we find, however, no variation in the politics of the Spanish court—on the contrary, every exertion is using to bring forward an army, said to be intended against Portugal. Whether peace has been made between Portugal and her enemies, as reported, we know not; but there is great reason to suppose, that some private agreement has been entered into, by which Portugal is to pay a subsidy to France for her forbearance. The demands of these two powers, that Portugal should shut her ports against English ships, seems not as yet to have been complied with, or is kept secret.

A change has taken place in the administration of Portugal. The Marquis de Pombiers, who has resided some time in London, as ambassador extraordinary, is appointed prime minister. The merchants of Portugal are sending away what wine they can for England, for fear of a visit from the combined forces of France and Spain.

FRANCE.—By degrees this country has got rid of all her numerous enemies, except one. Russia, although the emperor has not signed a treaty of peace, is now no longer hostile. The preliminaries of peace with Austria, are, we are told, signed. England therefore only remains in a state of hostility with her.

In the internal part of France, the Consul seems to have subdued most of his enemies, at least for the present. The persons who have been confined for the first plot against his life, have been tried, and executed. Those for the second, have, as we mentioned before, been transported. It is asserted, that they were known royalists; if so, the imprudence of permitting the return of so many royal emigrants is apparent. The erasing of names from that list, however, still continues, and 40,000 have, we are told, already received that favour.

The French government are now straining every nerve to form a navy. A squadron of ships has put to sea (notwithstanding the blockade, as it is called, by the English fleet), and has sailed to the westward. By having a number of blacks on board, 'tis conjectured they are bound for St. Domingo; and if they arrive safe, an attack on Jamaica, by a very large army of black troops, may be expected. Eighteen sail of the line besides, were observed in Brest water by the English cruizers, and two days afterwards they disappeared. There is therefore some reason to suppose, that they also are at sea. Of the Spanish fleet, in Brest harbour, we do not hear any thing.

To compel England to a peace, the government of France will now exert every nerve. Having seen the coalition of the northern powers complete, their next step will be to detach Turkey from her alliance, or if they fail in that, to stimulate their new ally Russia to make war against her, to which he seems already sufficiently inclined. Portugal, as we before observed, is either become a pensioner to France, or must soon submit to her terms. Every port of Italy will be closed against England, and there will remain Hamburgh only to be shut up, and then this country is completely cut off from any communication with the continent.—These seem at present

to be the great objects of France, and which it will be very difficult to prevent.

**PRUSSIA:**—The notice given by the English minister of the seizure of the Danish and Swedish ships in the English ports, and at sea, has had the effect which might reasonably have been expected: It has given great offence, and a very sharp remonstrance has been returned. The court of Prussia stands on sure ground, and, in case of a rupture with England, will most certainly lay hands on Hanover, and secure Hamburgh. The little inconvenience which will for a time accrue to the Prussian commerce, will be amply repaid by the consequence she will gain by her new alliance, and by the territory she will acquire from the friendship of the Northern Powers and France, and by securing the honour of her flag, and its neutrality insured from the insult of England. The conduct of the young monarch of Prussia since he came to the throne has been truly praiseworthy; to encourage the trade and agriculture of his people, to keep them in peace, and to secure that blessing to all the Germans within the line of demarcation, have been his study.

**DENMARK, SWEDEN, and RUSSIA:**—This coalition seems to portend more ill fortune to this country than any which was ever yet formed against it. The navies of these three powers are now formidable, and the immense quantity of naval stores they possess, will enable them to increase them almost as fast as they could wish. While these stores being their staple commodities, they will have it in their power to withhold the supplies of them to England: On a moderate computation, the navies of the three Baltic powers alone cannot amount to less than sixty sail of the line.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—**THURSDAY, Jan. 22.**—The House having met in pursuance of the royal proclamation, the first sessions of the Imperial Parliament was opened by commission; when the commons having heard the commission read, returned to their own house to chuse a Speaker. The peers present then took the required oaths.

**FRIDAY.**—The Commons having arrived, in consequence of a summons to that effect, Mr. Addington stated, that they had chosen him Speaker, when his Majesty's approval being intimated by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, the Speaker expressed the grateful sense he entertained of the honour thus conferred on him. The Lord Chancellor said, that the experience of Mr. Addington's conduct in the chair, in three successive parliaments, was the surest pledge of his continuing to act with credit to himself, and advantage to the country. The Commons then retiring, several peers were sworn.

**MONDAY, Feb. 2.**—The king went in state to the House of Peers, and made the usual speech from the throne. The duke of Montrose moved the address, and an amendment was moved by Lord Holland, which was negatived on a division 73 to 17. The address then passed without a division. In the Commons, Sir W. Wynn moved the address, and an amendment being likewise moved, was lost on a division, 265 against 63. The address then passed.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**THURSDAY, JAN. 22.**—Several Members having been sworn by the Lord High Steward, and returned from having the king's commission read in the House of Lords, Mr. Pelham, after a high eulogium upon the conduct of the Right Honourable Henry Addington, whilst filling the chair of that House, proposed that he be re-elected Speaker. Mr. Yorke, in terms equally strong, seconded the motion. Mr. Addington said, he should obey the commands of the House, which had a right to such service as he was capable of performing. Mr. Wilberforce was of opinion, that the House could not act so well as by placing in the chair the same gentleman who had so honourably filled it. Mr. Addington being conducted to the chair, expressed his grateful sense of the high honour conferred on him, and more

particularly of the manner in which it had been conferred. Lord Hawkesbury congratulated the Hon. Gentleman on his situation, and the House, for having it conferred it upon him.

FRIDAY.—The Speaker announced, that his Majesty had approved the choice the House had made of him as Speaker; after which he took the accustomed oaths.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.—The Law Officers, with Mr. Pitt, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Beresford, Lord Castlereagh, &c. were appointed a committee, to consider of the alterations necessary to be made in the standing orders, in consequence of the Union. The motion to read the report on the address to his Majesty, brought on a debate, in which Messrs. Jones, Martin (of Galway), Banks, the Secretary at War, Nicholls, and Wilberforce, took a part; after which it was read a second time. On the motion of Mr. Ryder, a Committee was ordered to enquire into the high price of provisions, to whom the report of the former Committee was referred.

WEDNESDAY.—The Speaker and several Members, accompanied the Lords, to present the Address to the King.

THURSDAY.—Col. Keating stated the population of Ireland at six million of persons, and moved for accounts of the balances in the hands of the treasurers of counties in that kingdom, on the 5th ult. Mr. Sheridan, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Pitt, who was confined by the gout, postponed till Tuesday his promised motion, which he stated was preparatory to another appointed for Thursday se'nnight, which he proposed should include a direct charge of highly criminal conduct in his Majesty's ministers. Numerous papers were moved for and ordered.

FRIDAY.—Read a third time and passed, a bill to amend the act of the last sessions respecting bread. A new writ was ordered for Old Sarum, in the room of Sir G. Yonge, who has accepted of the chiltern hundreds. The report of the committee of supply was received and agreed to. In a committee of privilege, it was resolved, that, in the standing order to prevent lord lieutenants of counties interfering in elections for members in parliament, Ireland should be omitted; and also that such interference would be a high breach of privilege in this country.

In the House of Lords, Monday, Feb. 9, a Bill for suspending till the 25th of March so much of the operation of the late Bread Bill as related to the mixture of oats, barley, &c. with wheaten flour, was brought up from the Commons, read three times, and received the Royal Assent by Commission.—The Duke of Bedford introduced a Bill for exempting a certain description of poor housekeepers from the payment of poor rates.

TUESDAY.—The order for going into a discussion of Lord Darnley's Motion for an enquiry into the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and for their dismissal, being read, Lord Carlisle wished the subject to be postponed; the general situation of the country was, he observed, at the present moment, critical and alarming almost beyond any former example, and involved considerations which should repress present discussion; he thought, too, that in the embarrassed and unsettled situation of Ministers, it would be ungenerous and unmanly to urge the matter further.—Lord Darnley felt strong conviction of the necessity of the enquiry, but should be governed by the sense of the House as to the time of bringing it forward.

In the House of Commons, Monday, Feb. 9, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Jolliffe severally moved for papers respecting the dock-yard and army expenditure within given periods.—Col. Gascoigne observed, that of 655 Members, only 410 had taken their seats, and conceiving that at the present momentous crisis the country should have the full benefit of the Parliamentary service of all its Representatives, moved that the House be called over this day three weeks. Ordered. Mr. Windham and Mr. Serjeant presented Army and Ordinance Accounts; the former, on the Motion of Mr. Tierney, were ordered to be printed.

**TUESDAY.**—Mr. Lee the Clerk, read to the House a letter from the Speaker, stating that “His Majesty having been pleased to express his intention, at this conjuncture, of appointing him to a public situation, incompatible with the one he had the honour to hold in the House of Commons, he was obliged to request him to tender to the House his resignation of office.”

As soon as the letter was read, Mr. Pitt and Sir W. Pulteney rose at the same period, and a cry some time prevailed that the latter should be heard. Mr. Pitt persisted, and at length said, that he had it in command from his Majesty that the House should, as immediately as possible, chuse a Speaker: and he therefore moved that the election be made to-morrow (Wednesday), and that the House should adjourn till then.—Sir W. Pulteney regretted that the House was about to be deprived of the services of the Speaker. He complimented the retired Ministers, and exhorted the House to unanimity.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Lord Hawkebury, in a speech of appropriate commendation, moved that Sir John Mitford be called to the chair.—Mr. H. Brown seconded the nomination:—On which Sir J. Mitford observed, that he would not, as was usual, make profession of his unworthiness and incapacity to the office; he trusted, on the contrary, that he would not be found altogether unqualified for its duties.—Mr. Sheridan objected to this choice, principally on the ground of its having been pre-determined in a manner inconsistent with the independence and dignity of the House.—Mr. Pitt replied; and after some further conversation, in which Mr. Sheridan and Lord G. Cavendish complimented the talents of Mr. C. Dundas, whom they wished to see in the chair, Sir J. Mitford was chosen to it without a division.

