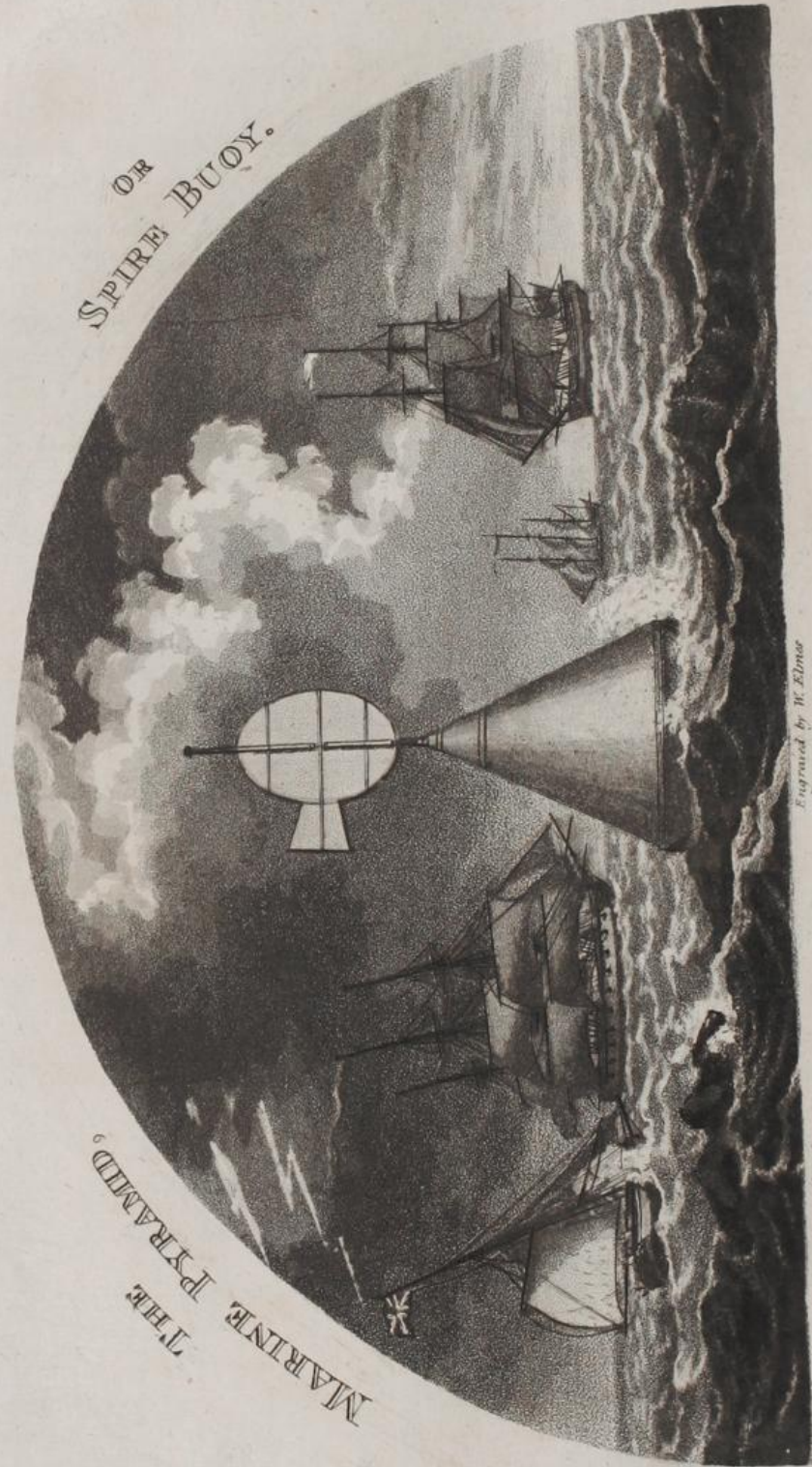


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THE  
*Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.*

No. XXI.]

APRIL, 1801.

[VOL. IV.

We hope the late melancholy Event of the Loss of the INVINCIBLE will cause the general Adoption of Mr. LOGAN's improved *Spire-Buoy*. We present to our Readers a brief Account of this important Invention, illustrated by a Plate. *Eleven Hundred* Commanders and Pilots have given unanimous Testimony of the Excellence of the Effect of this Invention.—Some national Reward should be given to its Author by every civilized Maritime Power.

E.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MARINE PYRAMID, OR SPIRE-BUOY, INVENTED BY MR. M. LOGAN.

BY the flux and reflux of the sea to and from the rivers, bays, and inlets, or the continued gravitation and action of the waters, accelerated by the force of tempestuous gales of wind, on the coasts of the great continents and on those of islands situated in the main ocean, the most intricate and variable channels are formed; and, by this perpetual and natural excavation, the most dangerous sand-banks, shoals, and rocks, are formed in or near the entrance of rivers, roads, or harbours, on the sea-coasts. Hence originated, with the increase of maritime commerce, the establishment of the coast-buoyage, intended as directing signals, or constant pilots for the coast-navigator.

From the year 1538, when the commencement of an established Buoyage took place at the entrance of the river Thames, on the east coast of England, (or towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII.) during a period of two hundred and sixty years, the extent and real utility of this establishment have never become the subject of professional consideration; and, as to improvement by new inventions, nothing has been produced; though, during this period, millions in value have been lost, and thousands of men have perished in the sea, from the imperfections of coast-navigation.

Hence this object may be justly considered of the first importance to the interest of commerce from its indispensable utility to navigation. Its improvement may be carried to very great extent, if regarded as it ought to be; that is, according to the degrees of preservation which an *enlarged and superior establishment* is capable to afford shipping in the most dangerous parts of any voyage from one port or place to another.

The inestimable value of *Signals of Danger*, on a proper plan of construction, stationed on or near a coast exposed to heavy gales of wind, and surrounded with sand-banks, shoals, or rocks, is so well known to professional men, that it is scarcely possible to advance an expression that can increase that value in

the mind of any practical seamen; since his life and fortune, the merchant's property, with the lives of those under his protection, have all frequently to depend on the timely appearance of a single buoy.

In the fury of a gale, when no pilot can be had, nor can the land-marks be seen for dark surrounding clouds, it is evident that this signal should remain *permanent* and *apparent*, to point out the channel, to correct the course; or to determine the future management of the ship. But we are sorry to observe, from the confirmed testimony of the ablest seamen in actual service, that, on such awful occasions, the inutility and imperfections of the present channel-buoys have (in numberless instances), been determined by the most fatal catastrophes.

It is a truth well known in the practice of navigation, that, in those hours which try the utmost skill of the most experienced seamen, when ships are flying by the impetuosity of a tempest through the raging billows of the ocean, or through a high and turbulent sea towards the entrance of any difficult channel on the sea-coast, such unfortunate events are unavoidable, where the only guide or direction left to steer by,—that of the Channel-buoy,—becomes as uncertain as the soundings by the lead; for, by the variable direction and outset of currents, with the indefinite progress of the ship's motion, no determinate course, under these circumstances, can be assigned by the compass.

An inquiry concerning the true figure and position of this signal of danger is, therefore, of real importance, in order to extend its utility to every possible effect that can be obtained from it; for, in the perfection thereof are highly interested the prosperity of trade and the safety of those employed in navigation.

*For the usual Form of the Buoy, see fig. 1, where*

A. B. represents the surface of the sea or water-line in calm weather.

C. D. The base of the buoy at right angles with its axis.

E. F. The axis oblique to the horizon, and floating on the surface, at an angle in proportion to the velocity and pressure of the stream.

F. G. The mooring-chain, by the action of the stream in full stretch, fixed to the ring at the vertex.

By the oblique position of the axis, the actual or apparent magnitude of the buoy is lost, since the altitude, produced above the surface, bears a most inferior proportion compared with the dimensions or magnitude of the buoy itself; and this altitude, resulting chiefly from the inclination of its axis to the horizon, is also destroyed by the power that gives it; that is, by the weight of the mooring-chain at the vertex.

Its being moored by the vertex renders its total immersion more frequent (during a gale of wind,) than if the mooring-chain,

borne at an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  with the perpendicular depth, were fixed in a manner similar to the floating beacons at Plymouth, by a continuation of the axis through the centre of the base. For, in this position, the acting power of the sea, or the velocity and pressure of the stream, become, in a great measure, spent, without effect, on the convexity of the buoy or on the inclined plane of its base, by which the actual force towards breaking the chain or sinking the buoy is greatly diminished.

Hence proceed the different causes of the inutility of the present Channel-buoy in the oblique position, and its frequent fatal consequences in the destruction of shipping; for, in this position, it is liable to become invisible even by reflection either of the sun or moon, or by a low haze upon the surface of the sea not exceeding three or four feet high, which frequently happen on the sea-coast, when it is clear every where else. The buoy is thus liable to be run foul of, to be dragged from its station, or finally destroyed by the ships passing over it, or otherwise the ships themselves are destroyed, or in the most imminent danger of being so by missing it.

These objections are obviated by the improvements in the *Spire-Buoy*, fig. 2, 3 †.

A. The verticle axis, or perpendicular staff, fixed in the centre of the pyramidic cone, from the base to the vertex.

B. C. D. The flag (as in fig. 2,) or a weather-cone (as in fig. 3,) made of wind-boards, moving on pivots, let into the iron collars B and D, and into the horizontal frame C; by which their edges are always presented to the wind, so as to admit its passing free without effect: but, at the same time, to exhibit in any direct bearing or position, to a ship at sea, the solid form of a double cone.

E. F. The cap and vertex of the cone, bound by two strong iron hoops, and through which the staff passes to the centre of the base-line or extreme diameter.

G. H. The stream-hoop, or stream-angle of the conic pyramid; otherwise called the stream-circle.

I. K. The lower circumference of the base under water; otherwise called the lower base.

L. M. The keel through which are fixed the eye-bolts, suspending the stream-circle.

N. The iron roller and frame, at the end of the mooring-chain, which traverse to and from the centre of the span or base-chain, in proportion to the quantity of action impressed.

N. O. Part of the mooring-chain, at the half-tide angle, borne at full stress; which descends by the gravitation or motion

† Fig. 2 is seen sideways; fig. 3 in front.

of the roller on the span or base-chain, beneath the centre of gravity, at high or low water in calm weather, and ascends in the direction of the centre of gravity, by the velocity and pressure of the stream, or by the action of the wind and sea, in proportion to the increase of either; by which the stability of the Conic pyramid is augmented, and its equilibrium, or counterpoise, to the impressed force of these elements, is uniformly preserved\*.

## EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS.

I. The Spire-Buoy remains always permanent and true to its original position, both in foul and fair weather.

II. It has been discovered and plainly seen from a ship's deck in a gale of wind, at the distance of nine or ten miles; and its apparent distance can be augmented or diminished at pleasure, in proportion to the dimensions of its flag or signal.

III. In a gale of wind at E. N. E. with a strong stream-tide and a heavy swell, by which the old channel-buoy became ingulfed, and also invisible by the haze on the surface, at so short a distance as to render its direction, at noon-day, in every respect unsafe for any ship to steer by, the Spire-Buoy moored at the same time, at three cables length distant from the former, rose with its mooring-chain to the summit of the sea, and maintained its vertical counterpoise to the whole force acting; so as to render its apparent direction or bearing, at five miles distance, more effectual either for the morning, noon, or evening.

IV. Any ship can, therefore, receive effectual notice to ascertain her distance in sufficient time, in any weather, to haul by the wind, to tack if to leeward, or to wear ship if to windward of her course, for any other channel, or for any other point or station.

V. It is not liable to immersion by the velocity and pressure of the stream in a tide's way.

VI. By the velocity of the stream it is rendered more buoyant in proportion to the diameters and angle of the base; consequently, the same causes, which produce the invisibility or total submersion of the present channel-buoys, contribute to increase its elevation.

VII. As it floats free from immersion, by the resistance of the base being superior to the weight and action of the mooring-chain, its conical apparent magnitude floats complete upon the surface: nor is it liable, by construction, to those powerful effects of the sea in bad weather by which the present channel-buoys are so frequently ingulfed or driven from their moorings.

\* The *Spire-Buoy* lately moored on the west end of the *Mouse Sand* (eastward of the entrance of the *River Thames*) is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea; extreme diameter, ten feet; draught of water twenty-one inches; weight of mooring chain, 952lb. the mooring-sinker, 1000lb.

VIII. Since no diminution of its altitude is produced by the weight and action of the mooring-chain, it can never become invisible by the swell of the sea, or breaking of the waves: the former of which increases its elevation; the latter only renders it more steady to the re-action of the chain.

IX. It can, at particular stations, such as at the entrance of rivers, roads, or harbours, on the sea-coast, be rendered apparent in the night, as well as in the day, by the suspension of a lantern at the summit or vertex of the cone.

X. It may be armed in the winter season, so as to cut, clear, and preserve itself from the ice that may be driven athwart its mooring-chain, either by the wind or tide, at the entrance of any river, road, or harbour, on the sea-coast.

XI. By the internal suspension of balls, by means of the spring-brackets and chains, (u, v, fig. 2.) together with the construction of an exterior apparatus\*, an augmentation of the sound of the bell can be produced; so that its station may be discovered also by the ear, on a ship's approach towards it, either in the night, or in thick or foggy weather.

XII. From its position to the horizon on the surface of the sea, and the conic circular form of its interior construction, its strength and duration may be augmented to any assignable degree; and it will admit of such improvement as will answer any other design in this important branch of coast-navigation.

XIII. On dangerous sand-banks, shoals, or rocks, lying far distant from the land, beyond the common limits of the pilotage, (beyond the range of the pilot's charge on any sea-coast) which is the most precarious part of any voyage; for such stations the Spire-Buoy is, by its construction and plan of action, particularly intended; since, in proportion to its internal capacity, it can be rendered an asylum for ship-wrecked seamen in cases of extreme distress. By the ring-bolts fixed with the hand-rail on the second sweep (st), below the port of entrance (P), and by the foot-rim (at G H), fixed on the stream-circle of the cone, the seamen can secure themselves against the force of the sea; and, by entering the port (P), shelter themselves from the severity of the weather. Signals can be made to ships passing in the same navigation, by an ensign left for that purpose, to be run up on the flag-staff by the hallyards leading from the truck. By such means the Spire-Buoy, when no other alternative is left, may become an effectual preserver of life, and prevent the untimely end of those brave men, whose profession exposes them to such tremendous dangers.

\* See (w, x, fig. 3.) A kind of *speaking trumpets* annexed to the Buoy, to make the sound of the internal bell louder. Fig. 2, is represented as partly unboarded, to shew the position of the balls striking the bell in the centre, whenever the Buoy is agitated by the waves.

After the Spire-Buoy had maintained its station, and rode out fifteen months service in the navigation at the entrance of the River Thames, upon the Mouse Sand, it was taken up and lay in Blackwall Dock for nine months. It was afterwards taken down and moored upon the Heaps, an exposed station in the Swin, where it rode three months. After this, application was made by the Right Hon. Lord Duncan for its being moored upon Smith's Knoll, lying at the back of Yarmouth Sands. Thither the Trinity-board ordered the Spire-Buoy, with the same river-moorings with which it was moored upon the Mouse Sand. Smith's Knoll is, in the pilot's language, described as a very narrow spit of hard sand, extending about N. E. and S. W. 700 yards, and in width upon the S. W. end about 100 yards, with deep water all round. Upon this sand it is impossible for the Trinity-sinkers, or buoy-anchors, to hold any thing; the sinker is an oblong or square plate, or flag of cast iron, of two feet six inches in the side, and three inches thick, weighing from 800 to 1000 lb. average. This flag of cast iron, laid on hard sand, has no other power but its relative weight to hold any thing; and upon an exposed station, such as Smith's Knoll, where the whole drift of the swell, or sea, from the ocean, is in full force, it is impossible that such sinkers or anchors can hold, or even lie upon it, without any buoy whatever. But independent of this imperfection in the sinker, it was found that the mooring-chain was imperfect, otherwise the Spire-Buoy would have maintained its station, and have rode out the season, had the chain not given way in one of the links which was defective. The Spire Buoy in a heavy gale of N. E. wind, in consequence of these defects in the moorings, drifted on shore upon the end of Hasburgh Sands, and was taken into Yarmouth Haven, where it has since remained, without further notice by the Trinity-house.

*The following is a Note of the most dangerous and distant Shoals and Reefs lying upon the East Coast of England, whereon the \* Marine Pyramid, or Spire-Buoy, ought to be established for the Security of the Foreign and Coast Trade.*

	<i>Dimensions.</i>
1st. Upon the Leman, Owers, on the East-end, A Marine Pyramid, with a bell	} 15 feet base.
2d. Upon Cromer Bank, A Spire Buoy, with a bell	} 10 feet base.
3d. Upon Hammond's Reef, on the North-end, A Marine Pyramid, with a bell	} 15 feet base.
4th. Upon Smith's Knoll, near the middle, A Marine Pyramid, with a bell	} 15 feet base.
5th. Upon the Gabard, East-end, A Marine Pyramid, with a bell	} 15 feet base.

\* *Marine-Pyramid* and *Spire-Buoy* mean the same thing.—The first name is applied to those above ten feet diameter.

	—	}	<i>Dimensions.</i>
6th. Upon the Shipwash, East-end,	—	}	12 feet base.
A Spire-Buoy, with a bell	—		
7th. Upon the Galloper, North-east-end,	—	}	16 feet base.
A Marine Pyramid, with a bell	—		
8th. Upon the Kentish-Knock, East-side,	—	}	12 feet base.
A Spire-Buoy, with a bell	—		
9th. Upon the Gun-Fleet, North-east-end,	—	}	11 feet base.
A Spire-Buoy, with a bell	—		

This species of Buoy has been adopted by the Supreme Government of Bengal; and they have, since November 1797, been established at the entrance of the River Ganges, with universal approbation.

THE REV. MR. FORD ON OBSERVATIONS MADE BY  
MR. ELLISON, ON PLANTING POTATOES.

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

MR. EDITOR,

CASUAL reading is also sometimes very *superficial*, and not always productive of that which is good. Hasty conclusions may, however, be drawn from such a source; but ought most certainly to be maturely weighed before they salute the public eye. How far Mr. Ellison's remarks might have been benefited by this mode of procedure I shall not take on me to determine; but that gentleman having honoured me by his notice of a paper I formerly troubled you with, he will doubtless excuse any observations I may be inclined to make on his late address. When, Mr. Editor, we take up an author, it is but just we first review his title page; here we expect to gain information of what was his professed object in writing. It is so in reading your papers; the first thing therefore in the address alluded to is its title.