**THURSDAY.**—Several accounts, preparatory to the budget, were ordered, as also printed copies of the Irish Records, and new writs for the boroughs of Carlow and Portarlinton. Mr. Hobhouse gave notice that on Thursday next he would move for the production of the convention with Russia, dated the 19th of Dec. 1799, on which the claim of the Emperor to Malta is founded. The motions of Mr. Sturt on the Ferrol Expedition, Mr. Jones’s respecting Egypt, and Mr. Grey on the state of the nation, were severally postponed. A desultory conversation arose on a motion made by Col. Elford for calling the gaoler of Cold Bath Prison to the bar, to answer for his conduct in regard to Hudson: it was supported by Messrs Hobhouse, Martin, Howard, Pierrepont, and Sir F. Burdett; and opposed by Messrs. Ryder, W. Dundas, Perceval, and Sir W. Elford; and lost on a division, the numbers being Ayes 21; Noes 40. Mr. Ryder brought up the report of the Committee appointed to consider of the high price of provisions, and read a resolution for repealing part of the Act which prohibited the making of bread from fine flour; the consideration of which was fixed for Monday.

After a long debate the House divided, contents 25; non-contents 54.

**THURSDAY 10th.**—A Commission, composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Auckland, and the Duke of Portland, gave his Majesty’s concurrence to the election of Sir J. Mitford to the Chair of the Lower House. The Lord Chancellor gave notice of his intention to bring forward on Monday, a Bill for amending the Laws between Debtors and Creditors. On the motion of Lord Grenville, Lord Darnley’s motion for an enquiry into the state of the nation was, after a sharp conversation between Lord Holland and the Duke of Clarence, deferred from Friday till Monday se’nnight. The Provision Committee was re-appointed, and some propositions made by the Duke of Bedford relative to a general Enclosure were referred to it.

**MONDAY, 16.**—In the House of Lords, the Chancellor brought in his Bill for the amendment of the Debtor Laws, which was read a first time. Next day the House agreed to a pension for Sir Sidney Smith, and on Tuesday they ordered that no petition for private bills should be received after the 14th of April.

In the House of Commons on Monday, 16th, after a short debate, the call of the House was adjourned to the 3d of March. The House agreed

to Sir Sidney Smith's pension, and the vote of thanks to the late Speaker. The same day Mr. Pitt opened the budget for the year, and the votes for supply passed the Committee, which the next day (Tuesday) were voted by the House. The *general* statement of which are as follows :

The expences of the Navy amounted to 15,800,000*l.* being 2,600,000*l.* more than the vote of last year, in consequence of the increased number of seamen. The supply for the Army was 9,617,000*l.* and Extraordinaries 2,500,000*l.* making together 12,117,000*l.* The sum voted for Ireland is 3,785,000*l.* or in the aggregate for the Army of the United Kingdom, 15,902,000*l.* The expences of the English Ordnance were estimated at 1,639,000*l.* and for Ireland 299,000*l.* making together 1,938,000*l.* The Miscellaneous Services, including Plantation Estimates, Interest due on Exchequer Bills, Deficiency of Ways and Means, &c. for England, 550,000*l.* and for Ireland, 207,000*l.* ; Vote of Credit 800,000*l.* applicable to England alone, to meet any unlooked for occasion ; and Irish Permanent Grants, 390,000*l.* making a total of 35,587,462*l.* to be contracted jointly by England and Ireland, viz. England in the proportion of 15-17ths, or 31,577,173*l.* and Ireland at 2-17ths, or 4,210,289*l.* exclusive of 137,711*l.* her proportion of the Civil List, and other charges on the Consolidated Fund, making the total charge on Ireland amount to 4,348,000*l.* The deficiency of the Income Tax Mr. Pitt estimated at 1,000,000*l.* ; the deficiency in the Spirit and Malt Duties, to the amount of 4 or 500,000*l.* and other Taxes connected with them. The discount on the Loan, the payment of Exchequer Bills charged on the Consolidated Fund, the interest on Exchequer Bills, and the Annual Grant for the liquidation of the National Debt, amounted together to 5,560,000*l.* which, added to the proportion of the current expences of the year, to be borne by England, makes the sum of 37,137,173*l.* and including the Irish joint proportion of 4,348,000*l.* leaves a total of 41,485,173*l.* to be provided for.

To meet this expenditure, Mr. Pitt stated his Ways and Means to be the duties on Sugar, Tobacco, and Malt, 2,750,000*l.* Lottery, 300,000*l.* Income Duty, 6,000,000*l.* but from that sum, 1,740,000*l.* the interest on loans charged thereon to be deducted, leaves a disposable sum of 4,260,000*l.* Exports and Imports 1,250,000*l.* Surplus of Consolidated Fund in the year ending 5th April, 1802, 3,100,000*l.* to be provided for by Ireland, 4,348,000*l.* and the Loan, 25,400,000*l.* making together 41,508,000*l.*

Mr. Pitt next adverted to the Loan ; he stated the particulars of the contract, and congratulated the Country, that after a period of nine years war, so large a sum had been raised at a rate of interest not exceeding  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. To provide for the interest of this Loan, he proposed first, a duty of ten per cent. on the value of all Teas sold above 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound, which he calculated would produce 300,000*l.* At the period of the Commutation Act, the total legal importation of teas did not exceed six millions pounds ; but notwithstanding the article had been twice subjected to heavy taxation, the quantity had increased to 22 millions pounds. He next proposed to raise 135,000*l.* by doubling the present duties on Paper, excepting Paper-Hangings and Ornaments for Exportation, and allowing a Discount on Newspapers. On all Printed Cottons paying a duty of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per yard, a further duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per yard is to be imposed (with allowance of drawback on exportation), and estimated to produce 140,000*l.* A duty of 1*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. on Sugar, is estimated at 123,000*l.* the convoy duty made proportional, and the temporary one to cease. A duty amounting to one third of the present duties on all Staves, Deals, &c. imported, together with four per cent. on the value of the article, is calculated at 100,000*l.* A duty of 3*d.* per pound on Pepper, used for home consumption ; and 6*d.* per pound on all exported, will produce 100,000*l.* A duty of 20*s.* per Ton on Lead exported, is to produce 12,000*l.* 20*s.* per Ton on Train Oil, 12,000*l.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on Raisins, 12,000*l.* The Stamp duties payable on Bills

and Notes of all descriptions are to be increased one-half, and are expected to yield 112,000*l.* An additional duty on Policies of Insurance, double the present amount, to produce 145,000*l.* and an addition of 3*s.* for each Skin of Parchment now paying 10*s.* used in the conveyance of property, is estimated at 93,000*l.* making an increase in the Stamp Duties of 340,000*l.* The Postage of Letters to places beyond 100 miles, to be advanced in proportion to the distance, by which the revenue is to be increased 80,000*l.* A charge on Bills of Exchange, Invoices, &c. in Foreign Letters, heretofore exempt, is estimated at 17,000*l.* the sum of 38,000*l.* is to be derived from an improvement of the Cross-Post Communication, by extending the regulations lately adopted in respect to Letters sent by Merchant Ships, and by a Tax for the conveyance of Letters between Holyhead and Dublin; and 17,000*l.* are to be raised by increasing the charge on Penny Post Letters generally to 2*d.* the whole making an addition to the Post Revenue of 150,000*l.* Pleasure Horses, where only one is kept, are to be taxed 10*s.* producing 63,000*l.* and where more than one is kept, 20*s.* for each, making 73,000*l.* together 136,000*l.* and a duty of 4*s.* each on Horses employed in Husbandry, is to yield 170,000*l.* making the aggregate of the Ways and Means 1,730,000*l.* Mr. Pitt observed, that by the Redemption of the Land Tax, eighteen millions of the National Debt had been discharged, and that the Income Tax, limited as it was to 6,000,000*l.* would, with the assistance of the Sinking Fund, in the space of six years, discharge the 72,000,000*l.* of debt with which it was now charged. He stated, with appropriate exultation, that the Revenue for the last year had exceeded, by the sum of 1,800,000*l.* what was computed by the Committee which had taken into consideration the resources of the country;—52,000,000*l.* of our National Debt has been paid, and the total amount of the Sinking Fund is five millions sterling. The exports for the last year of British Manufactures amounted to 24,000,000*l.* and of foreign produce to 17,000,000*l.* Our internal as well as external commerce was increased, and our resources had increased with a war undertaken and maintained for our honour, independence, and safety, and for the existence of a Constitution eminently calculated for the purposes of public liberty and private happiness. The several resolutions were read and agreed to; and after some conversation respecting Mr. Sturt's motion, the House adjourned.

On Thursday the new writs were ordered for several of the new administration, who had vacated their seats by accepting places.

## Commercial Affairs.

The price of Rice has experienced a considerable advance at Bombay. The measure called a farra, or parah, equal to nearly four bushels, which sold for two rupees, now costs three and a half.

A large bank has been discovered near Campbletown, abounding with cod, ling, &c. and capable of furnishing several thousand tons for the English markets. This fishery, which now engages the Committee of the Convention of Royal Boroughs, and will last, it is believed, from January till March, affords employment to sixty or eighty vessels, of from forty to sixty tons burthen.

The boats from Dyfart, Kirkardie, Kinghorn, &c. have been very successful. A boat from Burntisland, in the course of the day, brought in herrings to the value of 36*l.* sterling; another boat went out on the same day, and returned in the space of twelve hours, with herrings to the amount of 45*l.* sterling; at the rate of 26*s.* 3*d.* per cran. The first boat was manned with four men, the second with six.

The India markets already surcharged with European goods, will be greatly overstocked by the vast exports now making by the rice ships, some

of the Captains of which take out property to the amount of 25,000*l.* and the mates in proportion. The commanders of the regular ships have remonstrated at the circumstance, but too late.

In consequence of the increased price of Spanish wool, fine broad cloths are advanced 1*s.* a yard.

A considerable quantity of *jute*, a species of yarn, the produce of Bengal, is to be brought home, by way of dunnage, by the ships which have been permitted to proceed thither this season for rice, in order to ascertain the quality of the article in manufacturing of paper, on which great expectations have been formed.

In consequence of the extraordinary mildness of the season, coals lately sold at Margate for 34*s.* per chaldron exclusive of the ingrain, being cheaper than during the summer.

State of the British Commerce to the North in 1798 and 1799.

Russia—Linens, Hemp, Tallow, Iron, Deals, &c.			
imported	-	-	1,565,118
Exports in British Manufactures	-	-	178,303
Colonial Produce	-	-	273,804
			<hr/> 2,017,225
Sweden—imports Timber, Iron, &c.	-	-	152,707
British Manufactures exported	-	-	73,766
Colonial and Foreign Articles	-	-	95,528
			<hr/> 322,001
Denmark and Norway—imports	-	-	94,821
British Manufactures exported	-	-	218,891
Colonial or Foreign	-	-	492,191
			<hr/> 805,903

Our trade with Prussia and Poland must necessarily be interrupted (at least by British vessels), in the event of hostilities in the Baltic.

Prussia—imports chiefly Timber from Memel, and some Corn	-	-	220,827
British Manufactures exported	-	-	58,336
East India and Colonial Goods	-	-	163,326
			<hr/> 432,489
Poland—Corn and Linen imported	-	-	207,477
Goods exported	-	-	35,468
			<hr/> 242,945

Our commerce with Germany through Hamburg, Bremen, and Embden, is considerable, and the balance materially in our favour.

Goods imported to the amount of	-	-	£.2,658,011
British Manufactures exported	-	-	1,621,142
East India and Colonial Produce	-	-	6,393,118
			<hr/> £.10,672,271

From Rotterdam it is stated, under date Jan. 22, that between 4 and 5,000 merchant vessels entered the port of Amsterdam alone in the course of the year 1800.

An account that the guarantee on flour had been fixed at 70*s.* per barrel by the British government, as an inducement to importation, reached New York by the *Brutus*, Bunker, on the 22*d.* ult.—the distressing situation of this country in respect to corn, was previously known in America; immense shipments of wheat, flour, and rice, we are given to understand, were preparing in consequence, and several vessels are daily expected.

We have also the pleasure to learn, that notwithstanding the immense orders sent from hence, flour and grain at Philadelphia continued low, as late as the 18*th* of December. Superfine flour was at 21*s.* 5*s.* per barrel, middling 1*l.* 11*s.* Indian corn 1*l.* 3*s.* Wheat 7*s.* 10*d.* per bushel.

The public-houses within the bills of mortality amount to 5,204, of which 943 are in *Surrey*;—the averaged annual consumption of ale and por-

ter in these houses is 1,132,147 barrels, which, at 4d. per quart, exceeds 2,495,361l.—Three million gallons of gin and compounds are likewise consumed, costing nearly 1,000,000l. in all about three millions and a half a year. Of this money three millions are expended by the labouring people only, and estimated to amount to about 28l. for each family per ann.

Notwithstanding the high price of provisions in this country, we are sorry to learn, that in Dublin, where the relative earnings of worthy men are much less than in England, the prices are higher, as will appear by the following :

In Dublin butter is 2s. per pound ; eggs from 6d. to 8d. each, and other articles in proportion : and at Nenagh, situated in one of the most fertile parts of the county of Tipperary, or perhaps of the world, wheat is as high as 3s. 2d. per stone of 14 pound ; oats 2s. potatoes 9d. and turf, the only fuel of the county, 4s. 10½d. per kish. All kinds of meat are likewise extremely dear ; but a diminution of the consumption, in consequence of the emigrations taking place, and about to take place to England, is, the accounts add, expected to reduce the prices.

A reduction of the bounty on the exportation of refined sugars is mentioned as being amongst the financial resources of the Minister—it is certain, at least, that he could not adopt a more popular measure ; there is at present a bounty of twenty-nine and thirty shillings per cwt. paid on the export of lump-sugar, by foreign and British ships, (being nearly double the amount of all the duties chargeable on the importation of the raw article) and it thus follows, that the people of Hamburgh, Holland, France, &c. use sugar, the produce of the British Colonies, and manufactured in London, *three pence per pound* weight cheaper than the inhabitants of London.

A second return has been made of the bank notes now in circulation, and they amounted to,—of notes of upwards of 2l. to 13,845,000  
Of 2l. and under, to - - - - - 2,519,000

16,364,000

This account is made up to the 25th of January, 1801.

A great quantity of Manchester goods, which had been shipped at Hull, have been relanded on account of the gloomy appearance of affairs on the continent.

Irish and Dutch butters are from 2s. to 5s. per cwt. cheaper. Hops, and most of the indigos and pepper, are at reduced prices.

Tallow, in consequence of the stoppage of our Northern supply, has risen 10s. per cwt. soap nearly 6s. and bees wax, about 2d. per lb.

Two thousand five hundred and fifteen quarters of wheat, 480 of barley, 170 of oats, and 420 of peas and beans, arrived at Hull the beginning of February.

Three thousand three hundred and thirty-four barrels, 374 half-barrels of fine flour, 2805 barrels of wheat, 347 hhds, 150 barrels Indian meal, and 400 barrels rye flour arrived also at Liverpool.

The Committee for managing the subscription raised in Blackburn, have furnished the poor of that town with 200 blankets, 891 jackets, waistcoats, and crowsers, for men and boys, 1439 shirts and shifts, and 500 pair of clogs. Soup is distributed three times a week, and herrings, &c. at reduced prices.

Of our EXPORTS (not to colonial settlements of our own, but to foreign countries under dominion in which we have no share), a considerable part has hitherto gone to Archangel and the Baltic. Russia, a vast country, with few manufactures, and requiring articles of use such as our woollens, and luxuries like our sugars and our West India produce, has long been a great market for British exportation.—Nor has it been used to receive from Britain only one or two staple commodities. In dress, in furniture, in the attempt to cultivate new arts, every utensil for curious labour, and every article of

accommodation that is not to be prepared without great artificial refinement, are to be obtained by semi-barbarians, from such sources as the manufactures and trade of a country like Britain can alone supply. The detail of the British exports of Russia, has, therefore, been exceedingly various and miscellaneous. But though numerous and important, they have been more than compensated by raw materials of Russian produce, and by some articles of rude manufacture, which we have, in return, imported from that country. This commerce is at present interrupted. British manufactures will still, however, find their way, in smaller quantities, into the Russian Empire.

SWEDEN has been supplied with much of both our West India and East India produce, and with a variety of our finer and more ingenious domestic manufactures. During the present war, the Swedes and other neutral nations, have been encouraged to attempt to rival Britain in the fabrication of cotton-stuffs, &c. But, for want of our capital, and of our happy abbreviations of mechanical labour, none of them have as yet succeeded to a degree that can excite the alarm of the British manufacturer. The war interrupts our commercial intercourse with Sweden; but our British commodities will still, no doubt, be circuitously imported into that kingdom. Salt is a capital article of exportation from Liverpool, Hull, and Newcastle, to all the countries of the Baltic. English salt is indispensably requisite to the proper curing of the herrings taken by the fishermen of Gothenburgh and of the towns of Norway. Those fisheries must be materially injured by the want of that salt in the course of the war. It is to be hoped that the British Fisheries will prosper the more, in consequence of such a mischief ensuing to those by which they are rivalled. Denmark has taken from us exports nearly of the same species with those we send to Russia and Sweden. It has a pretty India trade of its own, which hinders it from demanding supplies of our Indian commodities.

By the way of HAMBURGH—Germany, the Netherlands, France, and all those countries of middle Europe, with which we are now at war, receive large quantities of British woollens, cottons, hardware, pottery, malt liquors, sugar, rum, coffee, &c.—The neutral ships of America, and, till lately, also of the Danes and Swedes, have conducted the exportation from Britain to the countries with which we are at war. The war has occasioned, on most parts of the Continent, a prodigious demand for the woollens, cottons, and hardware of Britain. The ruin, too, of the East and West India commerce of the nations at war with us, has enabled our merchants to engross by much the greater part of the trade of supplying all Europe with all that it consumes of the commodities from those regions. The Anglo-Americans have indeed shared, to a considerable degree, in the West India trade. In that from the East Indies they have not hitherto interposed with equal advantage.

Our exports to Portugal, and to the countries on the Mediterranean Sea, consist, too, of woollens, cottons, hardware, &c. the grand articles of British Manufacture. Five hundred years since, the fine cloths worn by our ancestors were imported from Spain and Italy. Neither Venice, Pisa, Genoa, nor Florence now produces cloths which can rival the fabrics of the woollen manufacture of England. Watches are, in great quantities, exported to all parts of the Turkish Empire: English watches are preferred, in all the countries of the East, to those of French and Swiss manufacture. Toys of various sorts from England find likewise a considerable sale on the Northern and Eastern Coasts of the Mediterranean. On its Southern Coasts, a great variety of our goods are taken in exchange by the Moors, for valuable raw materials of African produce. Should Egypt become a conquest of the British Arms, the possession of it would greatly favour the increase of our trade with the Western parts of Asia, and the North-East of Africa.

By the Red Sea, the East India Company now import into Arabia, and indirectly into Abyssinia, considerable quantities, as well of British as of

Eastern commodities. Since Abyssinia affords gold-dust, ivory, hides, living cattle, gums, drugs, &c. and may even become a valuable grain country; it is to be wished that our commercial intercourse with its inhabitants might be cultivated to a greater degree than it has yet been.

By the Persian Gulph, too, the woollens and hardware of Britain find a certain admission into the provinces of what was once the Persian Empire.

The Anglo-American States take, in the other hemisphere, vast quantities of our commodities. They have not yet succeeded to any considerable degree in the establishment of capital manufactures among themselves. Woollens, cottons, linens, hardware, pottery, books, &c. &c. are still supplied from these kingdoms, to our ancient colonists, to a great annual amount. Nor will this part of our export trade soon cease. It is long before a country, in which the capital object is the extension of agricultural settlement, can become independent—as to the more ingenious manufactures, of its neighbours. And we need not fear, lest other nations supplant us in the American market, for none else can furnish goods so fit for American consumption, at prices so reasonable.