I do profess an attachment to the gospel, and desire as an instrument to make it known; but I knew not that you, sir, had any thing to do with a magazine bearing that name\*. It should also have been called by some other appellation than "An Answer," &c. I am not aware any answer was requisite to my paper; my design was barely to state a fact, and improve the same. As to the former, Mr. E. has given me credit it was; that, in using our potatoes in the family we pared them a little thicker than usual; that is, carefully cut out the eyes, and instead of casting them away I reserved them; and having put them in the ground, I was amply repaid by the produce already stated. As to the improvement of this fact, I did wish to excite the attention of such gentlemen as Mr. E. who might be inclined to try the experiment which he himself approves. This I thought could not be better accomplished, than by the communication made. I did also conceive it might answer some valuable end to industrious cottagers—not that I suppose

\* This alludes to a blunder in the Printing-Office, (the Gospel Magazine being printed there likewise), for which we ask Mr. Ellison's forgiveness.

such read your magazine; but I entertained a hope, some benevolent farmers, for some such are I hope still found in these hard times, might communicate the idea to such persons, and give them liberty to plant some headland, or muck heap, in this manner, without any possible injury to either, or hazard in the result. I do not conceive it of any material consequence to the community at large either what I believe or practise, therefore there can be no reason to fear, that any thing I have stated, should have such pernicious influence as that Mr. E. seems to apprehend respecting the ensuing crop.

I desire to pay a respectful deference to great names, but still feel more conviction from a stubborn fact; and as I made no assertions but what respected the same, I cannot conceive Mr. E. could produce any thing in opposition, except in two points. Either he must oppose the statement as untrue, or the experiment as fallacious; and yet in the following part of his letter he admits my veracity and accuracy of statement, for which I thank him; and also recommends the experiment itself, which in fact was the chief end I proposed.

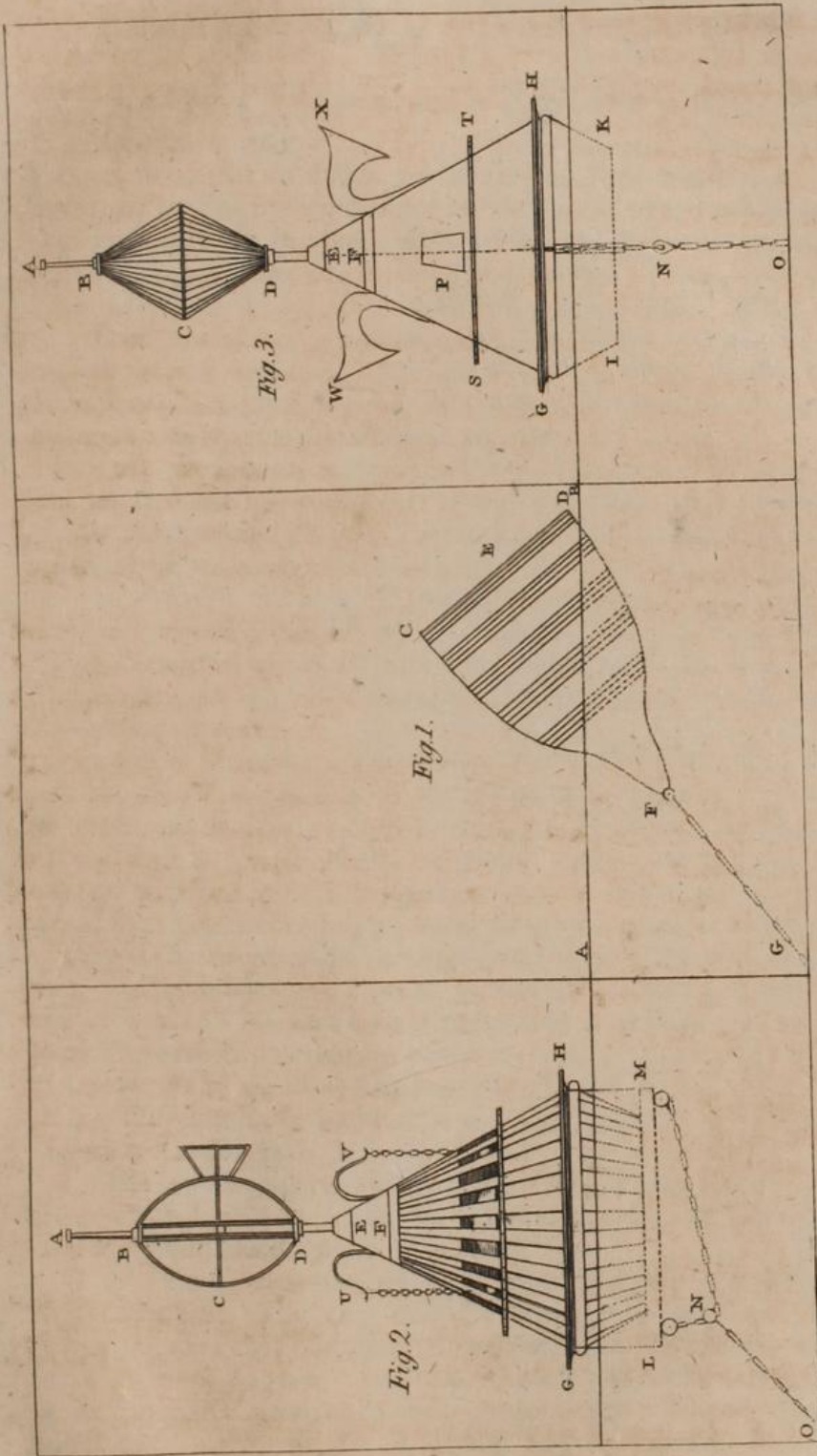
The principle laid down—"that the more heavy the parent plant, the more copious the produce in every instance" does by no means, if true, affect my proposition. This, however, in connection with what follows, has a tendency to prove—that in agricultural improvements we are got to our "*ne plus ultra*;" and in fact we sow with too parsimonious an hand. In these parts, Mr. Editor, our farmers I believe seldom sow more than three bushels per acre, even broadcast; now, if such are successful, what might they not expect if they could be persuaded to double their quantity in sowing; instead of this they are endeavouring to diminish their seed by adopting the *dibbing system*. This is too generally known to need any explanation. It certainly has its advantages. The seed sown is reduced to about one bushel per acre; it takes a number of children from the spinning wheel, to breathe the wholesome air in the fields, employed in dropping the grain in holes after the dibber; and, moreover, it appears such have equal, if not superior crops to their neighbours, who pursue the old plan.

I sincerely thank Mr. E. for the notice he has taken; and trust, however we may differ, he will have the goodness to excuse any animadversions I have made above.

Long Melford,  
Suffolk, April 14, 1801.

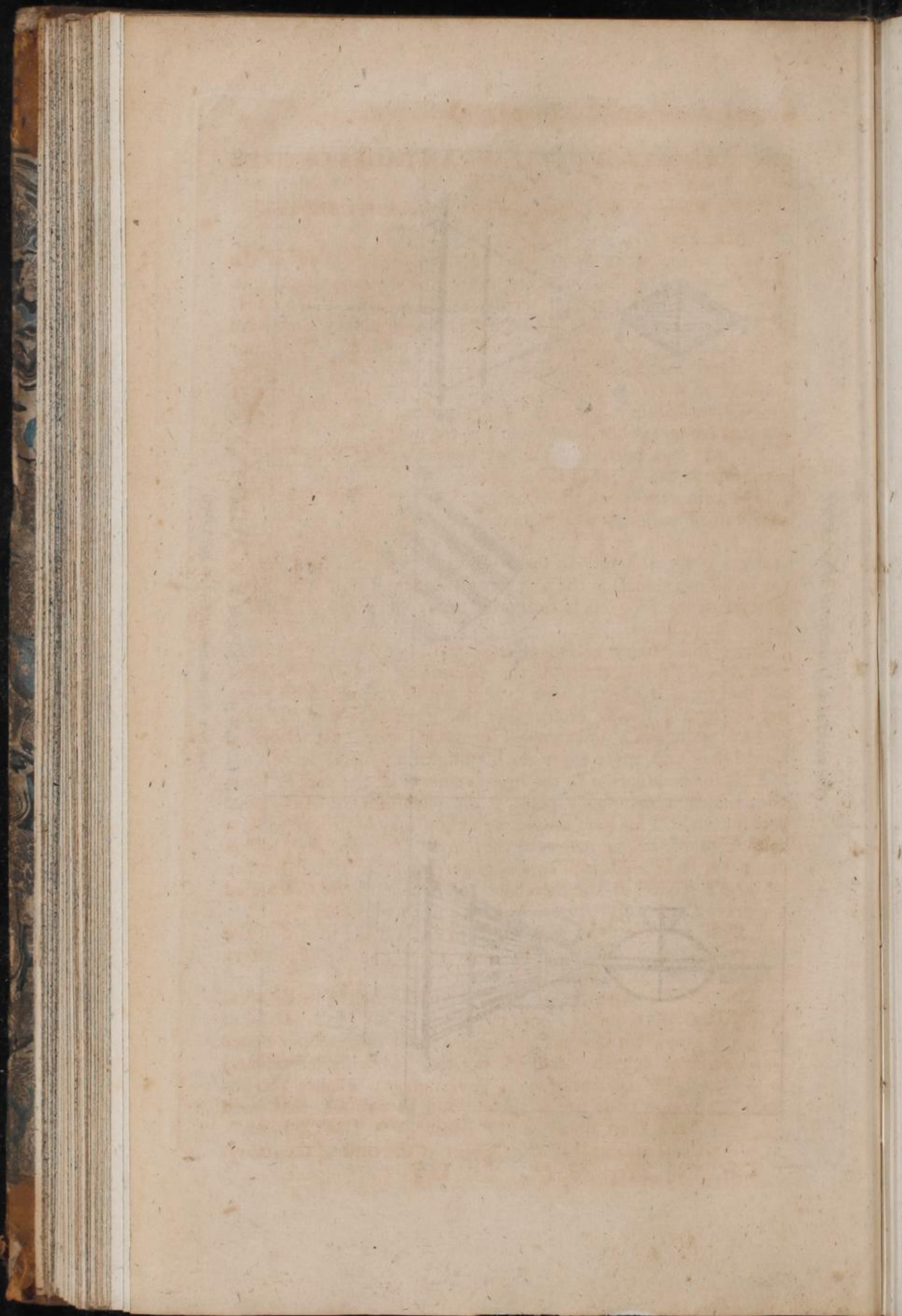
Your humble servant,  
D. FORD.

P. S. In your Twentieth Number, p. 167, something to the purpose is suggested by your Chelmsford correspondent: who, while he justly condemns expensive experiments, is an advocate for judicious and prudent exertion.



LOGAN'S SPIRE BUOY.

Pub. by V. Griffiths Paternoster Row, May 11801.



## ON THE NATURE AND ADVANTAGES OF FREE PORTS.

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

MR. EDITOR,

I have witnessed in many a considerable apprehension of the decline of English commerce at the end of the present war. The dominion of the sea (which we have hitherto exercised) will be dormant in peace, if it be not impaired by any untoward event before the termination of an arduous contest. With our commerce, we should evidently lose the power of paying the interest of the national debt, and a vast quantity of the very productive industry, exerted in navigation, and in the complicated labours of the warehouse and the quay.

For my own part, I am so well convinced of the power of accumulated capital, that I feel no patriotic fears of the diminution of commerce: on the contrary, I am persuaded, that every accession of national wealth makes a farther accession more and more practicable in a very increasing *ratio*; in other words, that the great difficulty in the acquisition of wealth in a nation (as in an individual) is the first step; the acquisition of a little: afterwards the progress is facilitated more and more with every farther acquisition.

But if this general reason of hope seem not sufficient to those who retain a full quantity of the desponding gloomy character ascribed to us Britons, I hope it will not be impossible to point out to them a *specific reason* why our commerce and our prosperity will make unexampled progress, when the civilized world shall once more enjoy the blessing of a general peace.

I ask their attention to the improvements of the port of London, which so manifestly point at the establishment of the *free-port* system. This very simple regulation may be proved to be a most immense augmentation of the sources of commerce; which can never be so well aided by any government, as by a deference to the old request of the merchants of France to the celebrated *Colbert: Laissez nous faire.* "Leave us to ourselves."

I shall endeavour in few words to explain the nature of the free-port system: and then to shew the inevitable advantages consequent on the adoption of it.

The various expences of every civilized society make taxation universally requisite; and the examples of Holland and of England prove that commercial nations suffer this inconvenience in an eminent degree. Indirect taxation (as being less odious) is the favourite resource of every government; whence the imposts on foreign trade are so ancient and so natural, that with us they have even obtained the name of "The Customs."

It was natural also to levy *the Customs* at the time of the import

of all goods; and if (by chance) they were afterwards exported, a rude age, instead of refunding the duty, rather congratulated itself on having thus adroitly levied part of its taxes on some foreign nation. In time, however, it was perceived, that this was a total prohibition of what is called the "Carrying Trade;" and therefore every nation, ambitious of naval power, returned all, or part of the duty to the merchant, on subsequent exportation. The great mass of our laws concerning "The Customs," is occupied in the details of this arrangement.

In the mean time, the *Dutch* (emerging at once from slavery and obscurity) resorted to commerce as their only hope, and successfully combated the many physical disadvantages of their situation. Commerce was necessary to them; and to tempt the stranger, they imposed very moderate duties on merchandize; which therefore resorted to *Amsterdam*, through all the shoals of the *Zuyder Sea*. By this simple expedient, they almost immediately surpassed all rivals, and *Holland* rose with miraculous rapidity into the first rank of nations. This was solely owing to the establishment of duties so light (in comparison with other states at that time), that *Amsterdam* became the great deposit of all merchandize, and consequently the greatest mart of Europe.

An expatriated Englishman advised the *Duke of Tuscany* to attempt a like benefit to himself by adopting still more liberal regulations at *Leghorn*. In a word he constituted it a *free-port*; that is, that all merchandize there landed might be warehoused, and reshipped, without advancing any cautionary money to the government before actual consumption. *Leghorn* thence rose from a paltry fishing town to a considerable mart: and the same expedient has since been more frequent: At *Ostend*, for instance; and in no instance ineffectual. Goods on hand will always be deposited where no charge is exacted for that convenience; and where the deposit is, there must the market be also.

This truth, when once presented to the mind, seems so evident, that all commercial nations must emulously adopt the *free-port system*; but the mighty power of inveterate habits, and the fear of some temporary inconvenience has prevented it in the most enlightened nations: the commerce of England has even been suffered to bear enormous expences, and still more enormous inconveniences even to the present day. Her navigation act, her own colonies, and her own industry have raised an extensive market and an unexampled commerce in the port of *London*; though it would be possible to prove that the carrying trade of England suffers a detriment (from 10 to 30 per cent.) by the forcible exclusion of it from its natural station in the British ports, English property is at all times lying under fictitious names in all the ports of the world, to the great advantage of foreigners. The trade of America, of Spain, of Portugal, and of *Hamburgh*,

depends on English capital, to the amount of some hundred millions; and the expedients of our merchants to avoid English ports (before the actual consumption of their commodities is at hand) are really painful to reflect on, or to rehearse: when we see that this is in fact the forcible extrusion of benefit from ourselves.

But though it seem very absurd to pay 15 or 20 per cent. on our wines and brandies, because they must be carried to the cellars of *Guernsey* or *Fersey* to acquire age\*, yet the absurdity of forcing British property to lie in foreign ports is far greater, when we consider the frequent revolutions of politics, which so often cause seizure and confiscation. In some instances (as at *Leghorn* lately) the utmost danger could not remove the British property: because it was less ruinous to lose it, than to land it at an English port! The merchant in advancing the required imposts, would advance so great a portion of his capital, that he must be ruined, or cease his occupation.

It seems no light gain, to obviate this absurdity; because it is certain, that every *expence*, nay every *inconvenience*, of the merchant, must be farther enhanced on the consumer; and that the additional freight, re-shipment, and the heavy insurance in wartime, at present loads us at least 20 per cent. on half of our imported commodities.

Thus the establishment of the free-port system would immediately benefit the public very considerably; and the extent of the London assortment of all commodities would create a market in which not only our own capital would find ample scope; but the merchants of other nations would all be interested to traffic here, almost exclusively.

The obstacle (hitherto insuperable) is merely the temporary inconvenience to be sustained by government, for want of the duties, now advanced by the merchant, for which he must be paid by his customers at least 10 per cent. per annum. But a government which experiences no difficulty in obtaining more extensive loans, could surely raise about 2,000,000*l.* in that manner for so beneficial a purpose, which would instantly more than doubly be repayed to the public in the reduction of the merchant's charges on all commodities; and prospectively insures an accumulation of wealth hitherto inconceivable even to modern calculators.

The regulations sufficient to insure this, are simple and brief: even with the forms of a statute they would not exceed the length of this discussion.

First, "That the products of all countries (brought agreeably to the navigation act) may be entered, landed, and warehoused duty-free."

\* Hence also the smuggling trade in those Islands originates.

Secondly, That commodities admissible for home consumption, may be taken out on payment of the accustomed duties; but that all commodities may be reshipped for exportation on the sole payment of the charges of warehouse-room, and necessary fees of the officers."

To these regulations establishing a *free-port*, we may add another, hitherto not in general use, but evidently practicable, and a powerful engine to facilitate commerce: viz.

Thirdly, That commodities (being properly entered and deposited under the looks of the importer and the custom-house officer) shall be transferable by an attested warrant; which thus forms a species of mercantile draft, or ready mortgage, on all the deposited commodities."

The importer would thus be free from the care of raising money to meet the drafts of the foreign consigner, since these transferable warrants would answer all the purpose of money in mercantile transactions.

It is for merchants only to calculate the advantage of this resource; but all men may understand the benefit of a *free-port* in such a nation as Britain, whose character is not tarnished by a single breach of public faith, and whose capital and market is already so extensive.

*London* would become the place of deposit for all the merchandize in the world, which did not pass immediately from the producer to the consumer. That is, the greater half of the commodities of the world, would always be in the *London market*. Independent of the certain aggrandizement of such a situation, we have to consider that all goods (except the home produce in each foreign country) must remain invariably cheapest at the *Emporium*\* where they lie awaiting their final consignment. For instance, if *Russia* wished to import the brandies of *France* by way of *London*, it is evident that brandy must always be cheaper in *London* than in *Russia* by the whole difference of the last shipment, freight, and insurance.

It may be imagined by the inexperienced, that this circumstance would not often happen; that *Russia* would naturally go direct to the French market for brandy, because it must be cheapest where produced. But it should be remembered, that a merchant must freight a vessel both *outward* and *homeward*, unless he means to lose half the benefit of her voyage; and that a merchant can only freight that commodity *homeward*, which is wanted at home; that is, which produces a profit on its arrival.

In our present instance, suppose sugar is wanted at *Bordeaux*; will the merchant freight with brandy to *Russia* direct; then

\* *Emporium*, from Ε, In, Προς, the passage. The French have naturalized this word very happily; *Entrepôt*.

sail to *London* for sugar, and so return home? No surely; he will carry his brandy to *London*, load with sugar in the same port, and return immediately. He thus saves above half the expence of navigation. On the other hand, the *Russian* brings his naval stores to *London*, and there takes in this *Bourdeaux* brandy; thus the vessels sail both ways laden.

This advantage evidently brings all vessels to the *Emporium* insuring to them so great a convenience: and as evidently *London* (when made a free-port) will become that *Emporium*.

Her natural advantages are superior to any European port. Situate on a river,\* safely and easily navigable by means of the alternate current of the tides; in a country, producing more home-manufactured, and more colonial produce than the whole world; she adds to these immense advantages, a position nearly central in the trade of Europe. That it is rather north of the central point is a striking convenience, because the bulky commodities of the *Baltic* more necessarily visit an *Emporium*, than any others. The frozen state of that sea through almost half the year interdicts all navigation there; wherefore every summer would make an annual deposit of all the Northern naval stores at *London*.

I have already observed, that all things must be relatively cheap at an *Emporium*. I may add, that they must be also more plenty there than elsewhere. That this is of some consequence, few *Epochs* of English history prove more conclusively than the present. With the privileges of a free-port, *London* would be the *Emporium* of all corn exported throughout *Europe* and *America*. If a scarcity threaten us, the advance of price naturally arrests all this corn for our use. It will be allowed, that this is a more convenient mode of obtaining that necessary of life, than by sending out ships in ballast, and paying hard gold for corn; and even as far off as in the *East-Indies* for rice. At least four millions of guineas (in the shape of bullion) have taken flight within the last twelvemonth on this sole account of corn and rice, and we have suffered the calamity of dearth, which never could have occurred, had *London* been a free-port. That I do not attribute too much to this proposed arrangement in the present instance, will be conceded by all, who know that *Holland* produces nought but butter and cheese, and that her numerous population has constantly eaten imported corn on moderate terms: always dearer indeed than the exporting nation; but as certainly cheaper than the nation, to which the corn might otherwise be travelling.

\* The *Thames* is not surpassed by any European river, except perhaps the *Elbe*; and that is closed by ice, three months annually. The *Tagus* has the great disadvantage of a dangerous bar. The *Garonne* is no better than the river at *Bristol*.

The present dispute with the Northern Powers, has taught us that after corn, *Naval stores* rank next among the necessities of Britain. To our royal navy, and to our commercial prosperity, naval stores are indispensable. To the comforts of life our manufactures are so, in the frozen north. The intercourse is equally beneficial to both parties; but when a dispute happens, the privation of *necessaries* must yield to the privation of *conveniencies*. Were *London* a *free-port*, her warehouses would always contain hemp and timber sufficient for the consumption of years, and the navigation of other nations must preserve some deference for the decrees of England, when she could lay hands on these necessaries at her pleasure. At present the case is unhappily different; and though the *final sale* of their naval stores be indeed necessary to the Northern Nations, yet our *immediate* necessities put us too much in their power: the question at present is, who can hold out longest? This cannot be answered in our favour.

I have before shewn, that naval stores must inevitably rendezvous at *London*: corn must do for the same reason, because produced in redundancy on the shores of the Baltic. Thus the establishment of the *free-port* system at *London*, insures (at one short exertion of government) plenty and independence to our industrious nation.

I have mentioned *London* so often, because the *assortment* of that great mart, would draw all foreign vessels to it in almost every voyage they could make, and thence would *most* eminently display the immense advantages of the *free-port* system. I do not however mean, that other British ports should not partake the same benefit. Its extension can never be injurious to the nation; and without it, the out-ports would dwindle rapidly into insignificance, were *London* exclusively favoured with this privilege.

Indeed it might be expected, that all foreign merchants would soon transfer their abode and their wealth to the English capital; leaving agents behind them, to transact the necessary business abroad.\*

All these benefits are not in distant prospect. The improvement of the port of *London* is in rapid progress: the magnificent warehouses on the *Isle of Dogs* already assume an aspect worthy of our commerce. The *London docks* are in commencement; and a peace will be followed by the establishment of the *free-port* system; so unaccountably delayed by Mr. Pitt after he had recognized all its benefits from the very commencement of his administration. But the idea was *known* not to be his own:

\* When we entered on the present war, it is notorious in the mercantile world, that many merchants of the Continent were anxiously expecting a *free-port* system in England; and that they intended to have come over, and settled immediately it should take place!

therefore a narrow-minded avarice of exclusive fame dictated to him his tedious *lethargy* on this subject.

No farther legislative assistance can ever be required by our commerce, except that which may wisely establish the *Court-merchant* so long desiderated from the time of honest *Sir Josiah Child* \*. The long supineness of our government on this subject is the more disgraceful, in that our rival, *France*, was suffered to anticipate us by the *Consular jurisdictions* of her old government. A jury of merchants there decided every commercial dispute within three months, at a very easy expence, and with the highest reputation for justice and impartiality. Indeed nobody is more sensible than a merchant, that every unjust decision may soon fall on his own head; and therefore no court in the world would be so just (so *interestedly* just) as a court of merchants, deciding on the laws and customs of their own occupation.

I shall conclude by summing up the benefits of the free-port system; and requesting your readers to give it a mature consideration, which will manifest to them many other views of its importance.

First, We shall bring home into safety and activity all the English property which (expelled by our impolitic imposts†) now invigorates half the foreign industry of *Europe*, of *Asia*, and of *America*.

Secondly, We shall be enabled to purchase every commodity in the world cheaper than any other nation. This may even countervail the taxations necessarily imposed by our national debt.

Thirdly, We shall secure unexampled commercial prosperity, by the imperious advantage of the assortment of the London market.

Fourthly, We shall never again be embarrassed by a scarcity of corn, or of naval stores. At least some parts of *Europe* must always buy these articles much dearer than ourselves; as coming through our hands, and leaving in them the payments for agency, warehouse-room, re-shipment, freight, and insurance.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. P—KH—M.

London, April 6, 1801.

\* The plan of *Sir Josiah Child* is inserted at length, in Vol. iii. p. 121, of this Magazine.

† Impolitic, because they amount to a *prohibition of deposit* here, and therefore produce *nothing*; though they excessively injure the merchant, and enhance the price of all those commodities, deposited somewhere *abroad* at heavy charges. It should always be remembered that the consumer pays at *least* DOUBLE any expence sustained by the merchant.

P. S. The absolute necessity of suffering many duties to be *bonded* at the Custom-House shews the tendency of the free-port system: which makes this accommodation to the merchant *general*, and *not expensive*. The *draw-back* on exportation is of little comparative advantage. Mercantile capital cannot lie unemployed without heavy loss.

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ON NATIONAL PREJUDICE AGAINST THE SCOTS.

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

SIR,

IT is impossible for an Englishman to reside in the metropolis, without witnessing a certain degree of animosity against our Northern neighbours, the natives of Scotland. They are represented as Sycophants, pliant and insinuating at the *levees* of the great, insolent when in office, and engrossing a most unequal share of the good things in the gift of government; and for proof of this, we are usually referred to the Court Calendar, the Army, and Navy-Lists.

It appears indeed very true, that many Scots are employed by the public; and that in the number, some hold very lucrative employments. But it is equally certain that the great majority in the public offices, do not receive sufficient for a bare maintenance: so that on a balance, the public will not be found losers by this arrangement, which merely substitutes a few splendid rewards of assiduity and merit, instead of a general advance of salary; which must be paid, if a future prospect of promotion did not operate as a *stimulus* for great exertion on small wages.

All the declamation against Scotchmen may be traced up to one single source; to the general poverty of that nation in comparison with England. If this simple position can be established, I trust none of your readers will chuse to remain among the number of those, to whom poverty appears a proper object of insult or ridicule.

Before the discovery of the Magnet, navigation and commerce were cramped within narrow limits; and the *vicinity* of the Continent was sufficient cause why Cæsar found the inhabitants of *Kent* most civilized, and doubtless most wealthy; and why soon afterwards *London* became a famous mart during the dominion of the Romans in Britain. The same cause operated through the feudal ages; while *Scotland* depending on the casual traffic of strangers, laboured under the greatest discouragements to industry, a prey to the mutual quarrels and devastations of her barbarous chieftains. Hence to the incorporation of the two kingdoms, Scotland remained as uncivilized as was England at the Norman Conquest. Her history is a disgusting detail of the

bloody violence of men whose only praise was courage, and whose courage was the greatest pest of society.

But as the creation of a small commercial capital is infinitely more difficult than the augmentation of it, when acquired; it is certain, that even since the reign of James I. England has increased her commerce much faster than Scotland, against whose agriculture the physical disadvantage of a more Northern Climate has also opposed no slight obstacle. In the mean time the former energy of mind which induced to arms and violence, has been lately exerted on the culture of intellect; and the Scotch are perhaps more commonly well-educated and well-informed, than the same number of individuals in England, or any other country.

In this situation, what is their resource? Conscious of the power of superior knowledge, and certain that at home it cannot be rewarded, they must become a nation of adventurers, eager to barter their exertions for the wealth of more opulent nations. All motives combine to send these emigrants to London in such numbers, that necessity soon compels them to resort to means of promotion, not very congenial to their feelings; for it cannot be supposed that any human being practises fervility by choice. The Englishman whose independence enables him to act and to speak without reserve, to feel on an equality with the great, may properly enough rejoice in his lot which exempts him from all restraint, but should consider with himself whether he could hold his head so erect, did his prospects in life depend on his assiduity and assentation to some powerful patron.

By assiduity in applications it is true that the Scots obtain many good appointments; but besides the obvious truth, that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," I would desire your readers to consider whether *finally* any thing is gained by public appointments. A young man entering into life is pleased with any shadow of establishment. A commission in the army, or an appointment in any public office, will induce the aspiring mind of youth to accept eagerly whatever may insure to him *action*. But when it is considered that these things at best can only lead to a splendid *annuity*, which sometimes *must*, and generally *is* spent within the year, there is no reason to envy the lot of the most fortunate adventurer, whose mind must always be agitated by the solicitude of an *annuitant*, on whose *life* depends the comfort and subsistence of his family. Consonant with these observations is the evident fact, that Borough Towns do not outstrip their neighbours in wealth and prosperity, though an appointment of Government may perhaps reward every vote in a venal Borough. On the contrary, those towns whose industry is their all, and those individuals *without votes*, in a Bo-

rough, generally exhibit the most rapid improvement, and the most successful exertion.

That the Scotch are not servile by inclination, is evident from their noted frugality. If frugality be the offspring of poverty, she is also the mother of independence; and the sufferance of perpetual privations to attain independence is pledge enough of high-spirited, noble sentiments.

But it is alledged, the Scotch are *national*; they exhibit a sordid partiality for their own countrymen. Good God! And are not *we* also national? The abstract *Citizen of the world* is only to be found in the pages of the Moralist; should he profelyte mankind, half the bonds of civilized society are broken, half the motives of mental energy are extinct. True! the Scotch *are* national! And *therefore* much more to be pitied. The penury which can excite them to emigration, must therefore be more severe. It has been truly said, no commodity is so difficult to move as *man*. Emigration is only preferred to famine or suicide. And shall the man who has been compelled to make a choice among these dreadful alternatives, shall *he* be expected to look without interest, at the similar struggles of a countryman, endeared to him by the ties of common distress? No, is it an honourable emotion, the absence of which would demonstrate an apathy, incompatible with all generous sentiment.

In the desirable emulation which subsists in the three united kingdoms, the favourite boast of mankind, NATIONAL COURAGE, seems common to all, and in all fully equal to that of the most valiant foes. Yet the Scotch troops are most orderly and obedient, and at all times exhibit a pattern of sobriety and discipline, arising from the early submission of their childhood to the wholesome constraint of the village school.

In literature, it is but fair to own, that they surpass us; for though it is indeed a hard-fought contest, which nation has produced most intellect in the last century? when we consider, that England contains at least six-times as many people as Scotland, that very contest sufficiently proves among whom cultivated intellect has been most common.

When we have reckoned up the many names, who have done honour to their country in the various services by sea and land, in the ingenuity of the law, and in the improvements of chemistry and medicine, we shall every where feel the powerful aid of our brethren the North-Britons; and we should consider, whether it be not much more liberal, and much more just, to consider them as men, with whom it is glorious to be held in honourable competition, than to follow the opinion of the eloquent, but unfaithful *Junius*, in mean envy at the frequent success of their strenuous exertions. No: the union with Scotland has been advantageous to both nations; we have gained the most

valuable of all possessions, an active, industrious population; the Scotch have gained a theatre for exertion, which otherwise, they must have fought with less complete success across the Atlantic.

I shall conclude my letter with a quotation from a late publication\*: "By the articles of the Union, the barrier was broken down which divided the two British Nations, and knowledge and poverty poured the adventurous natives of the North over the fertile plains of England, and more especially over the colonies which she had settled in the East and in the West. The stream of population continues to flow from North to South: for the causes which originally impelled it to continue to operate; and the richer country is constantly invigorated by the accession of a hardy race of men, educated in poverty, and prepared for hardship and danger, patient of labour, and prodigal of life."

For my part I have heard of no unamiable trait of character among the Scotch, except the spirit of litigation, which (it is alledged) flourished with ten-fold vigour in the Northern part of our island. But as it is not observed that the emigrants from Scotland retain this odious propensity, it is but fair to ascribe this litigiousness to some radical defect in the laws of that nation, who have admitted so much of the *Civil Law* into the ancient Saxon Jurisprudence, so sturdily retained by the English Barons. Perhaps some of your Northern readers may be able to explain this phenomenon by means of local knowledge, totally inaccessible to an Englishman.

I remain, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,  
A SOUTH BRITON.

London, March 2, 1801.

\* Dr. Currie's life of Burns, prefixed to the last edition of the works of that poet.

Mrs. MORE, KOTZEBUE, AND Mrs. M. W. GODWIN.

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

SIR,

As you have sometimes admitted literary subjects into your truly valuable Magazine, permit me through its medium to vindicate two favourite authors from the assertions of another. Mrs. H. More, in her *Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education*, (43d and 44th pages of her first vol.) writes many unwarrantably severe things against the moral of "The Stranger," of Kotzebue—allow me, in the vindication of that play, merely to observe that, *it was the means of restoring a deluded woman to the arms of her husband!* Oh si sic omnia! I admire the moral part of Mrs. More's book, and, Sir, I most heartily wish to see the time when the expansion of the female

intellect will equal the most enlightened of our sex; but I presume her greatest admirers will allow, that had she permitted herself by any means to have understood the original preface to that play, her strictures would not have been so unhesitatingly severe.—In her next page, she attacks the much-lamented authoress of “*The Vindication of the Rights of Woman* :” surely, Sir, it is not generous to throw a spear at a fellow labourer! But under what motives does “*Mary*” represent her heroine acting? under every one that can fill up the measure of “*The Wrongs of Woman*,” and under such oppressions from a man for whom she could have no love, as fully to justify a change of object—I refer your readers to that novel,

And am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Newcastle, Feb. 24, 1801. N. L.

### ON THE FORMATION OF THE MARKET PRICE OF CORN.

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

SIR,

I AM much grieved to see one bad effect of the present scarcity in the retrograde state of the knowledge of the most common questions of political economy. It has even been asserted and believed that since all the holders of any commodity have an interest in the rise of its value, it is no wonder that the various dealers in corn should combine with one accord to put money into their pockets in this very easy manner.

Those who chuse not to take the pains of examining beneath the surface of things, have thus a ready solution of the question of scarcity; and may even save themselves the trouble of reading the *ephemeral* pamphlets which attempt to inform the public mind at a considerable risque of the reputation of their respective authors. These gentlemen usually err in their inferences, by assuming some abstract proposition, destitute of any proof but popular clamour: when it is once believed, that markets can be influenced by any thing but the demand for the commodity, we ought not to be *surprised*, though we may be *terrified* at the inconsiderate proposals of putting all Corn under the Board of Excise, of a *Maximum*, of pitched markets, of taxing large farms, &c. &c.

We shall go on a firmer foundation, if we attend to the transactions of the corn trade in every country market, where the moderate scale of business does not prevent personal knowledge of the progress of corn, from the producer, to the consumer.

We will suppose *all* the farmers in the state most favourable to the supposed regulation of the market at their discretion; that they *all* possess ready cash enough after harvest, to make it a

matter of indifference to them when their corn is sold. Their wish in such a case cannot be doubtful: to sell their corn at the highest price, which shall happen throughout the next year. But who can determine *when* that may happen? as it must depend on circumstances totally out of the knowledge, and out of the controul of any man living. It is absurd to suppose that a farmer, a man of no very extensive correspondence, can possibly tell the amount of the average crop of the kingdom; much less of all Europe, and of America. The proof of this exists only in the future current-price; and he whose knowledge enabled him to foresee this with accuracy, would soon quit the business of a farm to accumulate *all* the wealth in the world; which would not cost him many years labour.

Besides the impossibility of this prescience, another difficulty occurs. It is equally necessary to know the exact *weather* throughout the coming year; and the effect of that weather on the next crop. Without these points of impossible knowledge, it is advisable to sell corn at the regular rate of threshing, neither precipitating nor retarding that operation, for any idle pretences to a *spirit of Prophecy*.

It might be more proper, perhaps, to call such a speculation a *spirit of gambling*; whichever it be, few steady men encourage its ebullitions, and chuse equally to banish the anxious cares of excessive profit, and excessive loss. The unceasing and minute attention of the good farmer to his ground, leaves no occasion for that artificial *stimulus*, which GAMBLING imparts to the equally vacant minds of the savage, the spendthrift, and the speculator.

I do not however mean to deny, that this last character may not occasionally alter the market price. By buying a large quantity, he undoubtedly *raises* that price: but as he buys to sell again, he must indubitably contribute just as much to *lower* the price at some after period, or some other place. Supposing him usually successful in his operations, this is their effect. He *buys* when corn is at *cheapest*, he *sells*, when he judges it to be at the *dearest* rate. That is, he raises the price when at *lowest*, and in return sinks it when at *highest*, thus contributing to keep an *equality of price* throughout the year, as much as he can. This is beneficial to the public at all times, and more especially in times of scarcity; as it is obviously better to be on short allowance for a twelvemonth, than to be starved at the latter end of the year. Thus the operations of the speculator are *always* useful to the public, though *sometimes* ruinous to himself.

But as the miller (who purchases of the farmer for immediate consumption) has usually some wheat and flour on hand, it has been said, that he has an interest in raising the price of corn, and even in offering more than the farmer demands. It is true he has an interest in raising the general price; but he has a

much more imperious interest in buying as cheap as he can. If he does not do so, he must inevitably be ruined. Those who buy cheapest, can sell cheapest. He who purchases above the lowest price, must therefore lose his sale of flour, or sell to a loss. Thus the general wish of a rising price, never can influence the buyer in a single purchase, and therefore has no effect on the market price. To buy cheap and sell dear, is the main-spring of all mercantile transactions; and individual gain is always effectually opposed to the general wish of *the trade*.