The fur-trade of Nootka Sound, and the other North-West Coasts of America, opens an intercourse with the Indians in those parts, which may produce an advantageous sale of a good deal of our hardware, woollens, coarse linens and cottons, &c. But both this trade and the Southern Whale Fishery must, within less than a century, fall to our Colony at Botany Bay.

## Agriculture.

### *Monthly Report of Agriculture, for Feb. 1801.*

THE frosts about the middle of this month have rather retarded the seed from being sown in the early districts, but have been useful in checking the two rapid growth of the wheats, on such rich soils where they began to be winter proud, and will therefore greatly improve the crops.

Many farmers have begun to sow oats, and every exertion should be used by agricultural societies, &c. to cause as many pollard and early oats to be sown as soon as possible on all good soils, especially in the early districts.

And great exertions should be made also to cause early potatoes, beans, peas, cabbages, &c. to be planted in every district; for such crops must prove of incalculable value this year, because they will be fit for the market long before wheat harvest.

The grass has continued to grow through the winter more than usual, and the turnips and coleseed also. Nevertheless the meat markets continue to rise, and it is to be feared, that mutton and beef will be higher still; but as the season has been so favourable for early lamb, we may expect that article to sell soon at rather a moderate price.

Fat stock, and good lean cattle also, are very dear, and good horses likewise, but inferior horses are scarcely saleable.

The best wheats rise rapidly, and the inferior sorts are dearer; but ordinary oats and barley do not advance in price. Wool is rather lower in price. Potatoes rise fast.

*Chatteris, Feb. 1801.*

J. SCOTT.

At Candlemas fair, Hereford, there was a tolerable show of prime cattle, which sold readily, at very advanced prices. Hops averaged from 12l. 10s. to 14l. per cwt. Cheese, best making, sold at 5l. 10s. per cwt.; two-meal, 4l. to 4l. 4s.

Mr. Baker, farmer, of Spray's Bridge, in the parish of Westfield, has a sow fourteen years old, which has produced him 50 pigs.

The hop plant grows wild in almost every part of England; but it did not become, in this island, an object of culture before the reign of Henry the Eighth.

It is said that the Board of Agriculture have received between four and five hundred different essays on the subject some time ago proposed by the board, respecting the best means of breaking up old grass lands, and laying them down again in grass without injury.

The consumption of the metropolis in fruit and vegetables, exceeds one million pounds sterling per annum. There are about 10,000 acres under vegetables: 200 acres at Chelsea produce, on a low estimate, 200l. per acre; 500 acres about Battersea, &c. 150l. and 1300, in other directions, on the outskirts of the metropolis, 100l. per acre.

At Sir Charles Davers's audit at Rushbrooke-hall, near Bury, is a punch-bowl, containing more than six quarts.—It was made of a turnip (scooped out) measuring in circumference a yard and seven inches, round which is inscribed, in letters of gold, "God speed the plough, and send us plenty," with several emblematical devices of the implements of husbandry, &c. The turnip, when whole, weighed upwards of 26lbs. and was grown on the lands of John Wastell, Esq. of Risby, who sent it as a present to Sir Charles, his friend and respected neighbour.

Dorlington Ward, in the county of Durham—Stockton, Chester, and Basington Ward, in the same county, have all offered prizes for the best cattle.

A wager of 100l. which was laid at the duke of Bedford's late sheep-shearing, between Mr. Knowles and M. Tench, to produce two bulls of the Leicester and Herefordshire breed, was decided by the referees at Sheffnall, in the county of Salop, when it was given in favour of the Herefordshire.

The Peterborough society have bestowed some premiums, which have a good tendency—they gave a premium to a man who had brought up eight children, without charge to the parish, and others to men who had lived as servants in husbandry with one master for twenty-seven and thirty years.

Mr. Whyte, of Worcester, has observed, that many sheep are lost to the community, by premature and sudden death, on rich clover, and other masses. This frequently happens to pampered rams, and brings on a disorder called the *blood and yellows*. Against this disease, he says, he has found an antidote, which he means to lay before the public.

Several heads of cattle from the island of Tircin, have been landed at Bengal;—they thrive well,—they are milk-white, except the ear.

The deficiency of corn, by which other countries, not less than this, are unfortunately afflicted, is stated to have suggested an extraordinary substitute, with which many parts of Great Britain abound.—"The Copenhagen gazette, of the 16th December, 1800, officially announces, that a Norwegian peasant, resident at Lier Boygd, afraid lest the scarcity of corn should too much affect him and his family, collected last autumn, twenty-one tons of Norwegian moss, which he dried, and with a hand-mill ground into flour. Other peasants have since followed his process. Samples of the bread baked of this flour have been presented to the commissioners of the royal treasury at Copenhagen, who have declared that it affords wholesome and well-tasted food. The economical society of Norway, has, on this account, offered premiums to those husbandmen who shall make similar collections of moss.

A meeting was last week held at Dorchester, to consider the propriety of enclosing the common fields of Fordington; but the measure, brought forward by the prince of Wales's steward, was negatived. These fields comprise 4000 acres of singularly fine land, divided into 65 allotments; 1390 acres are under corn, and on the residue 4,912 cattle are now fed.

## Manufactures and useful Arts.

THE number of corn-mills in this country is stated to be inadequate to the necessary supply of flour. If such be the fact, every means should be adopted for their increase. We have long depended on France for mill-stones, although some of our own quarries produce stone of equal quality, and which, but for the injurious restrictions imposed by the customs, might be generally used as a small portion of the present expence. The Board of Agriculture some years since represented to ministers, that North Wales produced quarries of mill-stones equal to those purchased in the vicinity of Bourdeaux, and sought to obtain a coasting passage for them, duty free, but, as Lord Somerville tells us, "without effect, the custom-house, after many deliberations, having stated the impossibility of complying with such a request." Thus we continue dependant on Dieppe and Bourdeaux for a precarious supply of this necessary article. While, however, the present im-politic restrictions on our home manufacture prevail, Lord Somerville recom-mends the importation of stones from Portugal, which his Lordship observes to be superior to those received from France.

An experiment has been made at Deptford for the purpose of impelling ships and vessels in a calm, which succeeded to admiration. The experiment was made on board the Terror sloop, in a strong tide, against which she made considerable way. A patent has been granted for this invention to Messrs. Hunter and Dickenlon.

The Wilts and Berks canal is in great forwardness; twenty-two miles of it to the Kennet and Avon are already compleated, and the Coal Canal, to transport the coal from the upper to the lower level will be in readiness soon after Lady-day.

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## Morals and Manners,

AN Apothecary in the city has been fined 10l. for selling a box of lozenges without a stamp.

Several Bakers has been convicted of selling bread short of weight.

An Innkeeper at Nottingham has been fined 40s. for having refused to receive, at four o'clock in the morning, parties of the 17th light dragoons, and of the West Norfolk militia, which, arriving at that hour, were quar-tered upon his house.

At Winchester a meeting has been held, and it has been determined to establish a public corn mill; the sum raised for that purpose has been 6,000l.

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## Fine Arts, Science and Literature.

SOME valuable books having been presented by the National Institute of France to our Royal Society, accompanied by a letter of compliment from Bonaparte, the President, upon which letter was a finely executed vignette, representing Liberty sailing on the ocean in a scollop shell, with the motto "*Liberté de Mer.*" The thanks of the Society were on Thursday unani-mously voted to Bonaparte.

An urn, containing several hundred pieces of Roman coin, all in good preservation, was lately found by some workmen digging for gravel, about half a mile above Levington Creek, near the Ipswich River; they appear to be brass, coated with a mixture of silver and tin, and bear the impressions

of Gordianus, Maximus, Posthumus, &c. with many of their Empresses, whose mode of dressing their hair about 1400 years ago, is plainly distinguishable.

A variety of new works have been published this year, and are now in the press. Among the former are, Mr. Barrow's Travels into the interior of Africa. Dr. Heper on the Elementary Characters of the Chinese. The second volume of Dr. Aikin's Biography. Mrs. Piozzi's Retrospection or History of the last Eighteen Centuries; and Mr. Murphy's Life of Garrick.

Among the latter Mr. Turner's History of the Anglo Saxons. The late Mr. Harris's Works, under the care of his son, Lord Malmesbury. A Volume of Tales, by Mrs. Opie. A Translation of Marchant's Voyage. Segur's History of Frederick William the Second, King of Prussia. A Translation of Link's Travels through Portugal and Spain.

We have to announce to the public, that Mr. G. Dyer has at length published his first volume of Poems. The expected preface (though printed off) has, through the fastidiousness of the author, been cancelled. We have therefore to wish he had as much compassion on his own productions, as he manifests on all other occasions.

## Commercial Law Cases,

COURT OF KING'S BENCH. *Wednesday, Feb. 4.*

WADESON *v.* STERNE.

**T**HIS was an action to recover the amount of certain bills of exchange for 296l. 2s. 6d. Mr. Wadson had procured bail for Captain Mears, who was very much involved, for the sum of 700l. This was in the year 1797. Soon after, Captain Mears went abroad, and Mr. Wadson was obliged in honour to pay the debt and costs, amounting to 738l. 10s. The defendant had accepted the bills in question as a security for part of Captain Mears's debt. On the part of the defendant it was stated, that Mr. Wadson was in possession of a security for his demand on Captain Mears, for that he had a power to receive a pension of 200l. granted by government to Captain Mears; this, however, not being a sufficient defence in the action, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for 296l. 2s. 6d.

*Davidson v. Brooks.* The plaintiff in this case having a quantity of old junk to dispose of, wrote to the defendant, who is a paper-maker at East Malling, requesting to know if he would have it; the defendant, in answer, desired him, if it was of the best quality, and perfectly sound and dry, to send him about four or five tons, but that he would not give him more than 6l. per ton. The plaintiff sent him six tons, and charged him at the rate of 6l. 10s. When the junk arrived, the defendant found it so very bad, that he refused to take it; he sent his son to the plaintiff, desiring him to send for it back. The plaintiff said, that if his father looked at it, he would find it suit his purpose. A letter was afterwards written to the plaintiff, saying, that as he had sent it, he would give him 5l. 10s. but that it was of a very bad quality. The plaintiff not chusing to accept of what was offered, brought his action for the sum of 39l. 5s. 3d. being the amount of the goods sent. It was contended on the part of the defendant, that this action being brought for goods sold and delivered, could not be maintained, as the defendant had never taken to them, and the plaintiff had chosen to charge 6l. 10s. per ton, when he had been desired by the defendant not to send it, unless it was of the best quality; and that he would not give more than 6l. per ton.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

Cawthorne v. Arthur Murphy, Esq. The plaintiff, who is proprietor of the British Library in the Strand, had agreed with the defendant for the purchase of three of his plays. For the exclusive right to this property he was to give Mr. Murphy twenty guineas. It appeared however that they had been published by Mr. Scarlet in a work called the "British Theatre" and who considered them as his property, having given a consideration for the copy-right. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages twenty guineas.

KING'S BENCH, JAN. 16.—Wm. Baker was brought up to receive sentence for coming on shore without performing quarantine, according to law, and sentenced to be imprisoned six month in Newgate.

Same Court, JAN. 28.—Mr. Waddington was sentenced to pay a fine of 500l. and to be further imprisoned for one month.

Same Court, FEB 6.—Amery v Randall.—The defendant averred, that the plaintiff was a native of the Seven United Provinces, and that, consequently, being an alien enemy, he could not maintain his action—which, after long pleading, was ordered to stand over.

Same Date, FEB. 14.—Edmonston v Will.—This was a *fiery facias* to revive a judgment against the defendant, who since had become a bankrupt. Evidence was given, that the commission of bankrupt was fraudulent; on which the counsel for the defendant gave up his brief.

Same Day and Court,—Rogers v Marriot.—Action for 31l. 10s. for business done for a lady, under the protection of the defendant. Verdict for plaintiff.

KING'S BENCH.—MONDAY, FEB. 16.—Whaley, Esq v Sir T. Southcot, Bart. for the recovery of 1,700l. money, stated to have been lent, and the value of two horses, sold to the defendant for 500 guineas. The defence stated that, excepting about 50l. the rest of the money had been won at play, when the defendant was in a state of ebriety. After a long trial, and about half an hour's consultation, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 298l.

\* The Norfolk Quarter Sessions, in opposition to the decision of three justices, acting individually, last week decided, that a declaration made by a pauper to his wife, as to the place of his settlement, is not admissible evidence to prove such settlement, if the pauper himself is alive, although he cannot be found; and he is not in such case to be considered *quasi mortuus*, in order that hearsay evidence may be admitted.

FEB. 20.—Carey v Longman.—Action to support a copy-right to a book of roads, the jury gave a verdict of 1l.—By this the copy-right is dearly established, and damages to the plaintiff.

Common Pleas.—Hilliard *qui tam* v Parker.—This was to recover 315l. on a supposed, infamous contract. The defendant, May 2, 1799, advanced 105l. on fourteen gold watches; and on the 12th of December, 115l. was paid to redeem them. Verdict for the defendant.

KING'S BENCH, FEB. 24.—Harman v Tappenden.—Action to recover damages for an unlawful chastisement. Verdict 1l.

WELDON v GOULD and Co.—The plaintiff sent goods to Pearce to be printed, who sent them to the defendants. Pearce became a bankrupt, and the defendants held the goods for a debt due to them. Verdict for the defendants.

#### SPRING CIRCUITS for 1801.

Northern—Lord Kenyon and Mr. Justice Chambre.

Norfolk—Lord Eldon and Mr. Justice Grose.

Midland—Lord Ch. Baron and Mr. Baron Graham.

Home—Mr. Baron Hotham and Mr. Just. Heath.

Oxford—Mr. Justice Rooke and Mr. Justice Lawrence.

Western—Mr. Baron Thompson and Mr. Justice Le Blanc.

# LONDON, PRICES of GRAIN for Feb. 1801.

MARK-LANE, Monday, Feb. 2.

The supply of Grain from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, was rather large to-day; very fine Wheats obtained full as high prices as last week, but inferior samples are still exceedingly heavy and dull, even at reduced prices.

Borleys, Malts, and Rye, continue nearly the same as of late.

Peas and Beans have a very heavy sale, but are not much reduced in price.

Oats have rather a heavy sale.

*Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:*

Wheat	105s to 120s	Malting	70s to 90s —	Pearl Peas	110s
Fine	125s to 140s	Malt	60s to 70s	Horse Beans	70s to 80s
Superfine	142s to 160s	Fine	74s to 86s	Ticks	68s to 72s
Rye	80s to 105s	Hog Pease	70s to 78s	Oats	40s to 44s
Old	— to —s	Boilers	80s to 96s	Fine	46s to 49s
Coarse Barley	58s to 66s	Suffolks	100s to 105s	Polands	50s to 52s

Monday, February 9.

Our supply of Wheat was rather short to day, and, as the buyers take off none but the finest, prime samples obtain a very high price, while inferior sorts are perfectly a drug.

Rye continues the same as of late; very fine samples of which reach 5l. 5s.

Coarse Barleys are not only very heavy in sale, but considerably lower in price.

Peas and Beans as last week.

*Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:*

Wheat	105s to 125s	Malting	60s to 88s —	Pearl Peas	120s
Fine	130s to 150s	Malt	60s to 70s	Horse Beans	74s to 80s
Superfine	152s to 168s	Fine	74s to 88s	Ticks	70s to 74s
Rye	80s to 100s	Hog Peas	74s to 78s	Oats	40s to 44s
Old	to —s	Boilers	90s to 100s	Fine ditto	46s to 49s
Coarse Barley	48s to 56s	Suffolks	105s to 115s	Polands	50s to 52s

Monday, February 16.

There was a larger supply of Grain in general this morning than has been for some time before. Picked samples of Wheat went off at full as high prices as of late, while coarse runs were exceedingly dull and heavy.

Rye continues pretty steady in price.

Coarse Barleys are rather lower; prime samples are nearly the same; Malts vary little, if any.

Hog Peas are cheaper, and heavy in sale.

Oats are a large supply, and feed Corn is rather lower; but fine samples maintain their prices.

*Price of Grain on board Ship, as under:*

Wheat	105s to 125s	Malting	60s to 80s —	Pearl Peas	120s
Fine	130s to 150s	Malt	60s to 70s	Horse Beans	74s to 78s
Superfine	152s to 170s	Fine	74s to 86s	Ticks	68s to 72s
Rye	80s to 105s	Hog Peas	70s to 75s	Oats	40s to 42s
Old	to —s	Boilers	90s to 100s	Fine	44s to 48s
Coarse Barley	48s to 56s	Suffolks	110s to 115s	Polands	48s to 52s

Monday, February 23.

Our supply of Wheat from Essex and Kent was rather small, but there have been several vessels from foreign ports arrived since last week, which added considerably to our home supply; yet prime Wheats were considerably dearer, while inferior samples have very dull sale. Both Barleys and Malt are rather declining in price. Peas and Beans are nearly the same as of late. Fine Oats are rather brisker. Coarse samples are heavy, but not cheaper.

*Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:*

Wheat	110s to 130s	Malting	60s to 76 —	Pearl Peas	114s
Fine	134s to 160s	Malt	60s to 70s	Horse Beans	70s to 75s
Superfine	162s to 175s	Fine	72s to 84s	Ticks	68s to 72s
Rye	80s to 105s	Hog Peas	70s to 75s	Oats	38s to 42s
Old	— to —s	Boilers	90s to 100s	Fine	44s to 46s
Coarse Barley	48s to 58s	Suffolks	105 to 110s	Polands	48s. to 52s

**Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (First week, Feb.) 137**

*Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from Jan. 19th to Jan. 24th inclusive.*  
Total, 17,023 quarters.—Average, 141s. 9d.—5s. 3d. higher than last return.

*Return of the Prices of Flour, from Jan. 17th to Jan. 23d inclusive.*  
Total, 12,049 sacks.—Average, 127s. 7½d.—4s. 6½d. higher than last return.  
Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loaf at 1s 9d.—In favour of the Baker 4½d.

*Imports of Grain last Week.*

Wheat 12,680 qrs.—Barley 960 qrs.—Pease 51 qrs.—Oats 3,830 qrs.—Clover Seed 448 cwt.—Hops 13,350 lb.

*Price of Hops.*

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	15l 12s to 16l 0s	Kent	16l —s to 18l 25.
Suffex	15l —s to 16l 4s	Suffex	16l —s to 17l 3s
Effex	15l —s to 16l 1s	Farnham	14l —s to 19l

*Seeds.*

Red Clover (per cwt.)	30s to 163s	Cinque Foil, ditto	20s to 41s
White Clover, ditto	40s to 140s	White Mustard Seed (p. b.)	13s to 22s
Trefoil, ditto	11s to 69s	Brown do. do.	13s to 20s
urnip, (per bushel)	14s to 46s	Canary Seed do. do.	17s to 25s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	20s to 50s	Rape Seed, (per last)	45l to 51l.

*Meat. Smithfield, Monday, Feb. 2d. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)*

Beef	4s 0d to 4s 8d	Veal	5s 0d to 7s 4d
Mutton	4s 0d to 6s 8d	Pork	5s 8d to 6s 6d

Head of Cattle this day) —Beasts about 2,000—Sheep 7,500.

*Price of Leather.*

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	21d to 22d	Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	26d to 29d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb.	23d to 23d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb. do.	27d to 29d
Merchants Backs	21d to 21½	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	24d to 26d
Dressing Hides	18d to 19d	Sm. Seals (Greenland) 60s to 71s 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	18d to 21d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

Price of Bark per Load, 19l 10s to 20l 0s.