Millers are reported to make exorbitant profits in this scarce year. That they make *greater* profits is necessary, if they advance a *greater* capital for the usual quantity of corn in hand: and in some spots (in the metropolis for instance) the scarcity of mills insures a high profit to their owners at all times. The carriage of so bulky a commodity as flour does not permit the country mills to come in competition on equal terms; so that a *sack* of flour in London sometimes costs more than a *quarter* of wheat: though it is notorious, that six bushels (instead of five) of the best flour are always produced from a quarter of wheat, and that the *seconds* and *offal* amply pay the grinding.

This evil will probably soon be remedied by the erection of steam-mills and wind-mills. Even a hand-mill may be used; though it is much more expensive than the average charge of gristing (grinding) in the country. Wheat is ground for about 6d. and dressed (sifted into the desired kinds of flour, bran, &c.) for 3d. more: in all 9d. per bushel. If an individual eat 8 bushels of wheat per annum, he thus pays 6s. in that time to the miller. This shews the hopeful tendency of hand-mills in a proper light. If they were not much more expensive, and much less complete in operation, than the water-mill, and wind-mill, hand-mills had never been so universally discarded throughout all civilized countries, on the introduction of these improvements.

The universality of the consumption of flour, compensates for the small charge for grinding; at 6s. a head, the millers of Great Britain perhaps divide amongst them 3,600,000l.

From the miller, the flour is carried to the baker. A law has impertinently interfered to limit his profits. I venture to call it *impertinent\* interference*, as there is never a time when some bakers are not selling *below* the assize. This they are able to do, because the assize is set by the "Returns of the price of flour." These returns are of course falsified, from the evident gain arising to the baker and miller for so doing. As they understand each other, their own interest is not affected, and of course they combine to give in a high return, for their mutual profit. Hence we may see how impossible it is to make any law for the regulation of markets, without immediately injuring those in whose behalf the law is made. Perfect liberty, the

\* Not pertinent—to no good purpose.

absence of all market-regulations, is the only mode of insuring all commodities to the consumer at the lowest possible price.

A rigorous attention to the exactness of all weights and measures is all that Legislation can do with propriety; and this *only thing* is quite neglected, while abortive experiments are perpetually making against the eternal principles of political economy.

It is even needless to insist on the *quality* of bread; the reputation (and consequently the welfare) of the baker is sufficiently interested in that.

#### A BREAD-EATER.

### ON TYNE KEELS.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

IF your correspondent H. J. in page 17, imagines that his translation of Tacitus agrees with our "Tyne Keels," he is very much mistaken; he is wrong, Sir, in *all* the particulars; our keels have not a prow at each end, and by consequence cannot move either way; they use one large sail, which they take down when necessary; they have two oars, one at the side, another at the stern, each oar has a ring of iron, which moves on a thick iron peg, so that they cannot be moved here and there, as occasion requires, nor do they allow of any other removal than laying them along the gunwales when not used. I present you, Sir, with an extract from Mr. Brand's History of Newcastle, as a fuller explanation. In his 2d vol. we have the following account of them:

"The name (he says) is very ancient, and of Saxon origin, for a ship or vessel. On the first arrival of the Saxons in this island, they came over in three long ships styled by themselves (as *Verstegan* informs us) Keeles: In the chartulary of Tinmouth monastery, the servants of the prior, who wrought in the barges are called (Ann. Dom. 1378), kelers; an appellation plainly synonymous with our present *keelmen*. The chief person on board these keels is called a skipper\*.

The cabin of the *keel* is called the *huddock*, this is probably a diminutive from *butte*, a cabin; as *paddock* from *padde*, a toad; *hillock* from *hill*, &c †.

They call the great oar, used as a kind of rudder, at the stern of this vessel, the *swape* or *sweep*, from its lateral motion. The poles with which the keelmen on certain occasions navigate their vessels, are called *puy*s ‡.

\* Vox composita ex *scip*, navis a ship; and *wer*, vir, a man; euphonicè *skipper*; Gramm. Angl. Sax. 6. 3. reg. 20.

† Vid. Sewel's Dutch Dictionary in verbo.

‡ *Poy*, *appoys*, Spanish. *Appuy* (of *appuyer*, French, to support) is a pole used by rope dancers to poise themselves with.

With these *puys*, our keelmen push on their keels in shallow water, in the following manner: When it is inconvenient to use their sail or their oars, one on each side of the vessel going towards the prow, puts down his pole to the bottom, in a position inclined towards the head of the keel; at the same time thrusting against it forcibly with his shoulder, and walking on the gangway towards the stern, as the keel moves under him, by this means the keel gains a tolerably quick and even course through the water: having walked the whole length of the vessel, they pluck up the *puys*, returns hastily to the prow, put them down again, and thrust as before.

Dr. Stukeley thus describes the method of navigating keels in his Itinerary, about the year 1725. "The manner of rowing their great barges is also very particular and not unworthy of remark: Four men manage the whole—three to a great and long oar that push it forward, and one to another such astern that assists the others' motion, but at the same time steers the keel, and corrects the bias the other gives it."—"These boats, says Mr. Pennant, (Vide his Tour, vol. iii, page 311.) are strong, clumsy, and oval, and carry 20 tons a-piece; they are navigated with a square sail, but generally by two very large oars, one on the side, plied by a man and a boy; the other at the stern, by a single man, serving both as oar and rudder."

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient Servant,  
JOHN CLENNELL.

#### REPLY TO A COUNTRY MAGISTRATE ON HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.

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

SIR,

I Propose in a little time to give you a concise abstract of the objections against Houses of Industry, with the replies to them, collected by the late lamented Isaac Wood, of Shrewsbury; in the meantime please to allow a place to the following replies to the objections urged by your respectable correspondent "A Country Magistrate." He observes, that active directors may be easily found—in the closets.—Very true; but he, I dare say, well knows, that every improvement must be first found in the closet—in theory—and established by reasoning before it can be fixed by facts or experience.

Houses of Industry have produced both—Shrewsbury, Kingston-upon-Hull, Dublin, and many other places of eminence, have laid before the public their respective improvements in the keeping of their poor. I had in a former letter suggested the propriety of equalizing the rentals of parishes: to which you, Sir, replied in a note; and that gentleman more at length. I shall before I rejoin, strengthen your objection, and that gentleman's, by observing, that the proposed improvement would also increase the

other taxes and cesses. But, Sir, let it be recollected that the parochial officers who undertake this, may put down the rack rent, or, if they please, a *regular proportion*, which may amount in gross to the old sum:—where then may be said is the recompense for the officers trouble? Allow me to state a fact which will involve in itself the reply to this question, and further elucidate my meaning. The parish of Saint Nicholas, in this town, of which I was last year one of the overseers, had been rated for the poor for a length of time at about 6800l.; we were all confident that some individuals were too little rated, some paid nothing, and a few too much—none would take upon him the dirty task of turning informer against his neighbours; nor did we wish to degrade any MAN by such an appointment. I proposed a plan that appeared to me the most honourable:—it was for us to go round and ask every parishioner his rent; and to explain to them our reasons, and our object, in a plain but decisive manner; to this it was objected, that we might be deceived:—I allowed it, but proposed to take with us the land, the window, the lamp, and watch tax, and the churchwarden's books: thus *armed*, few could be overlooked by us, and the rentals were nearly ascertained:—it took us near a week—but our time was well spent—we increased the rateable sum to about 9500l. in this we found near *one thousand pounds had not been rated*, and it is possible that the enumeration which *we* tried to effect, will give us still further discoveries. I still hear the old objection against activity in the cause of the poor, “Every-body's business is no-body's.” Sir, in such times as these, it is *every-body's direct business* to cover the poor rates by every possible method that can secure comfort to the poor; it is a business that comes home to every-one's head, heart, and purse; in the cause of benevolence have reason, feeling, interest no weight? It is my business—it is your's, Mr. Editor—it is a Country-magistrate's. It is, however, more particularly the duty of the overseers, and they ought, by the magistrates, to be *compelled* to do their duty. Mr. Thompion, of Hull (a gentleman who has lately, by exertion, decreased the poor rates there one half, and who has received a most flattering reward), has lately done me the honour to send me the printed accounts of the management of their poor; the P. S. to one of them gives me some information which I readily communicate. “Ships are rateable to the poor in the parish to which they belong, and so is stock in trade.”

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Yours,

JOHN CLENNELL.

P. S. The 43d of Elizabeth is certainly a most excellent act, but it appears to me, that one passed in 22d of his present Majesty, (which is in an appendix to one of the vols. of Bott, on the Poor Laws) is much more to the purpose.

Com. & Ag. Mag. Vol. IV.

I i

ON THE COMPARATIVE PRODUCE OF PASTURE  
AND ARABLE.

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

SIR,

**I**T is some consolation, whilst we experience a too manifest deficiency in our annual supply of food, to see, and hear almost every one anxiously engaged in devising means to enable us to meet our increasing exigencies. Even the discovery, that this Island does not feed its inhabitants, will have its salutary effects. And the late Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of the Kingdom," appears to me a wise, and a necessarily previous step, in our endeavours to ascertain the quantum of this insufficiency. For, this measure, by giving us a more definite notion of the number of our consumers, and, consequently, of the extent of our consumption, will enable us to form a tolerably accurate calculation of the degree of exertion that is now imperatively required of us.

It is a prevailing opinion, and one which seems to have the sanction of the Board of Agriculture, that the best method of adequately providing for our enlarged demands, would be, that of breaking up, and converting into arable, a considerable quantity of our present pasture land. There are persons, however, who think that this step is not unaccompanied with danger, and that it has already been sufficiently adopted through the kingdom at large.

But to form a clear and sound judgment upon this subject, it may not be amiss to descend to particulars, and to state distinctly the annual product of a certain number of acres of good land, when in a state of pasture, and what the same land might reasonably be expected to produce, when broken up and cropped according to some good system of husbandry.

I shall therefore beg leave to lay before your readers, as correctly as I can, the full product of three acres of good pasture ground under various species of cultivation; that is, what quantity of beef, or of mutton, it will afford to the grazier, and what quantity of food it will produce under the dairy management; and then contrast with these the fruits of the same land under a future course of tillage. I mention three acres, because it is not possible to give a complete specimen of the grazing or dairy system upon a smaller quantity of land.

Three acres of good pasture will afford to the grazier 880 lb. weight of beef, or 884 lb. of mutton; and to the dairy-man it will produce 120 lb. of veal, 200 lb. of pork or bacon, and three hundred and a half of cheese, with perhaps 50 lb. of butter.

The same land, namely three acres of good pasture, when converted into arable, will yield annually, for the space of four years, with skilful management, twelve quarters of corn.

This statement, from the very superior proportion of human aliment afforded by tillage, at first view, speaks almost irresistibly in favour of the plough, and would demand, at this time, an immediate and general demolition of turf, if there were, on the other hand, no obstacles, and no disadvantages arising therefrom; if all land, when broken up, was not soon liable to be exhausted, if it did not require a considerable time to bring back arable land to its former luxuriance of pasture, and if a large extent of green-sward were not absolutely essential to our subsistence. Ask the breeder of stock, if he can possibly bear a more circumscribed allowance of green-land: ask the dairy-man and the grazier the same question, and they will not hesitate to reply that they could by no means answer the present demand upon them, were they to experience any further encroachment upon their old productive pasture. It should always be kept in mind, likewise, that the articles of food, produced by men of the above description, cannot be procured from any foreign quarter. Corn is attainable from various distant countries, but beef and mutton are not to be obtained by importation. I cannot help thinking, that it will be more to our interest, to use every possible means in our power, to render the land now in tillage fully productive, than to increase its quantity.

I have left the comparative expence of cultivation, and the culture of waste lands, entirely out of the question, as subjects that have already undergone ample discussion.

I am, Yours,

London, April 20, 1801.

PRACTICUS.

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#### ON PRESERVING CORN IN GRANARIES.

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

SIR,

**I**N your Sixteenth Number you inserted a note from me, concerning the ancient public Granaries of Rome and Constantinople. In your Eighteenth Number I perceive Mr. Hedley asks for some farther information on the possibility of adopting that practice to the climate and situation of England.

There are many ways of preserving corn without injury, to any length of time: such as occur to me, I shall briefly enumerate, and describe for his satisfaction.

1. Corn may be safely kept in the *straw*, if carefully placed on *Capped Stones*; the objection to this is, that the straw is thus inaccessible for the annual use of the farm-yard; for fodder, litter, and consequently for manure. These are necessary articles; and the mischief is the greater, because in a course of years, the straw rots and becomes finally useless.

2. Corn may be preserved in the *Chaff*, if of good condition and kept dry; to this there is not much objection, except that these *ifs* are sometimes impossible conditions, and much subtract from the generality of the application of this practice.

3. Corn may be *Kiln-dried*, with its own straw, or other weak fuel. It will thus keep almost for ever; but the operation is troublesome and rather expensive. An objection exists, in that it becomes unfit for seed-corn; however that is not of much consequence, and the difficulty of commencing such an unusual operation is of more general influence. Those however who possess sufficient capital, and sufficient enterprize, may doubtless reap considerable advantage from thus preserving corn in a cheap year.

4. In hot countries corn may be preserved a long time by being deposited in a Vault or Cistern, so closely stopped, that the air can have no access. But experience shews, that this method will not succeed in our climate, the sun not having sufficient power to exhale the moisture from the corn. Hence fermentation and corruption always ensues, when grain is laid in large heaps. This mode of preserving corn is extant in *Egypt* and *Syria*; and is the constant practice in *Sicily* at this day. In many provinces of the *Turkish Empire*, the grain is thus concealed from a rapacious Government.

5. But these methods are scarcely worth notice when compared with the *Ventilating Granaries* suggested by Mr. *Du-hamel*, in the middle of the last century; especially as certain English inventions have since added facility of execution, to the primitive excellence of the original idea.

Mr. *Du-hamel* having observed that in common granaries a frequent moving of the corn was essential and effectual in its preservation, reflected that this expensive operation could only act by exposing the grain to fresh air, though in a very imperfect manner. He argued, that if the corn were left unmoved and air passed through it, the noxious effluvia would be carried off in a much more perfect manner. He therefore constructed certain granaries with a lattice-work or hair-cloth at bottom. At first the experiment was tried with a cubic granary (or rather box) only five feet each way; this contained 125 cubic feet of corn, when full; but a space being left at top only 94 cubic feet were put into it. This was ventilated by means of large bellows fitted under the false lattice-work bottom.

In the first three months, it was ventilated eight hours once a fortnight; the rest of the year 1743, and all 1744, it was ventilated once a month, after that less and less, till the year 1750; when the granary was emptied, and the corn found perfectly good.

The next experiment was tried on damp, musty wheat; but the cure was not so perfect; but that in subsequent trials, it was

found expedient, to stove-dry damp grain before ventilation. But there is no difficulty in this *Stoving* in these granaries: the space left between the two bottoms is exactly convenient for this purpose\*. Indeed as nobody would chuse to preserve bad, musty wheat, this is of little importance.

In many subsequent experiments on large quantities, it was found that the *bakers* preferred wheat thus preserved, to any other; and gave an advanced price per sack. The perfect dryness thus obtained make the flour work finer for pastry; and the same quality renders such wheat highly valuable just after harvest, when the millers are asking for *Old Wheats* to grind off in mixture with the *New*.

Besides this advantage, the grain is thus perfectly preserved from the *Moth* and *Weevil*, which cannot exist in perfect dryness. Several were put into these granaries for experiment: but none ever survived it. Indeed (unless thus put in) they have no access to such a *granary*. The *valves* by which the air enters and escapes, permit no interlopers of any kind, so that the corn rests secure from all its foes.

Other advantages of Mr. *Du-hamel's* granaries are, that the erection is not very expensive, and the charge of ventilation much inferior to the charges of a common granary.

A cubic foot is to the corn bushel as 8 to 10: whence it follows that a granary so small as to measure twelve feet each way, and twelve feet high will contain no less than 1380 bushels, or 173 quarters of corn: Twenty feet each way no less than 800 quarters. Thus the expence of building will always be certainly repaid by the slightest advance of price.

The *Ventilation* is easier than would be supposed; since for other purposes, the ingenuity of our countrymen has added much to the former knowledge on that subject. Dr. *Hales* invented a small wooden machine (worked by every wind) which without any farther attention ventilated every room and ward in *Newgate Prison*. Had wind been wanting, the very easy labour of turning the first moving wheel by a *winch*, would have perfectly supplied the quantity of air.

Since that, a *Ventilator* has been invented for expelling foul air, from the *Lower-deck* and *Hold* of shipping. The Merchants having adopted this, the Navy Board was compelled to introduce it into the Royal Navy. This was done very unwillingly, because it had been first presented to their examination, and rejected by them from the usual self-sufficiency and *hauteur* of people in office. The compulsory adoption (from the evident intrinsic merit of the invention) speaks the more strongly in its

\* Many similar experiments are detailed in an English publication, entitled *Lisle's Husbandry*. *Uniform success* makes them not very interesting.

favour. It is usually not larger than a common *hogthead*, and will impel any quantity of air. Extensive granaries should be supplied with *Wind-Mill Ventilators*, to work at all times when the *Hygrometer* indicates a dry atmosphere: and with *Naval Ventilators* for calm weather, and pressing occasions. These being moveable might all be brought to work on the same granary, in case of very damp corn, or an appearance of insects.

For an extensive concern (whether public or private), the best mode would seem, a long range of granaries about 20 feet square. Eight hundred quarters of corn are enough for any usual single demand, and the *ventilation* (on emergency) would be the more powerful on any particular granary. If the Legislature, or the city of London, should hereafter think fit to form public Granaries to any extent, the people within bills of mortality might be fed for a twelvemonth, by 1000 such small granaries ranged on the *Isle of Dogs*. Twenty rows of fifty granaries each, would take no great room: not more than twenty acres.

However the policy of public granaries is disputed by some men of reputation; from *Dr. Anderson* down to *Arthur Young*. The latter, with his usual freedom of phrase, has ventured to say that the measure in question has been proved inexpedient a hundred times. However, as the public are not in the habit of noticing the crude hasty scribbling of this gentleman, we may wait till he has reconsidered the subject, and produced such arguments as he can. I know not that *Dr. Anderson* is a foe to the measure, but I guess so from certain inferences obvious from some of his publications. Be that as it may, I shall explain in what manner I conceive a large public store of corn would be highly beneficial.

I have not met with any body, who does not think that the enormous inequality in the price of corn is a great evil. It injures the farmer, by turning his business into a gambling speculation, and thereby introducing the thriftless character of the gamester into the farm-house. This too often happens; and I remember a petty farmer dying in the year succeeding the high price (of 1795, 1796) whose rent was 40l. per annum; but his executors discovered that his *Malt Bill* for the last year had actually exceeded his rental; and other extra-expences had made him a poorer man than he was before the receipt of an unusual price for his corn. A plentiful year and low price ruins such a man, who has contracted unusual habits of expenditure; so that the farmers have strong reasons for a price as near as possible proportioned to the quantity of their crop; so as to produce a uniform receipt annually. If the quantity of corn grown fluctuates a *third-part* (as 15 to 23 perhaps), the price of corn had best fluctuate in the same *Ratio*; for instance, from 48s. to 72s. *per quarter*; from 12l. to 18l. *per load*.