*Raw Hides.*

Hides (per stone)	3s 4d to 3s 8d	Heavy Calf	11s 0d each
Middling	3s 0d to 3s 2d	Light Calf	7d lb.
Ordinary	2s 6d to 2s 10d	Sheep Skins	2s 6d to 5s 9d

*Price of Tallow.*

St. James's Market	4s 7½	Russia ditto (Soap)	74 to 76s
Clare Market	4s 7d	Melting Stuff	60s to 64s 6d
Whitechapel Market	4s 4d	Ditto rough	40s to 45s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	4s 6d	Graves	16s
Town Tallow	74s 7½	Good Dregs	8s
Russia ditto (Candles)	76s 7½	Yellow Soap, 79s.—Mottled, 85s.—Curd, 88	

*Newbury, Jan. 29.*

Wheat	91s to 180s
Barley	66s to 89s
Oats	36s 6d to 60s
Beans	80s to 88s

*Henley, January 31.*

Wheat	125s to 170s
Barley	55s to 90s
Oats	32s to 54s
Beans	80s to 88s
Pease	79s to 82

*Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, Jan. 30.*

St. James's—Hay	5l 5s to 6l 8s	Average	5l 16s 6d
Straw	2l 5s to 2l 14s	—	2l 9s 6d
White ch.—Hay	4l 10s to 6l 10s	—	5l 10s 6d
Clover	6l 10s to 7l	—	6l 15s 0d
Straw	1l 6s to 1l 12s	—	11l 9s

138 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c.* (Second week, Feb.)

*Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 26th of Jan. to Jan. 31. inclusive.*

Total 11,112 Quarters—Average 141s 11½d.—os 2½d higher than last return.

*Return of the Prices of Flour, from Jan. 24, to Jan. 30, inclusive.*

Total 16,338 Sacks—Average 119s 4½d.—3s 1½d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf is 7½d.—In favour of the Baker 3½d.

*Imports of Grain last Week.*

Wheat 1,893 qrs.—Barley 350 qrs.—Oats 2,480 qrs.—Pease 600 qrs.—Rye 200 qrs.  
Hops 8200lb.—Clover Seed 608 cwt.—Flour 2750

*Price of Hops.*

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	15l 12s to 16l 0s	Kent	16l —s to 18l 2s
Suffex	15l —s to 16l 4s	Suffex	16l —s to 17l 3s
Essex	15l —s to 16l 1s	Farnham	14l to 19l

*Seeds.*

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	32s to 134s	Cinque Foil, (per quarter)	20s to 42s
White Clover, ditto	40s to 142s	White Mustard-feed, p. bu.	13s to 22s
Trefoil, ditto	11s to 68s	Brown, ditto	do. 13s to 20s
Turnip, (per bushel)	14s to 47s	Canary seed	do. 17s to 26s
Rye Grass (per quarter)	20s to 51s	Rapeseed, per last	45l to 50l

*Meat. Smithfield. Monday, Feb. 9. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)*

Beef	4s od to 6s od	Veal	5s 6d to 7s 6d
Mutton	5s 8d to 7s od	Pork	5s 8d to 6s 10d

Head of Cattle this day) —Beasts about 2000—Sheep 7000.

*Price of Leather.*

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	22d to 23d	Calf Skins. 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	25d to 29d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb.	23d to 24½d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb. do.	26d to 29d
Merchants' Backs	21d to 22d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	25d to 27d
Dressing Hides	18d to 19d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	60s to 70s p. doz.
Fine Coach Hides	19d to 21d	Large do	120s to 140s do.
Crop Hides for cutting	20d to 22d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	18d to 20d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

Price of Bark, per load, 19l. 0s. to 19l. 10s.

*Price of Tallow.*

St. James's Market	4s 6d	Russia ditto (Soap)	71s 75s
Clare Market	4s 6d	Melting stuff	60s 64s
Whitechapel Market	4s 5d	Ditto rough	40s 47s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	4s 5½d	Graves	16s
Town Tallow	76s —s	Good Dregs	8s
Russia ditto (Candles)	73s 75s	Yellow Soap, 80s—Mottled	85s—Curd 88s

*Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday Feb. 7.*

St. James's—Hay	4l 0s to 6l 8s	Average	5l 4s od
Straw	2l 5s to 2l 17s od	—	2l 11s od
Whitechap.—Hay	4l 12s to 6l 10s od	—	5l 11s
Clover	6l 10s to 7l 7s od	—	6l 18s 6d
Straw	2l 10s to 2l 18s	—	2l 14s

<i>Newbury, Feb. 5.</i>	<i>Devizes, Feb. 5.</i>	<i>Salisbury, Feb. 3.</i>			
Wheat	91s to 184s	Wheat	144s to 180s	Wheat	156s to 180s
Barley	58s to 94s	Barley	74s to 92s	Barley	76s to 90s
Beans	78s to 90s	Oats	44s to 54s	Beans	80s to 92s
Oats	33s to 55s	Beans	84s to 90s	Oats	40s to 56s

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Third week, Feb.) 139

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 9th Feb. to the 14th Feb. inclusive,

Total 5439 Quarters—Average 143s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—1s 10d. higher than last return.

Return of the Price of Flour, from 2d Feb. to 9th Feb. inclusive:

Total 1068 Sacks.—Average 119s 7d.—0s 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loafs 1s 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ —In favour of the Baker 1d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 2110 qrs.—Peafe 80 qrs.—Oats 2040 qrs.—Clover-feed 86 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.

Price of Hops.

	Bags		Pockets
Kent	15l 10s to 16l 2s	Kent	16l —s to 18l 3s
Suffex	15l —s to 16l 2s	Suffex	16l —s to 17l 4s
Essex	15l —s to 16l —s	Farnham	14l to 19l 1s

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	32s to 133s	Cinque Foil, ditto	20s to 41s
White Clover, ditto	45s to 143s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	13s to 22s
Trefoil, ditto	12s to 68s	Brown, ditto do.	13s to 21s
Turnip, (per bushel)	14s to 46s	Canary Seed, do.	17s to 27s
Rye Grafs, (per quarter)	20s to 52s	Rape Seed, (per last)	45l to 50l

Meat. Smithfield. Monday, Feb. 16. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)

Beef	4s 8d to 6s 4l	Veal	6s 0d to 8s 4d
Mutton	5s 4d to 7s 0d	Pork	6s 0d to 7s 0d
Head of Cattle this day) —Beasts about 1,800—Sheep 8000.			

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 60lb.	24d to 25d	Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb. p. doz.	26d to 28d
Ditto, 60 to 90lb	24d to 26d	Ditto, 60 to 80lb. do.	26d to 29d
Merchants Backs	20d to 22d	Ditto, 80 to 120lb. do.	21d to 26d
Dressing Hides	18d to 20d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	60s to 70s p. doz.
Fine Coach Hides	19d to 20d	Large ditto	120s to 140s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	21d to 24d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	18d to 21d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.
Price of Bark, per Load, 19l 10s. to 20l. 0s.			

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	4s 5d	Russia ditto (Soap)	73s to 75s
Clare Market	4s 6d	Melting Stuff	60s to 64s
Whitechapel Market	4s 6d	Ditto rough	40s to 47s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	4s 5d $\frac{1}{2}$	Graves	16s
Town Tallow	71s	Good Dregs	8s
Russia ditto (Candles)	71s to 73s 0d	Yellow Soap, 77s—Mottled 85s—Curd 88s	

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, Feb. 14.

St. James's—Hay 3l 13s 6d to 6l 10s	Average	5l 1s 9d
Straw 2l 8s 0d to 3l s	—	2l 14s 0d
White-ch.—Hay 4l 10s to 6l 10s	—	5l 10s 0d
Clover 6l 12s to 7l 6s	—	6l 19s 0d
Straw 2l 10s to 2l 18s	—	2l 14s 0d

Newbury, Feb. 11.	Reading, Feb. 14.	Warminster, Feb. 14.
Wheat 120s to 188s	Wheat 94s to 180s	Wheat 152s to 184s
Barley 58s 8d to 87s	Barley 50s to 90s	Barley 73s to 91s
Oats 31s 6d to 58s	Oats 30s to 50s	Oats 46s to 54s
Beans 77s to 88s	Beans 76s to 84s	Beans 80s to 92s
	Peafe 78s to 84s	

Henley, February 14.

Wheat	161s to 183s	Oats	36s to 55s
Barley	54s to 92s	Beans	97s to 83s

140 Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Fourth week, Feb.)

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from the 9th Feb. to 14th inclusive.  
Total 9185 Quarters—Average 141s. 6½d.—is 11d. higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from 9th Feb. to Feb. 14th, inclusive.  
Total 9547 Sacks—Average 119s 9d½—os 2½d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf is 7½d.—Against the baker—o 1½d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat	- - -	25114 qrs.	Oats	- - -	20000
Barley	- - -	3310	Clover-seed	- - -	980 cwt.
Rye	- - -	780	Beans	- - -	530 lb.
Peas	- - -	1080			

Price of Hops.

	Bags.			Pockets	
Kent	-	15l 10s to 16l 2s	Kent	-	16l —s to 18l 3s
Suffex	-	15l 0s to 16 2s	Suffex	-	16l —s to 17l 4s
Essex	-	15l —s to 16l 0s	Farnham	-	14l —s to 19l 1s

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	32s to 132s	Cinque Foil, ditto	20s to 41s
White Clover, ditto	40s to 141s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	12s to 22s
Trefoil ditto	12s to 67s	Brown, ditto do.	13s to 21s
*Turnip, (per bushel)	14s to 45s	Canary Seed do.	17s to 26s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	20s to 51s	Rape-feed, (per last)	45l to 51l

Raw Hides.

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

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 60 lb.	18d to 20d	Calf Skins. 40 to 50 lb. p. doz.	24d to 28d
Ditto, 60 to 90 lb.	23d to 24d	Ditto, 60 to 80 lb. do.	26d to 28d
Merchants Backs	18d to 19d	Ditto, 80 to 120 lb. do.	24d to 26d
Dressing Hides	16½d to 20d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	48s to 60s p. do.
Fine Coach Hides	18d to 20d	Large do.	120s to 140s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	18d to 20d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	16d to 18d	Goat Skins	30s to 70s p. doz.

Price of Bark, per Load, 19l. 0s. to 19l. 10s.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	-	4s 6½d	Russia ditto (Soap)	-	73s to 74s
Clare Market	-	4s 7d	Melting Stuff	-	60s 66s
Whitechapel Market	-	4s 7½d	Ditto rough	-	42s 47s
Per stone of 8 lb —Average	-	4s 7d	Ditto Graves	-	16s—6
Town Tallow	-	79s 6d	Good Dregs	-	—8s
Russia ditto (Candles)	-	76s to 77s	Yellow Soap	79s	Mottled 85s Curd 88s.

Newbury, Feb. 18.		Reading, Feb. 21.		Hen ley, Feb. 21.	
Wheat	72s to 190s	Wheat	106s to 187s	Wheat	164 to 192s
Barley	70s to 96s	Barley	58s to 90s	Barley	55s to 94s
Beans	75s to 86s	Oats	30s to 52s	Oats	34s to 54s
Oats	32s 6d to 52s	Beans	8 1/2 s	Beans	76 to 84s
		Peas	78s 6d to 84s	Peafe	74s to 78s

Warminster, February 21.

Wheat	150s 6d to 184s od	Oats	46s od to 56s
Barley	75s od to 95s od	Beans	80s od to 94s

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 FEB. 14, 1801.

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	159	5	804	0	73	6	47	6	73	8	80	6		
Surry	150	8			73	8	46	4	75	6	77	0		
Hertford	147	2			74	5	43	8	69	7	71	6		
Bedford	146	8	116	10	83	0	45	0	77	4	72	4		
Huntingdon	152	2			88	8	39	8	66	3				
Northampton	133	4	88	0	78	4	38	4	62	0	62	0		
Rutland	125	0			80	0	43	0	70	0	120	0	76	4
Leicester	137	1	103	6	88	8	47	4	74	4			76	4
Nottingham	137	10	105	0	84	6	53	4	90	0	93	0		
Derby	141	0			83	6	49	8	89	8	85	0	74	9
Stafford	155	11			94	9	56	9	90	9			84	4
Salop	158	8	121	2	107	10	51	8			99	4	104	6
Hereford	147	1	102	4	91	8	44	3	79	11	82	10	111	10
Worcester	168	1	96	0	106	8	48	0	93	3	97	10		
Warwick	163	11			106	8	55	5	93	5	114	0	94	3
Wilts	165	8			82	0	48	8	86	4	85	0		
Berks	150	4			74	0	45	7	81	6	81	4		
Oxford	159	10			80	9	49	4	81	8	83	3		
Bucks	144	8			79	8	43	8	73	6	73	0		
Brecon	137	6	112	0	92	9	40	0			80	0	91	6
Montgomery	141	8			92	10	44	0			90	5	89	1
Radnor	136	4			91	9	36	2			85	0	110	8

Maritime Counties.

Essex	151	0	76	0	72	0	45	0	70	1	70	0		
Kent	141	0			72	0	42	9	67	10	92	0		
Suffex	153	4			68	10	46	6	64	0	76	0		
Suffolk	150	10	96	0	64	7	45	4	71	4	83	9	85	0
Cambridge	137	7			64	11	35	4	67	10				
Norfolk	135	2	99	6	67	8	47	3	71	0	78	4		
Lincoln	124	0	103	8	77	3	40	11	86	0	84	11		
York	127	3			72	6	45	3	89	9	85	4	95	8
Durham	133	3			75	13	41	5						
Northumberland	128	9	100	0	69	1	45	2					40	2
Cumberland	126	8	96	3	79	4	54	9						
Westmorland	139	4	96	8	78	4	51	2					55	1
Lancaster	147	5			87	4	57	10	94	2	96	0	49	10
Chester	149	9					61	0					51	10
Flint	146	6			103	4	57	8						
Denbigh	157	4			106	11	52	10	118	6	89	8	96	6
Anglesea														
Carnarvon	130	8	70	0	79	4	36	0					85	10
Merioneth	130	9			100	5	56	0			96	0	75	10
Cardigan	117	7	84	0	67	2	35	8						
Pembroke	131	4			76	5	37	4			74	4		
Carmarthen	125	4			77	4	35	7						
Glamorgan	145	0			89	1	42	1						
Gloucester	175	5			99	5	46	10	96	0	93	10		
Somerset	161	2			92	11	44	0	98	0				
Monmouth	160	8			97	8	43	0						
Devon	144	7			85	1	38	4						
Cornwall	125	4			74	6	35	10						
Dorset	161	5			90	11	51	6			98	0		
Hants	161	11			80	10	45	5	76	8				

PRICES OF COALS AT THE COAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,  
For FEBRUARY, 1801.

Names of Coals.	Frid.	Mon.	Wed.	d.	Mon.	Wed.	Frid.	Mon.	Wed.	Frid.	Mon.
	30th.	2d.	4th.	6th.	9th.	11th.	13th.	16th.	18th.	20th.	23d.
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Benton			40 6	40 6				43 6			38 6
Byker			40 6								
Blyth	42 9										38 3
Brandling			42						42 3		
Bladon Main											
Biggs's Main			42 6	45	41 6	43 6		44	43 6		41
Baker's Main											
Benwell											
Greenwich Moor											
Gate's-head Park											
Hartley						42			42 6		
Holywell Main	40 9										
Howard's Main											
Montague Main					40 3						40 3
Pontop		40 6	40 6						42 6		
{ Windfor											
{ Simpson's											
{ Silvertop											
South Moor								41 6			37
Sheriff Hill		40 9	44					43			
Pill's Tanf. Moor		41									40 3
Adair's Main											
Bowes's Main											
Team											
Walker					41 6			44	43	42	42
Willington			42 6	41 6				44	43		40
Wall's End		43 3	43 6	43	43 6	44 6		45 3	45	44	42
Walbottle Moor					47 3						
Wylam Moor	41										37 6
Heaton Main		44 6			41 9	43 6					42
Hebburn Main	42 9	42 9	42	42		43 6		44	43 6		42
SUNDERLAND											
Boundry											
Bourn Moor			40		40						38
Biddick new Main						41 9		41			
Newbott. Bo. Moor						41					
Rectory											
Ruffell's Main	40 9					41 6			41 9		
Wharton Main						41 3			41 9		35
Washington											

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made the 18th Day of February, 1801,  
*Eighty-two Shillings and Four-pence Three Farthings per Cwt.*  
inclusive of the Duty of Customs payable thereon, on the Im-  
portation thereof into Great Britain.

# BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

Announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. 1861.

## BANKRUPTCIES.

- ANSSELL**, John, Wickham, victualler, (Minchin, Gosport, Dublin, and Co. Inner Temple, London).  
**Akle**, W. N. Norwich, merchant, (Begrave, Norwich).  
**Arkless**, J., Newcasle-upon-Tyne, draper, (Wills, Gatehead, Hall, Carey Street).  
**Bate**, Edward, Liverpool, merchant, (Blackstock, Liverpool, Blackrock Temple).  
**Baker**, John, Staines, coachmaker, (Rieg, Carey Street).  
**Bateman**, John, Hull, merchant, (Sandwich, Hull).  
**Bowers**, Charles, Carey Street, scrivener, (Allingham, St. John's Square).  
**Brooks**, George, Oxford Street, draper, (Collins and Co. Spital Square).  
**Borgnis**, Jos. Great Portland Street, printer, (Lucas, New Cavendish Street).  
**Bradbury**, Sarah, Manchester, cotton spinner, (Sharpe and Co. Manchester).  
**Boot**, William, Coventry, carrier, (Dickens, Coventry).  
**Burgefs**, Dan. Blaby, Leicestershire, victualler, (Breet, Leicester).  
**Clayton**, J., Kirdford, Suffolk, dealer, (Tyler, Perworth).  
**Chapley**, Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, (Clement, Liverpool; Blackstock, Temple).  
**Cray**, J., Town Malling, hop dealer, (Owen, Bartlett Buildings).  
**Cavanah**, J., Portsea, dealer, (Richards, Portsea, Akens, Clifford's Inn).  
**Cottrell**, Sarah, and Thomas, Cricklade, drapers, (Walls, Worcester).  
**Carver**, T. Bedford, baker, (Giles and Co. Shire-lane, Berkeley Square).  
**Coupland**, James, Hay's Mews, coach maker, (Jard, Berkeley Square).  
**Creed**, J. and I. Morfe, Horsley, Gloucestershire, clothiers, (Wachen, Stroud, and Vizard, Grays Inn).  
**Downey**, Thomas, Sunderland, ship owner, (Parker, Sunderland; Raines, & Co. Seething Lane).  
**Darby**, J., Walsbrook, pocket book maker, (Ludlow & Co. Monument Yard).  
**Edwards**, John, Kingston, Herefordshire, clothier, (Coleman and Co. Leominster; Jenkins, New Inn).  
**Fitcher**, B. Liverpool, druggist, (Rowe, Liverpool; Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings).  
**Edwards**, Miles, Bush Lane, broker, (Eyre, Spital Square).  
**Gregory**, Charles, Elthow, baker, (Scarbro, St. Neol's Morgan, Furnival's Inn).  
**Gandell**, J., Ticeham, vintner, (Hillinge, Tiverton; Sanfum, Ely Place).  
**Glowe**, W., Bristol, dealer, (Elderton, Bristol; Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn).  
**Gregory**, Ch. Eton, Bedfordshire, baker, (Scarborough, S. Noels, Morton, Furnival's Inn).  
**Grant**, John, Wandsworth, dealer.  
**Madfield**, J., Sheffield, grocer, (Tatterfall, Sheffield; Hore and Co. Ely Street).  
**Hide**, Sam. Ware, broker, (Smith, Villier's Street).  
**Hall**, Ant. Vine Street, Hatton-wall, cheesemonger, (Aubert, Berkeley Square).  
**Hughes**, J. Silver Street, victualler, (Dixon, Nassau Street).  
**Heawood**, J. Chester, dealer, (Lowe, Manchester; Ellis, Guyton Street).  
**Hallewood**, J. Birmingham, gun maker, (Palmer, Birmingham).  
**Halliday**, John, George Yard, Drury-lane, victualler, (Vybourne, Craig's Court).  
**Hestlicote**, Peter, Wallfall, Skinner, (Marklen, Wallfall; Hunt, Castle Street, Holborn).  
**Hawes**, W. Harwich, soap maker, (Mangnatt, Warwick Square).  
**Jones**, Jos. Liverpool, victualler, (Kirkpatrick and Co. Liverpool; Blackstock, Temple).  
**Kirby**, George, Bristol, grocer, (Clark and Son, Bristol; Jenkins and Co. New Inn).  
**Kennett**, Robert, Queen Charlotte Row, upholster, (Scott and Co. Milners Court).  
**Lee**, Sam. Portsea, shoe-maker, (Collins and Co. Spital Square).  
**Manson**, Thomas, Token House Yard, merchant, (Wilke's, Fenchurch Street).  
**Mac Connell**, J., Dunkirk, merchant, (Dunn and Co. Threazedeck Street).  
**Mulket**, John, Cromer, merchant, (Druce, Fenchurch Street).  
**Morfe**, Thomas, Horsley, Gloucestershire, clothier, (Jones and Co. Tooke's Court, London).  
**Mills**, John, Hammer-smith, linen draper, (Williams, Bedford-row).  
**Morgan**, W. Plymouth, vintner, (St. Aubin, Plymouth; Sands, Crane Court).  
**Macnamara**, J., London, merchant, (Forbes, Ely Place).  
**Meredith**, James, Hereford, draper, (Woodhouse, Hereford; Williams, Bedford Row).  
**Newton**, William, Hackney, painter, (White, Prefcot Street).  
**Pearce**, Matthias, Blackman Street, cheesemonger, (Hourfield, Bouverie Street).  
**Parr**, J. Bury, scrivener, (Giles and Co. Shire-lane, Temple-bar).  
**Park**, Richard, Manchester, victualler, (Miller, Manchester).  
**Parkinson**, T. Beverley, victualler, (Hall, Beverley).  
**Parker**, Edward, Holborn, man's mercer, (Johnson, Ely Place).  
**Rous**, Geo. Fishbury Square, merchant, (Reek, Coleman Street).  
**Roberts**, John, Pontefract, grocer, (Belk, Pontefract; Sykes, New Inn).  
**Salmon**, J. W., Manchester, manufacturer, and J. Welford, of Bow lane, dealer, (Barret, Manchester; Willis and Co. Warford Court).  
**Spencer**, T. Great Wigton, Leicestershire, victualler, (Henson, London).  
**Steibon**, Sam. Kennington, cheesemonger, (Ireland, Staple's Inn).  
**Tailby**, J. Debborough, butcher, (Bursford, Harborough; Kinderley, Symond's Inn).  
**Talbot**, Robert, Southwark, victualler, (Windus and Co. Southampton Buildings).  
**Whittaker**, Thomas, Colonnade, near Ruffel Square, victualler, Fletcher, & Co. Hyde Street, Bloombury.  
**West**, John, Bath, cordwainer, C. Bailey, Bath, Jenkins, and Co. New Inn.  
**Whitehead**, John—the younger, and W. H. Taylor, Preston, ironmongers (Startifand, Preston, Barret, Gray's Inn).  
**Wilkins**, James, Paganhill, Gloucester, dealer (Wilton, Gloucester; Jenkins and Co. New Inn).  
**Woodward**, Richard, Liverpool, merchant [Park & Co. Liverpool; W. and E. Allen, Clifford's Inn].  
**Willgo**, Richard, Greenwich, mariner [Saward, Rotherhithe].  
**Weston**, James, Camberwell, bricklayer (Clement, Liverpool; Blackstock, Temple).  
**Walker**, Peter, Dudley, draper, (Parker, Stafford).