The interest of the community in general, and of every individual in it (except the *Corn-Speculator*) is also for a price, as nearly uniform as possible: indeed *more* uniform than the disparity of produce in different years permit for the interest and welfare of the farmer. But the fluctuation from 12 to 18 is not very enormous, and would certainly accommodate the *Agricultural Interest* in the best manner. A plenty of one sixth excess above the annual consumption, makes corn too cheap to insure its future production; a similar scarcity throws all ranks into distress. The price therefore should be kept within certain limits on both sides.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you do not begin to suspect me capable of the folly of proposing so impossible, or so deleterious a measure as a compulsory *Maximum*; no: I am a constant reader of your pages. But you will easily perceive, that public, or private granaries, might easily be carried to an extent, which would insure the benefits of an equable price for ever. The limited oscillation of price would be confined in its range, in proportion as the store was more or less extensive. We are, however, sure that it must be very large; because the import of 1,200,000 quarters within the last twelvemonth has not brought down the price to any tolerable moderation. However, in very bad seasons importation and granaries would *combine* with *double* effect.

Public Granaries would regulate the price in a simple manner. It would not be said to any body, you *shall* sell at 72s. per quarter; but, do as you please, *we* will sell marketable wheat at that price. It would not be said to the consumer, you *shall* pay 48s. per quarter; but, *we* will buy marketable wheat at that price.

As long as the store lasted, the effect is evident enough; the general price must be limited on either side by this declaration. It would be expedient for the Legislature, or the Proprietor (as the case might be) so to fix the buying and selling price, that the store might neither be quite empty, or over-stocked. It would be mistaken policy to fix the average price too low; less corn would then be grown, and finally the price would be augmented by this seeming parsimony. Besides *Grass Land* already produces a higher rental than *arable*, and will always do so, while meat is usually *thrice* as dear as bread. At present it is not above *twice* as dear; so that now there is gain in turning pasture to arable: but this seldom happens.

Certain enough it is, that in time, the production of meat and bread will become *equally* profitable by the natural force of the balance of gain. In the mean time, we may rest assured, that while our prosperity causes an increasing population, we must import *something*: either *bread* or *meat*: and certainly bread is

the most convenient freight. Salt-meat is unpleasant and unwholesome eating; the Leprosy would revive among us, if it came again into general use.

To me, the strongest objection to Public Granaries exists in the general and almost unavoidable speculation, which accompanies all the mercantile transactions of the public. Therefore I think an incorporated Company (like the *London Flour Company*) would be the best mode of effectuating this salutary preservative against future famine. In point of profit, few speculations can be so certainly eligible: the interest of the public, and the interest of the Company is so completely identified in buying *low* and selling *high*, that nothing but public clamour, and the fear of pillage, has hitherto greatly prevented individuals from doing this very thing on their own account. But while the vulgar are persuaded that the hoarder of corn is a *public enemy*, instead of their *best friend*, it is dangerous to enter on the speculation singly.

I hope, Mr. Editor, I have now conformed to the wishes of *Mr. Hedley*, who will see that I have taken the liberty of repeating some of his ideas, to bring the subject into one point of view.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

J. K.

P. S. If agreeable I will forward to you a section and plan of a Granary, in the manner recommended by Mr. *Du-hamel*. I inclose a paper reciting a similar method of preserving a single Sack of wheat for private families, copied from *Rev. Dr. S. Hales*.

(We shall be glad to insert in our next the Section and Plan mentioned by J. K.) E.

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#### METHOD OF PRESERVING CORN IN SACKS, FROM REV. DR. S. HALES.

“**P**ROVIDE a reed-cane, or other hollow stick, made so by glewing together two sticks grooved hollow: let it be about three feet nine inches long; and, that it may be the easier thrust down to the bottom of the corn in the sack, its end is to be made taper to a point, by a wooden plug that is fixed in, and stops the orifice. About an hundred and fifty small holes, of one eighth of an inch diameter, are to be bored on all sides of the stick, from its bottom, to two feet ten inches of its length; but no nearer to the surface of the corn, lest too great a proportion of the air should escape there. By wreathing a pack-thread in a spiral screw-like form round the stick, the boring of the holes may be the better regulated, so as to have them

about half an inch distant towards the bottom, but gradually at wider distances so as to be an inch asunder at the upper part: by which means the lower part of the corn will have its due proportion of fresh air. To the top of the stick let there be fixed a leathern pipe ten inches long; which pipe is to be distended by two yards of spiral wire coiled up within it. At the upper part of the pipe is fixed a taper wooden sawcet, into which the nose of a common household bellows is to be put, in order to ventilate the corn.

“ If corn, when first put into sacks, be thus aired every other, or third day, for ten or fifteen minutes, its damp sweat, which would hurt it, will, in a few weeks, be carried off to such a degree, that afterwards it will keep sweet with very little airing, as has been found by experience.

“ By the same means many other kinds of seeds, as well as corn, may be kept sweet, either in sacks or small bins: but then in bins the air-holes must be made only near the bottom of the canes, because the air must in that case all ascend upwards, since it cannot go through the sides of the bin, as it will through sacks.”

This method must not be understood to refer to *Barley*; all other Grain is safely preserved in this manner: But nothing can prevent a deleterious Fermentation of *Barley* once out of the straw. E.

## THE EFFECT OF PAPER MONEY FARTHER EXAMINED.

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

SIR,

I AM very sensible of obligation to any man, who condescends to inform my mind on any subject, without the little vanity of scientific phraseology. Therefore your Correspondent who wrote on the Effects of Paper Currency (in your Nineteenth Number) has my best thanks: for, having little leisure, I have always avoided entering on that question, through the mere despair of attaining any solid knowledge without too heavy an expence of time and labour.

Hence I was much gratified in finding the nature of Paper Money perspicuously discussed in a few pages. I follow the Author with my complete assent and full conviction till he says that the redundance of Bank Notes has no influence on the price of Corn, and afterwards that  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. increase of Circulating Medium causes Commodities to be  $23\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. dearer.

With a wish of farther information, I shall presume to state the objections which may (in my opinion) be rationally opposed to these opinions.

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

Whether wheat be imported or not, when it exists on English ground, its money-price will be proportioned to the relative plenty or scarcity of Wheat and Money. The quantity of Wheat being supposed the *same*, and the quantity of Money *greater*; on the very principles of your Correspondent, Wheat must sell in that proportion dearer. Indeed I grant that when the English are enabled by the Money-price at home (augmented by the redundancy of Notes) to offer a higher Money-price abroad, more will be imported; but the import of Wheat is so often disturbed by the interference of all Governments, that this cause could occasion very little addition to the import. Therefore I think I may safely strike out this exception from the general rule of the regulation of all prices by the relative quantity of the commodity in the market, and the Money and Paper in circulation.

When your Correspondent argues that the price of all commodities is augmented  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. to the public, by the addition of half that per centage to the circulating *Medium*, he seems to forget, that instead of thereby representing the evil greater, he really makes it considerably less. For the great majority of mankind are traders, and labourers. Now if these classes could always indemnify themselves by an extra-charge on their customers and employers, they would suffer no evil from scarcity or high prices. So that the total evil would rest on the shoulders of those of fixed income: on annuitants and holders of the National Debt exclusively.

Besides that it is absurd to suppose that all the rest of the Nation could be indemnified  $11\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of their incomes from this scanty source, it is notorious that nobody suffers more in hard times than those who are just above the receipt of Parish-Alms.—In a word, none suffer more than little shop-keepers, country shoemakers, and the whole train of rural mechanics.

That every trader tries to defend himself by augmented prices is manifest enough from general principles. So also it is manifest that at all times he would gain 30 instead of 15 per cent. if he could. But rivalry checks him, and he must sell at the customary profit, or not sell at all. So it is, in times of scarcity and high price: Shop-keeping is found not to answer; that is, it does not repay so great a quantity of the necessaries and conveniences of life, as it did before, and is therefore given up by many on the advance of money-prices. In the present year, few people can reside in a country town without hearing complaints tending to this point; and the hope of *better-times* is alledged as the only cause for bearing inconvenience at present without adequate Gain.

The aggregate mischief of a redundancy of Paper-Money is not less in this view of it; indeed much more, if it be granted that the income of the Annuitants and Stock-holders be less

than half the income of the Kingdom. In that case  $11\frac{2}{3}$  on all, is more than  $23\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on that small minority.

From some diffident phrases (p. 196,) I suspect your Correspondent is not a zealot in his opinions, and therefore will read my observations without displeasure. We are fully agreed in the main point—the infinite mischief of a redundance of Paper-Money.

April 9, 1801.

OBSERVATOR.

### ON COTTAGE GARDENS.

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

SIR,

**A**MONG the evils which oppress England at the present day, the enormous augmentation of the Poor-rate is a conspicuous feature. While it proves too surely the lamentable condition of the Poor, it threatens the Proprietor of the soil with a virtual abolition of his rental. Hence it has naturally become a subject of frequent discussion; and I have observed that your Correspondents often address to you observations bearing on this point.

I think the idea (started in your last Number, p. 200,) of the compulsory annexation of Land to all Cottages, in a Country Parish, is not so impracticable as at first it appeared to me; and under some modifications may be adopted without hesitation by the most timid Legislature. The only persons who could object to it, are those most interested in its adoption; and though the selfishness of human-nature would produce many objections from him who in consequence was personally called on to appropriate land to this purpose, yet the previous question of general utility would be so evident, that neither Landlord or Tenant would object to the enactment of such a statute.

The portion of Land allotted must be small; for instance, in no case to exceed a quarter of a statute acre. For this space (though incapable of affording much sustenance in the usual mode of cultivation), is competent to feed many human beings, when tilled with *Adam's tool* (the spade) and with the minute care of the Cottager's wife and family. Under such care this space would annually produce three tons of Potatoes, or some equivalent vegetable nutriment. Two pounds of potatoes *per diem*, will supersede the use of bread to an individual of usual appetite. Three tons would therefore maintain nine persons throughout the year. All other necessaries of life would be easily procured by the labour of the Cottager, and Poor-rates (the pledge of slavery and debasement), would be unnecessary throughout every rural district. The absolute augmentation of food would be very important, and we should not be in danger

of buying foreign corn again for another century. In the mean time, these large gardens would produce all the happy effect of domestic manufacture, and the culture of weeding these favourite spots would form a healthy employment, a virtuous education for the offspring of the peasant.

The strongest objection I expect against allotting Cottage Gardens, is that which results from the manifest want of care in many of those, who even at present possess this advantage. I answer, that the confined limit, and the frequency of useful fruit-trees in Cottage Gardens, too often makes them not worth attention, and all notice of them is dropped in despair. There are instances (no doubt) where a more roomy, open Garden is neglected by the Cottager; but these instances are extremely rare, and might be soon done away by the introduction of emulation among the labourers in any parish.

This would be effected by the guarded manner, in which the new indulgence of a Garden should only be afforded. It would first come under the consideration of the Parish Vestry, whether the applicant was likely to want less pecuniary aid, by letting to him a Garden. If a good opinion of the man induced the consent of the majority, he might from them carry a recommendation to the Bench of Justices, who, under certain conditions, might assign him any convenient spot, at his option. The conditions must be, that it exceed not a quarter of an acre: that the applicant, and (in default of his payment), the parish be bound to discharge the rent duly on the day of demand: and lastly, that such rent be appointed (by the Justices) at least 10 *per cent.* higher than the rate of rent of similar land in the same parish.

These conditions observed, it is hard to say, who could justly complain of such appropriation of their land. The *Occupier* of the land, feeling the immediate augmentation or diminution of the Poor-rate\*, could not seriously object to yielding up a small part of his land for this purpose. In the country there are seldom more than two cottages to fifty acres, so that supposing not a bit of Cottage Garden previously to exist; no man could be called on to surrender above an hundredth part of his farm: for if the vicinity of the farm to the Village should induce many Cottagers to apply for the land of the same man, he should have a right to make option of a similar piece of land of any other farmer who had not yielded his fair share for Cottage Gardens. This would not often be asked for; as the 10 *per cent.* gain would not so willingly be transferred; and at the end of every

\* The Poor-Rate is by *Law* a Tenants' Tax: Where by *Custom* it is not so, wasteful management is inevitable. Why should an Overseer bestow care and labour for the benefit of all the Landlords of his Parish? He soon learns to ask himself this question.

lease the landlord would see an evident interest in selling to the owner of each cottage the property of the appropriated land; or at least, of leasing it directly (without the intervention of any one) to the former *sub-tenant*. The expectation of one of these circumstances would make it less usual for farmers to ask land for land.

I have supposed all *Landlords* eager to encourage the legal appropriation of Cottage Gardens: because nothing else can secure a permanent rental to them. At present indeed tenants can afford to pay a higher rent than formerly. But when the Poor-rates and Tythes increase on them, a heavy rent is actually paid to these necessary demands, and the proprietor of improving land must not expect to feel the improvement in his receipts, unless some effectual expedient has guarded him against the manifest effect of high Poor-rates.

I have heard of *Poor-rates* in Suffolk, 42s. *in the pound*; and even in this present year of high prices for all the products of agriculture, I know of farmers quitting their business, in despair at the rates. The nation also knows that some parishes have professed to the House of Commons an utter inability to maintain their poor.

These anecdotes would not be lost on Landlords were "A Bill for appropriating Land for Cottage Gardens" offered to the consideration of the Legislature.

I fill up my paper, by suggesting that an honorary reward to the best manager of his Garden, would secure an emulation in every parish equally profitable to individuals, and to the public. Industry would be strenuously exerted on its best designation; the most immediate and evident maintenance of the offspring of the labourer.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,  
Harworth, Notts. J. FORSYTH.

P. S. Perhaps your Correspondent who writes on Work-houses, will gladly see the necessity of them *in the Country* thus wholly superseded.

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### OF NATIONAL CHARACTER.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine,

SIR,

FROM the social nature of mankind is to be traced that imitative prosperity, which permits a very limited singularity to the most singular, and in its extent affixes a distinct Character to the different Nations of the Earth. The remote causes of this distinction are intricate and obscure; but their evident effects in the manners of our countrymen form an interesting

object of contemplation. For surely no enjoyment can be more pure, than that self-complacency, which may arise from any eminence of our fellow-citizens in industry, in morality, in intellect, or in valour.

The wealth of England (confessedly superior to that of any other people) can only be an accumulation of industrious effort: since the more immediate, but delusive source of wealth, the unmanufactured productions of our Island, form so small a portion of our exported commodities. It is as needless, as it is impossible, to follow the ramifications of the restless industry of our countrymen; since I cannot believe that an Englishman exists, who does not fully allow that our industry exceeds all former example; and that, without probability of interruption, it daily surpasses its own limits. In this place, therefore I barely mention it, that I may not seem too abruptly to examine its effects on the moral Character of a Nation.

Industry is excited in mankind from a conviction of the many advantages resulting from the use, or the accumulation of property. The industrious man must therefore feel the highest interest in its inviolate security. His influence and his example will be opposed against all the unlawful efforts of cupidity, because he feels that his own well-earned property is sensibly endangered by every instance of unpunished depredation. For all men of property being associated in this cause by interested (and therefore by the strongest) ties, give a reasonable security that increasing property will also increase the defence of itself.

Industry furnishes yet another security against dishonesty. The great majority of men who wish to exert themselves profitably, are absolutely compelled to a fixed residence, and an intimate connexion with mankind. In this situation success cannot be even expected without the general good opinion, or what is termed a *good character*; of which honesty is always held an essential ingredient. The powerful influence of *the necessity of a good character*, on the public honesty, is exemplified in the conduct of the borderers of every Forest, or extensive waste; who living secluded from mankind and from industry, are as generally noted for dishonesty \* as for rags and filth.

So a very large town has the same effect on the morals of the lower people, as has a dreary Forest: and from the same cause; since the multitude precludes personal knowledge of each individual; who when their villainy happens to be detected in one quarter, reasonably hope for employment in another part, where they are not known. Hence the necessity and applica-

\* Surely this is an additional motive for the inclosure of Wastes, though the claims of these wretched pilferers has been sometimes urged against an Inclosure-Bill. They contribute no more to the public stock than so many *Gypsies*.

tion of a peculiar Code of Police-Laws in our vast Metropolis. Though the necessity of a good reputation does not indeed always infer a very nice sense of moral rectitude, its effect is much the same, while it prevents all *flagrant* crimes, and hampers the secret villain with a painful and dangerous hypocrisy.

It is not a trifle that dishonesty has been thus softened from Rapine\*, into Theft and Swindling; and that, except in the Environs of the Metropolis, Robbery seems almost extinct. It may be objected, that the increased use of Paper-Money has contributed to the abolition of *Robbery*, while it has much increased the quantity of Forgery. But we may at once appreciate the alleviated annoyance of crimes, which do not *break the peace*. We have but to question ourselves, Whether we had rather be *robbed* of a shilling or *cheated* of a guinea? The answer will demonstrate the value of our increased security from the higher outrages of Robbery, and of its frequent consequence, Murder.

In mentioning the last crime, it were unjust not to notice that coarse feature of generosity in the lowest order of our populace, which disgraces for ever the *Man*, even the decided *Black-guard*, who in personal contest uses an unequal weapon. This opinion, in its consequences, has annihilated assassination, and decreased the frequency of *Murder*, in proportion as it has augmented the abhorrence of Bloodshed, on any the most aggravated provocation.

A superficial observer might be tempted to alledge the acknowledged excellence of our municipal Law, as the sole cause of the superior Morality of the lower order of society. It is not uncommon to imagine, that the vulgar are only deterred from crime by the fear of punishment, and that their conduct is rather regulated by their *fears*, than by their *virtue*. After allowing to this sentiment its full weight, I must be allowed to think that its fallacy may be demonstrated by an instance but too generally notorious. *Ireland* has been governed by the English Law for two whole centuries; yet the Mutinies of our Fleet, and the late misfortunes of that beautiful Country have too surely proved, that the untutored Native of *Ireland* is still a ferocious Animal, whose inaction can scarcely be secured by a numerous Army and Martial-Law, and whose positive Morality is not yet even in distant prospect. In that Country, Government has yet to experience how much *Civilization* can be accelerated by good Laws. A task which deeply interests humanity; but in

\* If we credit History, 2000 Robbers were annually executed under Henry VIII; about four hundred under Elizabeth; and at present, on an average, about 40. I speak of Robbery only.

which the solid Glory of final success is almost the only encouragement of enlightened legislation.

I am unwilling to dismiss my subject without suggesting certain causes of a suspicion, that the lower orders of our nation have of late years much relaxed from that rugged character, which formerly distinguished an English populace. In our wars against *France* in *North America*, we uniformly discover that the great majority of the barbarous Natives were hostile to the *English*, and partial to their Enemies. In the present war, the natives of our recent Conquests are fondly attached to their new masters\*. After allowing something to a difference of manners between the *Dutch* and *French*, enough remains in this marked contrast to prove that some material alteration must exist in those on whom such popularity depends; that is, in the numerous class whose more frequent intercourse with the native populace, must necessarily determine the general reputation of the nation. To ascribe to such alteration the praise of *increased urbanity*, might cause a smile; but surely it is not too venturesome to suppose that an increased urbanity of the higher orders, may in its gradations be visible down to the lowest vulgar. The Officers of our Navy have certainly increased their polish with their reputation: and their necessary contact with the Seamen, indicates a probable effect on the civilization of their brave associates.

As to the quantity of general politeness which exists in *England*, I leave it to the care of those, who may think it wants augmentation. My own opinion attributes to us a just proportion of *real* † Politeness in all the relations of social life. Women in *England* experience much complaisance, but little gallantry: that is, politeness extends as far as it can without injuring the interest of Morality. Between Man and Man there is much *Civility*, with little *ceremonial*: that is, we waste no words in frivolous forms, and no kisses in odious grimace §.

\* I am well informed, that within three months of the capture of the Dutch Settlements, the Natives were able to welcome British vessels with "Rule Britannia," "God save the King," and the usual Ditties of the Army and Army.

† "What passeth, seems." SHAKESPERE.

§ I allude to the kisses and embraces which pass current among the male-half of the human species in France.

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#### PRICE OF THE SWORD CUTTER.

WE are informed by Mr. Stevens, Engine-maker, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, London, that he has made many of the Sward Cutters, with a Double Shaft (similar to that given in our Eighteenth Number), for Fourteen Pounds. E.

## ON STERIO-TYPY; OR, THE ART OF PRINTING FROM IMMOVEABLE TYPES\*.

(Translated from the French Annals of Arts and Manufactures.)

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

A Publication dedicated to the Arts, ought assuredly to treat of that Art, without which every other would in a manner be condemned to eternal infancy; of that which, multiplying with prodigious rapidity, the productions of genius, spreads them almost at once over the whole literary world, and unfolds discoveries which would have been confined to the narrow limits of the particular spot, inhabited by their Author. It is evident that we speak of *Printing*.

The world knows the epoch which gave birth to this Art; the successive modifications which it has undergone, and, at length, the perfection to which it has arrived under the *Didots*. This known, that the first impressions were made with solid planks, but that very soon afterwards the advantage of employing moveable characters became obvious, and have since been exclusively used. It was reserved for Firmin Didot to revive the process of solid planks, to bring the execution of them to perfection, and thus to banish from the works of genius the *Errata* which disfigured the most correct editions. Before describing the method, we will take a short review of the advantages attending the Steriolyphic Art.

The Edition of the portable tables of Logarithms began to exhaust.—*Francois Cullet* prepared a new one, augmented and completed—but it was necessary to discover a mode of impression which might provide against the errors so easily made, especially in regard to *figures*, for want of which the most serious inconveniences might arise, and shipwreck itself the summit of maritime misfortune. Sterio-Typy offers this happy expedient. The types and the figures fixed in a solid plank can neither slip nor be transposed, and correctness once obtained cannot be altered. Two other advantages equally valuable, are, First, The moderate price at which the best authors of every country can be purchased, a price which does not exceed half that of other editions, though negligent and faulty. Second, The facility of replacing a lost volume at the partial price of the value of the work.

It remains to describe the process employed. The operation is of the most simple; the moveable types which are used for striking the matrixes, are of a composition somewhat harder

\* Sterio-Typy from the Greek, signifying solid or immoveable Types. An art invented some years since by an ingenious Scotchman, and lately prosecuted at Paris with brilliant success.

than the common one of antimony and lead used in casting types, used for newspapers, &c.

A page is composed in the manner intended; after making the necessary corrections, the page is deposited in a *printing chafe\**, where the letters are closely pressed by established mechanical means. This chafe is applied afterwards to the extremity of a (*Mouton*) Rammer. A Copper (*Cauldron*) is placed at the side of the furniture of the workshop. The melted composition is poured into a casting chest, (a trunk), of a proper size. The rammer (*Mouton*) is surrounded by (*Volets de tôle*) Sheets of iron plates, which are closed at the moment the weight falls, to prevent the sparks from the liquid metal wounding the workmen employed in the operation. By means of a *Rounce*, the Rammer (*Mouton*) containing the composed page is raised. When about four feet elevated, a spring loosens the trigger, the weight falls on the melted metal, and prints at a single stroke the matrix of this same page; the *Mouton* is suddenly raised and separated from the mould, and placed upon the (*tour*) to make straight and perfectly level the surface of the plate which has just been cast, and which is then ready to serve as a matrix to receive, in the usual way, as many impressions as are desired. It must be observed, that in running Sterio-Type pages on these matrixes, a considerable saving takes place in metal; this mass of letters not being more than half the length of common moveable Types.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark, that as soon as one or two matrixes are struck, these hard types, which have served as *bodkins*, are immediately recomposed to serve for other pages of the work in hand.

The impression differs little from that by moveable types; it is only necessary to erect expressly for the purpose, *Chafes* into which the Steriolyphic pages are introduced; those accidents which usually occur in the process of printing, such as letters being raised with the balls, are here rendered impossible.

The first expences of this undertaking are no doubt considerable, but, after these, editions may be multiplied infinitely without additional cost, and the advantages it presents in replacing lost leaves, or volumes, is, we repeat, invaluable.

\* *Chaffe*, (English, *Chafe*), is an iron frame in which the Types are arranged; when filled with such Types it is called a Form.

#### ANSWER TO MR. FORD'S QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

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

**F**IRST Question answered.—The situation must depend much on the place you live in, but let these material points serve, the bees require the earliest sun, and latest to shine on the front

of the hive, in order to call them out soon, and bring them safe home, while ever there is day to work; the apiary should be well defended from wind, face the south or east; grafs turf should be before the apiary, that the bees may not be hurt, when they fall by fatigue.

*Second,*—Wood is the best for hives, and must be thick or thin, as the country is cold, or hot, in winter where you live; and as you put the hives in cover or mat, and must vary from one to two inches in thickness of board. Vermin do not lodge in the sides of dry wood, as they do in straw.

*Third,*—The size must depend on the country being full of flowers or not, and varies from 9 inches diameter and 12 high, to 20 by 24 inches. If flowers are made to blow on purpose for them, as I propose in my work on bees, the last size may be used; but for swarming, a hive of 16 by 22 is best; as the hive throngs sooner with bees after the deaths of winter, and as they seldom swarm while they have room.

*Fourth,*—The number must depend on the position, and if over rated, all, perhaps, will die.

*Fifth,*—To treat of the best mode of management minutely, would require a particular treatise too long for a Magazine insertion. But I shall say a few words on the question. Sow for food; keep them warm in winter, so that the cold inside the hive will never be less than 30 degrees above freezing, and outside the hive about 10 above freezing. The last will keep them quiet; put a grating over their door, to graduate the heat, you may bring the hives into a house, or bury in saw dust, leaving air holes; keep the hives from very hot sun, but not from strong light, from vermin, from birds, especially sparrows and swallows, when these birds have young; from smother, from disturbance, smell of dung; and fix the hives convenient to fresh water; make no noise when a swarm comes off, as ringing pots, &c.

*Sixth,*—Flat topped hives with pales in the top, over which place hives, or glasses, with covers; you get the honey thus of the first quality, while the bees are preserved.

*Seventh,*—No food comes cheaper than their own honey, and less labour and care attends them if you leave them enough for winter, than by any other mode.

*Eighth,*—The enemies that infest bees are mice, birds, wasps, slugs, woodlice. Set traps for the mice, rob the sparrow's nests, as its to feed their young they generally catch the bees; destroy the wasps' nests, and leave meat near the hives of bees, which the wasps will go to; watch this meat, and kill the wasps with fly-flaps as they settle on the meat. Look for slugs morning and evening, when the dew is out; rise up the edge of hives and brush out woodlice; keep the stools and hives dry, and you will have very few of these last enemies.

It were to be wished that some gentleman, who has it in his power, and who thoroughly understands bees, would try the experiment, if two or more queen bees would not live peaceably together. These cautions must be observed; no working bees must be set with them, as the workers will kill all but one queen. Drones may be put with the queens; a hive of particular shape must be made, it must be square, have a door in the side, and drawers of two inches deep, these drawers must have a sliding lid, and a sliding bottom; also a small hole on the top, and one in the bottom, over which must be a sliding grating of wire; also a similar hole in the side; the draw goes in on the side between two boards. This hive must be put on a flat-topped one, full of bees, and when full of comb and honey farther away. The drawers must be examined for eggs, and if any destroyed, then the queen put in, and the doors of communication in the drawers opened, that the bees may go from one drawer to another. There must be a grated door in front of the hive to let air into. The queens must be kept from going out thus, or working bees getting in. You must have clean water now and then, for drink: those who have proper hives for the purpose, may easily procure queens in the breeding time, by cutting out the queen cells, where young queens are, and putting them in a warm place till they come out, when they may be put in their hive.

If the queens laid any eggs, when with the drones, it would fully answer the end of the experiment, as in this case, they probably could be got to breed in such a manner, that the number of working bees might at will be encreased, *ad infinitum*; at present, in the natural, 12 or 15 hundred is in a swarm. There is some grounds for hopes, as 4 or 5 queens often come alone with a swarm, but the workers destroy them generally before they leave the place they light on, so many experiments on bees have succeeded, and those so contrary to probability, that no one can justly say this would not succeed. It is well worth the trial, as the benefit would be infinite in the increase of honey.

T. BOSWELL.

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### THE LOTTERY.

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

SIR,

**T**HE title of your Magazine pronounces me strictly in order when I offer some remarks upon a species of finance too long existing in this country, though alike inimical to moral as to commercial interests.

When we consider that all laws have for their object to promote the happiness of mankind through the medium of virtuous

principle and fair industry, we stand amazed in beholding any nation (and more especially a commercial nation where these sacred principles can less than any where else be dispensed with) procuring money to carry on its concerns upon a system in direct opposition to them, where a spirit of gaming is substituted for virtuous exertion in the one class, and united with dilapidation and robbery for industry in the other. It will readily be perceived that I allude to the Tax by Lottery. I am not informed as to the period when this mode of taxation first raised its head in this country. I believe it is not resorted to, as a permanent subject at least, in any other. I am persuaded that any man who reflects on its nature and tendency will agree with me in stigmatizing the first abettors of it, and in bestowing the palm of merit on him (if we should ever have the happy opportunity) who shall free his country from an evil of so much magnitude.

To paint a Lottery as a just subject of execration, it would seem sufficient that its vital principle is no other than that of gaming—a principle, under whatever modification, at open war with honest pursuit or commercial exertion. Were the two Houses to licence a Hazard or a Pharo table, issuing as a subject of taxation admission tickets, the spirit would be the same and the consequences infinitely less injurious, inasmuch as a whole class of persons would by the state of society be excluded this national gaming-house. I am aware that the means by which the lower order appear in the Lottery, *i. e.* by insurance, is in terms discouraged by government and the legislature; but I say *in terms*, since the welfare of the Lottery itself is known to depend on this branch, the nonexecution of the laws against which are either winked at, or the laws themselves totally ineffectual. The mockery of punishing what it is the interest of tax to excite, and in which its abettors are actually parties, since but for them the temptation could not have existed or the means be furnished, reminds me of a starving doctor in one, I think, of Moliere's plays. This man occupied a subterraneous passage commanding the road. From one end of which in ambuscade when he had wounded the passenger, he suddenly appeared in an opposite direction from the other to join in discovering the culprit. His defence *too* was that he wanted money, and could by his skill save the bleeding victim. But, quitting general arguments, surely, Sir, our legislators, or rather our ministers of finance, cannot be aware, in suffering the existence of a Lottery, of the particular effects which such a measure produces on society. Are they aware that in this great metropolis the manner of gaming thus infused into ranks through any other medium removed from it, produces perhaps a third of the existing misery of the lower orders. Not to speak of the middling classes, who too frequently ruin themselves and families, neglect their business and best interests, it is sufficient to view the lower class on whose honesty and industry so much of general happiness de-

pend, who, but for this pleasant way in which the state chuses to raise money, might smile in the sunshine of plenty, the fruits of integrity and labour, reduced to starvation, wretchedness and the gallows, at that last scene justly entitled to say, the legislature tempted me, and I fell!

Does any man read this picture and imagine it the effect of enthusiasm rather than truth, let him penetrate the haunts of wretchedness and hear to what the loss of comfort and of character is attributed—to Insuring in the Lottery. The dubious cannot reside in town without having experienced in the deprivations of servants or others its blessed effects; who, to realize a long dreamt-of treasure, have robbed the hand that protects and feeds them. He will find that were Lotteries abolished one half of the Pawnbrokers' shops in London would disappear with it! He would find thousands execrating the hour when they first ventured to purchase a share or insure a number, when that dissipation and idleness of mind which this vice never fails to impart, drew them from all worthy pursuits—but enough. Why, I would ask, is it to be longer suffered by a wise people? One only answer can be found—because it produces a large revenue. But, besides that, we are not in such a wretched state as to raise money by indefensible means, the efficiency and amount of the tax only prove the extent of the evil rather a curious defence of its continuance.

I shall conclude by expressing a hope that the Minister of the day, who it seems has less reason as an object of revenue to continue a lottery, will recommend himself to his country by its abolition. In any event I hope the idea recently suggested by a Liveryman of London would be followed up, and the engines of so much calamity be no longer suffered to disgrace the Guildhall of the city; which is now, during six weeks in each year, thereby rendered, like the Jewish Temple, a den of thieves.

B.

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ENUMERATION OF PATENTS LATELY

1800.

ENROLLED.

*Oct.* 27. **M**R. THOMAS BINNS, of Great Barlow-street, St. Mary le-bone, Middlesex, Water-closet-maker; for his new-invented method of applying heat for the purpose of melting and manufacturing animal fat, and a variety of other solid substances.

*Nov.* 13. Mr. Isaac Hawkins, of Glossop, Derby; for his new invention applicable to musical instruments; the principles of which are also designed to be applied to other machinery,

— Mr. David Musher, of the city of Glasgow, gentleman; for his new-invented processes applicable to metallurgy, or the manufacturing of metal or metals, not only from their metallic state or states, to the completion of the various articles or utensils usually made of such metal or metals, but also, from

the state of the ore into their metallic state or states, in bars, ingots, or otherwise.

— 15. Mr. James Potts, of Belford, Northumberland, Clock and Watch maker; for his new-invented artificial leg and arm, upon a new or improved construction.

— Mr. John Turnbull, junior, of Cordale Printfield, Dumbarton, North Britain, Calico-printer; for his new-invented processes, and apparatus applicable to the bleaching or whitening, and to the purifying, washing, and cleansing, of cotton, flax, hemp, silk, and wool; and to the purifying of goods of every description made or manufactured of cotton, flax, hemp, silk, and wool.

— Mr. John White, of the parish of St. Paul Covent Garden, Middlesex, Tin-plate-worker, and Mr. James Smethurst, of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, Surrey, Tin-plate-worker; for a new-invented lamp and burner.

— Mr. Thomas Grylls, of Launceston, Cornwall; for his new-invented stop-cock for barrels, and other vessels, which prevents the wasting of liquor.

— 25. Mr. Joseph Sigmond, of Bath, Somerset, Surgeon-dentist; for his new-invented preservative lotion and dentifrice, which he calls the British Imperial Lotion and Dentifrice, for preserving and beautifying the teeth and gums.

*December 4.* Stephen Hooper, of Margate, in the Isle of Thanet, and county of Kent, Gentleman; for his new-invented method, by means of certain machinery, of cleansing and deepening dry harbours, rivers, creeks, &c. part of which machinery may be applied to other useful purposes.

— 9. Mr. John Proffer, of Charing Cross, Middlesex, Sword-cutler; for new-invented water-proof pan and hammer, for gun and pistol locks; for the purpose of a quicker and more forcible explosion of gunpowder.

— 12. William Playsfair, of Great Brook-street, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, Gentleman, and Nicholas le Farre, of Still Organ, near Dublin, in Ireland, but now residing in George-yard, Lombard-street, in the city of London, Esquire; for their new-invented improvements in naval architecture, whereby all vessels of all burdens may be enabled to sail faster than they now do, particularly in a heavy sea.

— 13. Mr. Joseph Eyre, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, Wood-turner; for a method or process of impressing the japan upon ornamented handles of knives, forks, razors, and other cutlery-ware, made of wood, paper, &c. in imitation of handles made of tip or horn.

— 17. Martha Gibbon, of King-street, Covent Garden, Middlesex, Drefs-maker; for a new-invented stay for women and others.

— 17. Mr. Chester Gould, late of Rome, in the county of Oneida, in the state of New York, but now of Red Lion-

street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, Merchant; for additional improvements on an instrument or log for ascertaining a ship's distance, for which he obtained former letters patent in May last.

— 17. Mr. James Duxburgh, of Manchester, Lancashire, Calico-printer; for a machine or instrument to print distant sprigs or spots on callico, cotton, stuffs, linen, silk, sattin, cloth, woollen, baize, or leather, in a more complete and expeditious manner than has been hitherto used.

— 30. Mr. John Sharren Ward, of Bruton, Somersetshire, Silk-trowler; for a machine, upon new and improved principles, for the purpose of doubling either silk, cotton, flax, hemp, worsted, yarn, or other threads.

— 30. Mr. Thomas Grace, of Neat-House, in the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square, Middlesex, White-lead-maker; for a method of making an acid for corroning lead, and for other purposes; and also a new method of preparing and making white-lead, either with or without the said acid.

— 30. Lawson Hudleston, of Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire, Esquire; for a method of conveying boats or barges from a higher level to a lower, and *vice versa* on canals.

January 16. Joseph Wilkes, of Measham, Derbyshire, Esquire, and Thomas Jewsbury, of the same place, Cotton-manufacturer; for their new method of making paste, to be used in weaving and sizing of callico, and for pasting paper, &c.

— 16. Mr. John Stevens and Mr. Thomas Angell White, both of Plymouth, Devonshire, Coal-factors; for their new method of making bricks.

— 20. Mr. Benjamin Batley, of the parish of Streatham, Surrey, Merchant; for a further new method of curing and preserving herrings and sprats, which will also extend to the curing and preserving of other fish.

— 23. Robert Vazie, of Down's-street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, Gentleman; for an improvement in the construction, and application of a gun, by means of removing the touch-hole from the side to the centre of the but-end of the barrel, and forming therefrom a cylindrical communication, &c.

— 27. Mr. George Medhurst, of St. James's, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, Engineer; for a new-invented compound crank for changing a circular motion into a rectilinear one, and *vice versa*, which is applicable to various mechanical purposes.