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Adams**, J. Portsea, dealer, March 3.  
**Athen**, W. Norwich, apothecary, March 3.  
**Bailey**, G. Mark Lane, mealman, March 3.  
**Barber**, M. Lothbury, Merchant.  
**Bishop**, M. Sherborne, baker, Feb. 21.  
**Blower**, S. St. John Street, tallow chandler, Feb. 24.  
**Burge**, W. Bath, scrivener, March 20.  
**Bowen**, P. Bristol, broker, April 14.  
**Cobby**, E. Brighton, dealer, February 14.  
**Cousins**, W. Maidstone, Kent, March 3.  
**Crosley**, C. Warrington, luncheon, February 28.  
**Chapman**, Spinks, Norwich, liquor merchant, March 4.  
**Chequer**, T. O. Wallfall, mercer, March 5.  
**Davis**, E. Bristol, hoffer, March 16.  
**East**, J. Brompton, manufacturer, March 3.  
**Edwards**, R. Southwark, dealer, March 14.  
**Edinborough**, J. Nottingham, victualler, March 10.  
**Evans**, J. Woodverhampton, brush maker, March 5.  
**Frith**, J. Lambeth, dealer, Feb. 14.  
**Fowle**, S. West Rainham, merchant, Feb. 27.  
**Gazley**, H. Canon Row, merchant, Feb. 14.  
**Gill**, T. Doncaster, grocer, Feb. 14.  
**Grinher**, T. Hartley, Hampshire, coachmaster, Mar. 16.  
**Haward**, J. Burham, innholder, Feb. 23.  
**Hogate**, J. Manchester, dealer, Feb. 15.  
**Haines**, J. Stamford, mafin, Feb. 26.  
**Harrison**, J. Manchester, Feb. 27.  
**Hatch**, J. Bedford Row, cabinet maker, March 19.  
**Harrison**, T. Oxford, hat maker, March 7.  
**Kirk**, J. Gravesend, brewer, Feb. 21.  
**Knowles**, J. Huddersfield, merchant, Feb. 27.  
**Lacey**, B. and E. Fag, Fenchurch Street, merchants, Feb. 8.  
**Lattimore**, R. Liverpool, draper, Feb. 16.  
**Lance**, C. and P. Lubery, Golden Square, factors, March 3.  
**Ludlam**, W. Queen Street, merchant, March 3.  
**Martin**, M. Basingstoke, draper, March 4.  
**Millwood**, L. T. Carolina, merchant, March 12.  
**Moore**, C. Staines, Yorkshire, draper, March 3.  
**Meatyard**, R. Fisherton, Wilts, feirmonger, Feb. 26.  
**Marshall**, J. Bath, bookfeller, Feb. 26.  
**Maclagan**, R. Wood Street, merchant, Feb. 24.  
**Mann**, A. Mark Lane, cilman, March 3.  
**Mee**, W. and W. Evans, Wood Street, hoffer, Feb. 14.  
**Mc Allister**, L. Holborn, victualler, March 3.  
**Nicholl**, M. St. Martin's-le-grand, pawn broker, Feb. 14.  
**Newman**, C. Southampton, cabinet maker, Feb. 21.  
**Nantos**, W. London, merchant.  
**Norton**, J. Oxford Street, haberdasher, March 27.  
**Newlyn**, E. Acliford, cutrier, March 10.  
**Phillips**, J. Adle Street, scrivener, April 7.  
**Prett**, John, Prefcot Street, merchant, March 3.  
**Pierce**, J. Bread Street, warehouseman, Feb. 24.  
**Perron**, C. T. St. James's perfumer, Feb. 24.  
**Pinfert**, Mr W. and W. Bodecker, St. Helens, merchants, Feb. 28.  
**Peters**, J. and H. Southwark, dealers, March 5.  
**Patterfon**, G. Berwick, draper, Feb. 18.  
**Richardfon**, N. Becknton, farmer, Feb. 14.  
**Rogers**, J. Bristol, merchant, March 6.  
**Round**, W. Wargrave, maltster, Feb. 24.  
**Ranfon**, J. Charing Cross, vintner, March 28.  
**Richmond**, T. G. Tooley Street, factor, April 21.  
**Slythe**, J. the elder, Colchester, mafin, Feb. 18.  
**Smith**, W. Rosemary Lane, Cheesemonger, Feb. 28.  
**Sewell**, W. Clifton, scrivener, Feb. 28.  
**Sampfon**, T. Grange Bazaar, dealer, March 4.  
**Sincom**, R. Bristol, cabinet maker, March 10.  
**Talbot**, W. Whitechapel, factor, Feb. 25.  
**Van Sprangel**, T. Well Street, frer chaat, Feb. 24.  
**Watts**, Richard, Farnham, brassy merchant, Feb. 26.  
**Woodhead**, J. and H. Lane, Manchester, merchants, Feb. 21.  
**Wright**, W. and W. Wright, Job. and M. Wright, Wellclose Square, coal merchant, April 25.  
**Wetherman**, W. Barnsbury, plumber, March 3.

A TABLE of the Prices of STOCKS for Jan. 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. R.d.	3per Ct. Contols.	4per Ct. Confid.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5per Ct. Loyalty.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Imper. 3per Ct. Annuities.	Irish 5. Cent.	English Lottery.	Cont. for Opening.	English Omnium.
26		55 5/8	54 7/8	73 1/2	87 1/2	90 1/2	16 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	55 5/8	
27	153 1/2	57 1/2	56 5/8	74 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	56 1/2	
28	152	57 1/2	56 5/8	74 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	16 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	56 1/2	
29	152 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	76 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	57 1/2	
30													
31		58 1/2	57 1/2	77 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	57 1/2	
Feb 2													
3		57 1/2	56 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	56 1/2	
4		56 1/2	55 1/2	75 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	55 1/2	
5	152 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	76 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	56 1/2	
6		58 1/2	57 1/2	77 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	57 1/2	
7		58 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	58 1/2	
8													
9		57 1/2	56 1/2	76 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	56 1/2	
10	153	58 1/2	57 1/2	77 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	57 1/2	
11	153	58 1/2	57 1/2	77 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	57 1/2	
12	151 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	76 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	56 1/2	
14		56 1/2	55 1/2	76 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	55 1/2	
16		57 1/2	56 1/2	76 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	56 1/2	
17		56 1/2	56 1/2	76 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	56 1/2	
19	151 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	76 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	56 1/2	
20	151 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	76 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	57 1/2	
21		57 1/2	56 1/2	76 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	57 1/2	
22													
23		57 1/2	56 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 3/4	10 5/8	15 1/2	17	56 1/2	

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