— 27. Mr. John Longman, of Pentonville, Middlesex, Organ builder; for new-invented improvements in the construction of barrel-organs, to prevent them from getting out of order; and that another musical instrument or instruments may be internally united or attached thereto, and to play with the same barrel.

## CRITICAL CATALOGUE.

- I. *The Modern Land Steward; including various and appropriate information on rural and economical Affairs. By the Author of the New Farmer's Calendar.* SYMONDS, 1801. 10s. 6d.

IT appears from the introduction to this Work, that no book on a similar subject has been published since the year 1761. As the improvements in rural affairs have been very important since that time, a fair opening is left for the meritorious exertions of any Author well-informed on the subject.

The preliminary observations are chiefly on topics of political economy; especially on the present controversy on the complete freedom of Market-prices. On this subject our Author seems to have thought much, and is a decided foe to the doctrines of *Lord Kenyon*. He proposes a freedom in the Corn Trade, beyond any probability. All Governments on the near prospect of scarcity will always offer encouragement to *Importation*; and while Land-holders sit in Parliament, any diminution of price of corn (and consequently of their rentals) will always appear to require a bounty on *Exportation*.

A Liverpool Merchant is quoted in p. 37, to prove that the price of Corn depends on the freedom of Mercantile operations; it had been decent to allow to good and bad seasons a greater effect on the price of grain.

In large properties it is usual to have a *Superintendent*, or *Controlling Agent*, and a subordinate *Land-Steward* to each distinct Estate. The *House-Steward* is hardly under our contemplation.

The office of *Chief Agent* cannot be too ably filled; the most extensive knowledge cannot be inapplicable to this trust. We agree with our Author in this sentiment. He thus sums up the desired character. "In fine, with an honest heart, a mind amply replenished, a cool deliberating, and calculating head, a quick discernment, he should lay hold on every occasion, as it springs, to enhance the worth, the reputation, the embellishment, of the property committed to his charge. Is there a Lord in Britain who would not honourably and amply remunerate the services of the prime Steward I have here portrayed—and would not the rational expectation of a just and honourable reward be the probable means of raising up such in the land? It is in the power of generous and enlightened opulence to raise them."

Common mensuration, rural knowledge, and facility in writing and accounts are indispensable to the inferior *Land-Steward*, though it must not be forgotten, that it is easier to add these accomplishments to tried honesty, than to insfil honesty into every possessor of these desirable accomplishments.

Country Attornies too often are employed as *Superintending Agents*. Our Author properly abstains from the low vulgar insinuations on their honesty: but observes with justice that except in *Court-holding and technical Deeds*, such Agents are too busy to be useful: not to mention the rarity of country knowledge among Lawyers. In fact the whole attention of a busy life is not too much in the office of *superintending* a large landed property. The sons of farmers and of the country clergy are the likeliest men to form the excellent Steward,

on whose care and skill the welfare of all great families so much depends.

A general knowledge of agriculture is the first requisite; good books on that subject should be provided for the use of the Steward, who of all others has the plainest facility of introducing the good practices of other countries, for the benefit of his Lord's Estates. It is even desirable that some land should be kept on hand around the Mansion, that actual experiment may occasionally instruct the tenants in modes of improvement. A general adoption of such experimental farms would advance the agriculture of all districts with the greatest rapidity, and the growing attachment of the higher classes to their *Mother-Earth*, gives a hopeful prospect on this head. We have not heard of a more rational anticipation of national benefit than is here developed.

A new Steward must commence his operations with a regular survey of all property committed to his charge. The utmost order must be preserved in this inventory, and a *memorandum-book* should be managed with much more than the usual care. On leasing farms, conditions of such lease, Court-holding, and on the encouragement of spirited improving tenants, appropriate directions are given. Something is necessarily said about *Deer*; they decrease in England almost as fast as can be wished by those who know that much detriment arises to the public from these wasteful animals. Even the high price of Venison by no means expresses the quantity of food consumed by Deer. At 2s. 6d. per lb. the breeder of Venison would lose considerably.

The new mode of killing oxen by piercing the spinal marrow, is mentioned with a warm applause and recommendation which testifies the Author's humanity.

The *exemplars* given for the various *accounts* in the Steward's department are numerous and valuable: judicious applications of the Italian-Double-Entry.

In case of new inclosure (now so frequent) the Steward should be perfectly competent to fix on the best spot for erecting new farm-houses, and the necessary buildings. Directions for this end are given, and the importance of a commodious farm-yard well demonstrated.

The directions about Fences are copied from "The Communications of the Board of Agriculture:" while those publications are so expensive, we deem it laudable to extract the best practical information for the more general use of the public. Hence also is drawn much information on Draining, Road-making, and the first cultivation of ancient Wastes.

The attention of the Steward is also directed to the discovery of Minerals on the estates under his care; this is scarce ever an unproductive task; when it is considered that Lime, Bricks, Marls, Pipe-clay, &c. form no uncommon or unprofitable appendage to the value of landed property,

The care of the old timber, and of planting young trees, is so peculiarly under the Steward, that our Author is justifiable on entering on these subjects at considerable length. The various merits of the trees which flourish in our temperate clime are ably discussed,

though (we think) with too much propensity to blame present practices, and to introduce novelties. The praise of the *Larch*, and of the *Sweet Chestnut*, is not, however, over-charged; they will much benefit the planter, who will make due enquiry into their merits. The Society of Arts and Commerce have been peculiarly active in this department. Their *Premiums* were never better bestowed. Many thousand acres in Britain are susceptible of improvement by planting *only*.

As in his former publication \*, this Author insinuates much spirit into subjects not easily susceptible of a lively dress: however we must doubt whether his versatility of phrase has not made some illicit inroads into our language. The casual introduction of Latin and French (without translation) is reprehensible, inasmuch as we perceive not the knowledge of these languages in the "Category of qualifications of the Steward." In the next Edition, the Pump *without suction* (p. 296,) should be removed.

On the whole, this volume fulfils the pretensions of its title-page in a respectable manner; and will be a useful Manual for all Land-Stewards honestly zealous in their vocation.

II. *View of the Agriculture of Middlesex, &c.* By John Middleton, Esq.  
(Concluded from our last).

The County of Middlesex is not one of those which requires much draining. There are no bogs, or unsound ground to be found; so that surface draining is very sufficient. An instrument for perfecting this operation in the best manner, was offered to the *Society of Arts* in 1795. It was tried in *Marybone Park*, and after some alteration, acted tolerably well, though requiring six or eight horses. It is called the *Mole Plough*. A piece of cast-iron is made to pass under the surface, as the *Mole* does. The *Society of Arts* purchased the invention, and it is open to the public. It gets into use rapidly in *Nottinghamshire*.

The Inclosure of *Enfield-Chace* has renewed the old contest about the expedience of *Paring and Burning*: it is a most powerful improvement; but this power will be too often abused to the ruin of the soil, unless the Landlord be vigilant in the lease-covenant. When made to produce Clover and Turnips (to both which ashes are congenial) *Paring and Burning* is a speedy and permanent improvement. An instance in p. 298 shews that it will even produce a spontaneous natural grass without expence of culture.

Manure of all kinds is copiously and judiciously applied in Middlesex: London is supposed to produce 500,000 cart-loads. None, except the night soil, is wasted. The cleanliness of the English Nation is injudiciously exerted in the rejection of this most powerful manure. To it *China* owes most of her fertility. We hope time will conquer this prejudice in England; at present the *Thames* carries away nine tenths of this *Golden Treasure*.

The effect of *Lime* is as mysterious as ever; it becomes more and more evident, that it acts merely by some *Chemical combination* with the soil. On this supposition even wet and dry weather might, possibly enough, produce opposite effects of it on the very same field.

\* See vol. ii. p. 353, 354.

Great caution and careful experiment on some small patch, should always precede any general application of this expensive, uncertain stimulant of the occult powers of Fertility. Soot and Ashes are of certain Benefit, and copiously applied; even the Air deposits a sensible benefit around London, by shedding the particles of the smoke issuing from 300,000 Fires.

It is vexatious to see the facility, and the infrequency of *Irrigation* in Middlesex; it enjoys numerous streams, which are quite wasted; only 60 Acres watered in the County! This is the more lamentable, as the *Thames* is quite saturated with Manure, for many miles above and below *London*. The tide keeps it long in the River, and communicates it by the alternate stream. The most obvious expedients might pour this powerful manure over many Thousand Acres. It is moderately computed that Irrigation with *pure water* will cause a gross produce of 15*l.* per acre: what would not the liquid Manure from the *Thames* produce?

As Middlesex is not a breeding County, the Horses and Cattle are collected from all quarters, and therefore not remarkable. The Cows are selected for giving a large quantity of Milk, and are called the *Holderness Breed*. Of these 8500 are kept in the immediate vicinity of London. They are fed with Grains, Turnips, and Hay; and give 800 gallons of Milk each per annum. This Milk is too often sold to the Consumer in an adulterated state: though not so bad as Mr. M. represents. He sees the dark side of the picture, with Mr. Colquhoun.

Butter is not made in Middlesex: Suckling is more profitable. *Inland* (as well as the different Dairy Counties) is laid under contribution to supply Butter for the London Market.

An interesting Account is given of the *Menagerie* of the late Mr. *J. Hunter*, and of the Spanish Breed of Sheep imported and carefully attended to by Sir *J. Banks*. It appears that they degenerate so little, that Cloth of 19*s.* per yard have been fabricated from the fleeces of Lambs dropped in England 14 years after the Ewes had left Spain.

The Sheep on the Commons of Middlesex are wretched unprofitable animals, and of course must remain so till these Commons are inclosed. A peculiar attention to *House-lambs* exists in the vicinity of the Metropolis. *Dorsetshire Ewes*, which promise the earliest yearning, are selected for this purpose. About *Michaelmas* the Lambs begin to fall; and are attended with unremitting care, till fit for the tables of the Luxurious before Christmas. The Ewes suffer extremely from the unusual exhaustion of milk.

Early Grass Lambs are also reared in Middlesex, though the facility of speedy conveyance has permitted many neighbouring Counties to rival them in the Market.

As might be expected, no Horses are bred in Middlesex; though the streets of *London* exhibit the finest Draught-horses in the world. They are selected from all parts. It is usual to feed high, and exact adequate hard-work from all horses in this County. Mr. M. thinks a Horse, on average, consumes the produce of five acres of land. In spite of this, he considers Horses as much preferable to Oxen; and the Farmers of Middlesex think with him, since working Oxen are reduced to only 13 in the County! In Clayey Soils, and on Meadows,

the shape of the hoof is injurious to the soil; and Turnpike Roads and long Journeys injure the Animals; that his was very confined indeed! The Note at the end of this article is very valuable; it comes to the point.

Under the article of Swine, we see an account of some enormous Animals at *Ridgewick*, in *Suffex*; one of these monsters weighed 116 stone 6lb.; equal to 934lb.!

The price of Provisions is regulated by the London Markets; the quantity eaten by the servants in this County is unparalleled. Board wages gain ground. Mr. M. has given a Calculation of much importance, whence it results, that each individual in Great Britain consumes about eight bushels of Wheat *per annum*. Where Oat or Barley Bread is eaten, the quantity of Grain expended counterweighs the inferior price.

Coals are the fuel of *Middlesex*; Mr. M. seems to believe the vague Report which asserts that important Mineral to exist in the Neighbourhood. We wish it may be found so; but must be permitted to doubt till we see demonstration.

The Roads in *Middlesex* are mostly Turnpikes, not well managed; but allowance should be made for the immense Wear of heavy Carriages. Of Canals there are fewer than could be expected; the River *Lea* furnishes a communication with *Hereford*; and lately the *Grand Junction Canal* has joined the *Thames* at *Brentford*. Its utility is not yet fully known or experienced. Peace will surround London with facility of Water-carriage. The Markets of *London* prove that within the last Century, the average Weight of Ballocks has increased from 370 to 800lb. and Sheep, from 29 to 80lb: of Lambs, from 18 to 50lb: and improvement is still progressive.

The Commerce and Manufactures are rapidly, but ably sketched. We cannot enter on this infinite Topic. Much information is collected under the head of Population. It has been much exaggerated by inconsiderate assertions. On the high authority of the *Rev. Mr. Howlet*, and on his own mature calculations, Mr. M. fixes the number of souls within the *Bills of Mortality* at 630,000; within the *County of Middlesex* at 650,000. Humanity will rejoice to learn, that though the Population has increased so fast, the *Mortality decreases* in *London* and its Environs. The absence of the Plague, the introduction of the Small Pox, the Country-nursing of Parish Infants, and above all the public Hospitals have been instrumental in this glorious accretion of human happiness.

Obstacles to Improvement, Police, Weights and Measures, Vermin and Game, Particulars of *Hounslow Heath* and *Enfield Chace*, form so many distinct heads of important information, not compressible into our limits.—We have given a review of Mr. Middleton's Report, at unusual length, from the superior importance of the subject, and the intrinsic Merit of the Book. Indeed we remain fully sensible, that we have omitted noticing more valuable matter than usual, though we have laboured at compression. Those who are eager for general information will find a vast quantity in this volume, which is of general interest to all Britons, as describing ably the famous Metropolis of the Island.

III. *A calm Investigation of the Circumstances that have led to the present Scarcity of Grain in Britain.* By James Anderson, LL. D. F. R. S. F. S. A. E. &c.

After the nauseous task we have performed, of examining so many paltry publications on this subject, it was with a considerable sense of relief, that we perused this production of Dr. Anderson, whose well-earned fame insures information, if not conviction to his Readers. We are indeed surprised that he so repeatedly displays a confidence of the conversion of all dissentients, when he knows he is opposing the yet higher authority of his countryman *Dr. A. Smith*.

He assumes as an *axiom*, that it is demonstrated by the scarcity of Corn, that some radical error has crept into the Legislation, respecting corn. The obvious answer, "that scarcity is rather to be ascribed to augmented population," he treats with much contempt; of which we feel the inurbanity, as *we* are among those who imagine, that Consumption increasing faster than Production, is enough to explain the *phenemonon*.

On the attempt to ascertain the Population, the Doctor argues, that *suspicion* will always return too small a number; but that the Overseers will always (from a wish to please Government) add considerably to the real Enumeration; so that it will finally much exceed the truth. We should rather say, that as the Enumeration is generally understood to have some reference to the present scarcity, all will *at this time* combine to give accurate Returns. It is a libel on human nature, to suppose the Overseers will in general commit perjury from such a trifling motive as is here assigned. Besides, how is Government to *know*, much less to *reward* their voluntary Crime? Dr. A. takes high ground, when he says, no statement of Numbers obtained in this way, can alter his preconceived opinions!

The expedient which he proposes is the establishment of an efficient Bounty on Exportation. He speaks in raptures of the capacity of mind, the enlightened Patriotism, the disinterested Magnanimity of those Legislators who invented the unprecedented expedient of causing plenty in this manner at the close of the 17th century. Whether the *effect* was good is the matter in dispute; a little attention to history will paint the *cause* of the Bounty Laws in different colours. *William III.* rescued England from impending Popery, because England could raise money on funded security; which money the said *William* wished to expend in his quarrel with *Louis XIV.* A Land-Tax was immediately asked for from the House of Commons, at that time wholly consisting of *landed men*. Yes, said they, we will give you the Tax, if you will suffer us to shift it off on other people, by raising Wheat 5s. per quarter above its natural price. They were further induced to this iniquitous proposal, because Corn had increased so much faster than Consumption (from the year 1650) that many Farmers were ruined, and all insisted on lowered Rents\*. The Bounty on Export was therefore expressly given to put money into the pockets of the *landed-interest*; and no doubt, it did so effectually, till the greater encouragement caused greater produce, so that the evil cured itself, and Corn again fell in price after the year 1720.

\* See Locke's Treatise "on the Interest of Money."

From the year 1750 the consumption has increased *faster* than the production; and corn has become gradually dearer, throughout Europe. *Dr. Anderson*, however, maintains the paradoxical ground, that the cessation of the bounty has discouraged agriculture. But the high price of many years past is as far paramount to the bounty, as is the increase of price beyond 5s. per quarter. That farmers gain little on their capital employed, is from other causes; the rent will indeed be increased to the landlord from their higher profit; but the small number of vacant farms compared with the demand for them, will always make agricultural profit as low as possible. Encouragement of any sort would only attach to the present *Leffees*: after the expiration of the term of years, the rent would be just so much raised, as to bring the profit down as low as before. So that agriculture must be encouraged by a *perpetually increasing* bounty, to have the desired effect. This is plainly impossible, and only leads by a short path to the absurdity, at which those always soon arrive, who chuse to introduce Legislative interference in any article of manufacture or commerce.

*Dr. Anderson* has stepped on dangerous ground when he adduces proofs of antient population. Is he not content with distrusting the present laborious attempt in England, but, by a contrary prejudice, he credits all the random assertions of antiquity? *Antient Greece, Egyptian Thebes, and the Sicilian Cities*, are astonishingly exaggerated: or was it the wish of *Dr. A.* to assail the other luminary of Scotland *D. Hume*, at once with *A. Smith*? The "Essay on the Populousness of Antient Nations" has not been yet confuted.

Even at a later period, and in a nearer nation, no slight error is made (p. 67,) in assuming Spain at eight millions. The very minute *Census* of 1787, proves its population to be almost  $10\frac{1}{2}$  millions. From hence we are authorized to request the *Dr.* to reconsider this part of his work before another edition.

But if plenty accompanied population with ever so much constancy in these antient nations; what has that to do with the bounty on corn? It only proves it *unnecessary*, unless the records of *Greece, Egypt, or Sicily*, exhibit such an expedient. If perfect liberty there produced plenty, why are we here only to expect it from a bounty on exportation? How is it, that in the *Netherlands* agriculture was suffered to advance: (p. 67,) in England we are to adopt *bounties, and restrictions*? Thus *Dr. Anderson's* far-fetched instances only militate against his own proposition, and all tend to establish the expedience of that *perfect freedom* of human industry and human trade, so ably, so incontrovertibly advocated by *A. Smith*.

We blush for the infirmity of a cultivated mind, when we read towards the end of the pamphlet (p. 79, 80,) that our author is among those vulgar clamourers against the corn-trade whom the Legislature so difficultly coerces. We rejoice that after a painful contemplation of the many careless errors and false arguments in this pamphlet, we can cordially agree with its author in the opinion that the soil is capable of almost an infinite increase; though it is impossible to guess how the population of *China* escaped notice, when such an instance is so much desiderated: (at the bottom of the 55th page.) The Chinese both *irrigate, and use human excrement*; and yet are known to suffer such want as to be compelled to destroy their offspring. Surely *China* is over populous even for our author's improvements; if indeed rice produce as much food as potatoes.

The review of this pamphlet is as extensive, as we feared the extent of Dr. Anderson's fame might make it dangerous.

After the battle of *Salamis*, all the Chiefs assigned to *Themistocles* the second place of merit; each to himself giving the first. So all modern authors praise *Adam Smith* in every thing but the one thing they dislike. The inference in both cases is similar, and not obscure.

IV. *A Proposal on Behalf of the Married Poor.* Arch. 1801. 1s. 6d.— Having perused this pamphlet, we are rather at a loss to give a sketch of the *Proposal* promised. The author very justly reprobates the *Law of Settlements*, and seems to wish that a distinction were made by a *Classification of the Poor*.

His wishes point at a forced augmentation of mankind: it seems sufficiently proved, by *existing circumstances*, that the increase has already rather outstripped the resources of maintenance. The lamentable complaints of increasing depravity, and increasing wretchedness, are echoed in this publication. How these things are compatible with an increasing population is to us incomprehensible. The truth is, that as our own luxuries increase, we leave the usual comforts of the poor at a greater distance, and thence are induced to *pity* the condition of a peasantry, far the happiest in the world.

In conversation the contents of this pamphlet would not be unacceptable; had we been consulted, no *paper* or *ink* had been expended on the fabrication.

V. *A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture.* By Colonel Fullarton, M.P. F.R.S. Debrett, 2s. 6d.

This letter appears intended as a Prize Essay on the Question of converting Grass Land into Tillage, and returning the same to Grass, without injury. This subject is much more susceptible of the useful, than of the brilliant, and the shortness of the time allowed is an additional excuse for any trifling inaccuracy. After the necessary distinction of soils, Col. F. observes, that clayey pastures must be assisted with lime compost and draining. Oats are to be sown for the first crop, and then, according to circumstances, beans, cabbages, or potatoes. Then, universally, wheat. Then (to return the ground to pasture) barley, with clover and hay-seed. A great improvement by this method is recited. Leaving out the wheat crop, a farm was (by a division into thirds) regularly two thirds in pasture. The ground regularly three years under the plough, and six in grass. We mention this because nothing can be more beneficial to the interest of both the landlord and tenant.

It is dangerous to plough up a sandy pasture, because it is not very certain that it can again be laid down to grass. The best application of chalky downs and moors is discussed with considerable ability. Some pages are appropriated to the question of Inclosure, from whence only our increasing population can hope for permanent supply. Col. F. also proposes, as a matter of urgent necessity, a general *statistical* survey of the kingdom. We are staggered at the difficulty of this most useful task, though the author with great confidence, and no less liberality, offers in two months to complete such a survey of an extensive county. Such an example would be glorious to him. To another proposal, of cultivating land by the *Quadrant*, would appear visionary in any other but a military man; we hope Col. F. will prosecute the idea to maturity.—A humane and sensible view of the Situation of the Poor, forms the Postscript of this well-written, comprehensive Essay.

# HISTORY.

## National Transactions,

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

**EAST INDIES and CHINA.**—From the latter country we learn, that the revolutionary principles have made a progress in it, and that some insurrections have taken place, but not of such consequence as to endanger the government.

The report from India of our having taken Batavia, still wants confirmation, as does likewise another account that a large body of forces are embarked at Bombáy for the Red Sea, to co-operate with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the reduction of Egypt. Without that co-operation we fear that officer will have little chance of success.

**TURKEY and EGYPT.**—The Turks seem very averse to giving any assistance to the English; and Sir Ralph Abercrombie has sailed from Rhodes and the Bay of Macri for Egypt, without any reinforcement from them. It is said a change has taken place in the Divan, which is hostile to this country. From Egypt the news is by no means favourable. The French commander, Menou, writes to his government, that he is in the best possible state of defence, and has received reinforcements from France, which has not only furnished him with such stores as he was in want of, but has also infused such a spirit into the army that no thoughts of getting back to France by capitulation remains. The number of French troops before the arrival of these reinforcements was between thirteen and fourteen thousand. The army of the Turks has been nearly destroyed by the plague.

**ITALY.**—Calm is at length restored to this country by the peace made between the French Republic and the King of Naples, on hard terms for the latter it is true; but on infinitely better than from his abandoned conduct, he had any right to expect; and it is now clear that he owes his preservation entirely to the friendship of Russia. He seems, however, compelled to receive French troops into his garrisons of Calabria, and should he be guilty of another breach of faith, his destruction is certain.

The Pope, happy in his connection with France, enjoys the remainder of his states in peace, and, under their protection, is cultivating the arts of peace.

The Casalpine and Ligurian republics are also organizing themselves, and settling their internal concerns, after the turbulent time they have experienced.

**SPAIN and PORTUGAL.**—The Spanish army destined for the attack on Portugal is now on the frontiers; whether it will wait for the French army, now marching to co-operate with them, or will immediately commence hostilities, will now be soon known. Meantime the Portuguese are preparing for defence. They have in their service the regiment of emigrants on the English pay, and these have been embarked at Lisbon to be landed at Oporto, as the force of the Spaniards seems directed to that quarter. So miserable are the roads of Portugal, that they have been obliged to ship the troops on board the transports, it being scarcely possible to penetrate by land.

**FRANCE.**—The peace with Austria and Naples now affords the Grand Consul an opportunity to turn his attention to the Turks and to England. The treaty with the Emperor has now received the sanction of the Diet of Germany, and the Grand Consul has notified the same to the French people by a proclamation. It was followed by grand illuminations in Paris, and rejoicings all over the kingdom. The armistice between France and Naples has, we have seen, been followed by a peace. What we hear of our fleet and

army, under Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercrombie, comes through France, and that is only their sailing from Macri Bay, and landing in Egypt. At Ancona the French officers have put all the foreign and neutral ships there into requisition, for the purpose of conveying six thousand French troops; but whether they are destined for Egypt, Greece, or any other place, is uncertain. They also tell us that the French army destined for the invasion of Portugal has began to march.

DENMARK, SWEDEN, and RUSSIA.—For these powers may now be classed as one. The hopes which the English ministry seemed to have entertained, or at least to have propagated, among the people, that Denmark might be detached from the coalition, are gone; on the contrary we find that Denmark is prepared to resist: and although a very powerful fleet has been sent to the Sound, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, yet we find the Danes have refused a passage, and an action and convention has been the consequence, and have actually seized on Hamburgh and the English property there, with a view, as it is supposed, to indemnify the Danish subjects for the seizure of their ships by the English. Sweden also is making preparations; a fleet of seven or eight sail of the line were expected at Ellineur in a few days after the last accounts, and a very powerful fleet from Russia as soon at the Gulph of Finland. The following is given as a pretty correct statement of the three Northern Powers:—Russia has present at Cronstadt, Petersburgh, Revel, and Archangel, forty-seven ships of the line!—in the Black Sea, including the harbours of Cherfon, Taganrock, Sebastopal, and Caffa, about twenty sail, for the major part small and inferior ships, making sixty-seven sail of the line, many of them very old and unfit for active service. Since the last Swedish war, however, there have been built in the ports of the Baltic and Black Sea, fifteen sail, forming a total of eighty-two sail of the line.

There are thirty-six frigates and smaller vessels, in general in *very* bad condition.

There are likewise eighty-four galleys and flat-bottomed armed vessels, stationed in the Gulph of Finland, and which ordinarily lie at Petersburgh.

The marine of Russia is infinitely more formidable in statistical enumeration than in effective force; and although the empire abounds in every species of naval stores, their ships in general are in every respect defective.

The Russian sailors are divided into two classes, namely, able seamen and landsmen;—the former in the entire do not exceed 11,000, and the latter are peasants impressed into the service, and whose pay and maintainance is very poor.

At Petersburgh there are five or six large ships on the stocks, which when built are floated by means of cradles, or camels, to Cronstadt, to be equipped. On the Island of Solombal, about five wersts from Archangel, there are likewise some ships of the line in forwardness.

The Danish marine, on the 21st of March, comprised the following ships:—

1	of	90	guns	(not fit for service)	15	of	74	guns	
2	of	84			5	of	64		
					Total of the line—23.				
4	Frigates	of	40	guns	1	Cutter Brig	of	20	guns.
2	————	of	36		17	Gun Boats,	each		
2	————	of	18			of	————	24	
4	Brigs	of	20		1	Frigate	(that can-		
1	Cutters	of	20			not be sunk)	20		

And seven guard or block ships, carrying an unlimited number of guns.

The entire of these vessels, with the exception of the old 90 gun ship, are in a state of readiness for service. The fishermen and others collected from Norway, &c. are neither in point of number or skill, competent to the successful working these large vessels. The best of the Danish seamen were em-

ployed in the merchant service, and are now detained in the British ports—each able seaman in Denmark receives from the crown a trifling pay, which in the event of war, obliges him instantly to join the King's service.

Sweden has at present at Carlscrone, &c.

Eighteen ships of the line,

Fourteen frigates, brigs, sloops, and cutters,

Seventy-four galleys and flat-bottomed vessels, independent of gun-boats.

These vessels are fit for sea; but there exists the most embarrassing want of able effective hands. The total number of seamen in the service of the Crown, previous to the late armament, amounted to no more than *seven hundred*.

It is estimated that Sweden has seventeen thousand sailors employed in her commerce; many of these are now prisoners in our ports, and a large portion of the residue are still abroad.

The fleets of galleys and flat-bottomed vessels are best manned; these are formed into two squadrons of two divisions, and are stationed at Gothenburgh, Landskrone, Swearborg, and Abo.

Gustavus the Third, between the years 1779 and 1786, built 14 ships of the line and 13 frigates; and immediately previous to the engagement with the Russians in the Bay of Wyborg, this fleet comprised 20 sail of the line, viz. seven of 74 guns, thirteen of 64, and six 60 or 50 gun-ships, with 13 frigates: in that battle, however, the Swedes lost six or seven of their best ships; and so reduced have been the finances of the state, that they have not been able to repair the loss.

The nominal force of the Confederated Powers stands thus:

	Of the Line.	Frigates, Brigs, &c.	Galleys and flat-bottomed Vessels.
Russia,	82	36	84
Denmark,	23	39*	—
Sweden,	18	14	74
	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 89	<hr/> 158

The late hostile acts against Denmark, although it has reduced their navy, have, we fear, entailed a war with all the Northern Powers upon us. The death of the Emperor of Russia may have a good effect, as instead of having to treat with an obstinate man, apparently guided only by his passions; we shall have a young Prince whose character at present stands high in the world, and who will at least conduct himself like a rational being. The sudden death of the late Emperor will most undoubtedly occasion much speculation. The sudden deaths of Princes seldom happen without some unfavourable surmises, and if any material alteration takes place in the politics of the Courts, those who gain by the event will be supposed to have accelerated it. The declaration of the new Emperor states that he will pursue the politics of his deceased grandmother. The following is a copy of the

PROCLAMATION of the New EMPEROR of RUSSIA.

“WE, by the grace of God, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c. &c. &c.—It has pleased the decrees of the Almighty to shorten the life of our beloved Parent, Sovereign, Emperor, Paul Petrowitz, who died suddenly, by an apoplectic stroke, at night, between the 11th and 12th of this month. We, on receiving the Hereditary Imperial Throne of All the Russias, do receive also, at the same time, the obligation to govern the people, committed to us by the Almighty, according to the laws and the heart of her who rests in God, Our most August Grandmother, Sovereign Empress, Catherine the Great, whose memory will be ever dear to Us and the whole Country. Following the steps of her wise intentions, We hope to arrive at the object of raising Russia to the height of

\* Including gun-boats and galleys.

glory, and to procure an uninterrupted happiness to all our faithful subjects, whom We do hereby invite to send their fidelity to Us by an oath before the face of Almighty God, whose assistance We implore to grant Us power to bear the weight now pressing upon us. Given at our Court of St. Peterburgh, this 12th day of March, 1801. ALEXANDER."

GERMANY.—This country is certainly about to undergo a very material change. The Kings of Prussia and Denmark have begun to shew what are their intention; the latter has possessed himself of Hamburgh, to which his territories of Holstein are contiguous; and the former has not only cantoned his troops along the opposite Bank of the Elbe, but has actually entered Hanover, disarmed the Hanoverian troops, and the King of Great Britain's son, who commanded them, has returned to England. Report says, he means also to possess himself of Mecklenburgh, and that the two Princes of that House are to be indemnified from other parts of Germany.

DECLARATION of the King of PRUSSIA to the Royal and Electoral Council of HANOVER, and to the Commandants of the Troops.

"After the oppression which natural navigation and commerce have experienced since the beginning of the war on the part of the English navy, the different Courts interested in it could no longer refrain, after so many useless complaints, from protecting the violated rights of their subjects with more energy.—The result was, the Convention entered into on the 16th of December, 1800, between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, the just and moderate principles of which had been formerly adopted and followed by the the Court of London itself; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, who had equally experienced this violence, prejudicial to his states and flag, did not hesitate to accede to the treaty.—The contracting Courts were on the point of communicating to the Belligerent Powers their Convention, and of adopting arrangements with them, when England, by an unexpected step, disconcerted this amicable design, by laying an embargo upon all the ships of the maritime powers of the North in her ports, and thus shewing himself as an enemy.—It might be expected that his Prussian Majesty could not look upon this conduct with a favourable eye and with indifference: to this end he sent soon after to the Court of London the Declaration of the 12th of February, avowing formally and publicly his accession to the Convention of St. Peterburgh, and shewing, at the same time, the means by which the differences might be accommodated, and an entire rupture avoided.—But instead of adopting the expedient proposed, England passed over in silence the note transmitted to Lord Craystort, at Berlin. She has continued to treat as enemies the flags of the North, and in a note sent by the Secretary of State, Lord Hawkebury, to the Envoy from Sweden, Baron d'Ehern-Schwerd, dated London, the 7th of March, she has once more manifested her false principles, so often refuted, that under the present circumstances the embargo laid upon the Swedish ships could not be taken off whilst the Court of Stockholm remained attached to a coalition, which had no other object than to force his Britannic Majesty to accept a new maritime law, incompatible with the dignity and independence of his Crown, as well as with the rights of his subjects. Such a declaration was soon after sent to the Court of Denmark, and it was added, that she was required to abandon the Northern Coalition, and to enter into a separate negotiation with England. After having received a reply in the negative, the English Charge d'Affaires, Drummond, and the Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, Vansttart, left Copenhagen the same day: in the mean time the English fleet, under the orders of Admiral Parker, destined for the Baltic, had actually arrived on the Coast of Zealand. It appears from all these events that the Court of London will not absolutely desist from its insupportable demands, and accept the means proposed of an amicable approximation; his Prussian Majesty therefore is forced, conformably to his obligations contracted, to adopt the most efficacious means to support the Convention attached, and to return the

inimical measures adopted against him; to this end he will not only shut up the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, but will also take possession of the States belonging to his Majesty the King of England, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, situated in Germany. With this view his Majesty the King of Prussia demands, requires, and expects from the Electoral College of the Privy Counsellors at Hanover, and of the generality, that they submit to this disposition without delay and reply, and that they follow, willingly, the orders which shall be given relative to the taking possession of the Electorate by the Prussian troops, as well as with respect to the Electoral Countries. His Majesty demands, principally, that the Hanoverian corps, which has hitherto been in the line of demarcation of the North of Germany, be disbanded, with a proportionable part of the other troops. His Majesty requires from the Generals, and all the Officers, to vow, by writing, not to serve against his Prussian Majesty; on the contrary, to follow strictly his orders till the affair be finished. The troops who shall remain with their colours shall go into quarters, one on the right bank of the Leine, one on the left bank of the Alter, and behind the Lube to the Elbe, where they shall remain divided in the towns of Hanover, Gifhorn, Uelgin, Lünebourg, and in the other small towns and villages of that district. All the other places, comprising the fortrels of Hameln, shall be delivered up to the Prussian troops under the orders of Lieutenant General De Klein. His Majesty, at the same time, announces that the maintenance of the Prussian troops shall be at the expence of the Electoral Country. It shall begin from the end of the month of April. His Majesty has sent his Cabinet Minister, Schullenbourg, to announce to the Electoral College of Privy Counsellors, and Commandants of Troops, the present declaration. On this account all connexion between the Electoral College and his Majesty the King of England shall cease, and the authorities are in consequence responsible to his Majesty the King of Prussia for the government and the treasury. Under the hope of a voluntary submission, his Majesty is induced and ready to promise solemnly, as well to the Nobility as to the Burghers, and to all the inhabitants of the Electorate, the entire enjoyment of their tranquillity, and the security of their property. But if, on the contrary, the Government, and the General Officers, should be of advice to prevent the execution of the measures adopted, and to oppose the entrance of the Prussian troops, his Majesty will be obliged to withdraw these promises, and to treat the Electoral States as enemies. The Civil and Military Magistrates are therefore responsible for the fatal effects which might result. It is on this account that his Majesty advises them to submit to this summons, and to prevent the rigorous measures which would inevitably be taken in case of refusal.

By order of his Majesty,

Berlin, March 30, 1801.

(Signed) HAUGWITZ."

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 23.—The Bills for suspending the Habeas Corpus, and for imposing Martial Law in Ireland, were read a third time, and passed. The latter produced a debate of much length—Lord Clare, in defence of the measure, gave a gloomy picture of the situation of Ireland, and contended that the municipal powers were not sufficient to defend it from the spirit of democracy. Lords Limerick, Carleton, &c. and the Archbishop of Cashel spoke to the like effect. Lords Moira, Fitzwilliam, Holland, Carnarvon, and King, considered that partial acts of atrocity did not warrant a measure which deprived the people at large of their dearest rights; that this Act, though it might for the present repress public outrage, was calculated to engender general disaffection, and that before it was adopted, lenient expedients should be tried.

**TUESDAY, 24.**—The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Irish Martial Law and Habeas Corpus Suspension Bills, to several Tax, and other Bills.

**FRIDAY, 27.**—Lord Moira presented a Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, similar to his former bill, taking effect from the 23d of January.

**MONDAY, 30.**—Lord Suffolk moved that the Provision Committee be directed to ascertain the amount of country bank notes in circulation, and what effects they had in advancing the price of provisions. His Lordship stated the provincial banks to amount to 380, and that each, on a moderate estimate, had in circulation 30,000*l.* of paper; that the farmers and corn-dealers, by the assistance of these banks, were enabled to withhold their produce, and command the markets. Lords Hobart and Auckland defended the country banks, alledging that they had materially contributed to the extension of our manufactures, commerce, and wealth. The motion was negatived without a division; as was a motion by Lord Warwick, for compelling a return of the quantity of grain sold in the several districts of the kingdom since April last, its averaged price, and the quantity remaining unsold.

**TUESDAY, 31.**—Lord Clare made his promised motion for expunging the protest of Lords Moira, Holland, &c. from the Journals of the House, on the Bill for the Establishment of Martial Law in Ireland. Strangers were excluded, but we understand the measure was carried by a majority of 72, the numbers being, ayes 92, noes 20. A protest is entered against these proceedings.

**THURSDAY, April 9.**—The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Bills relative to the expiring Laws, Potatoe Cultivation, Canterbury, Cattle Market, &c. Evidence heard in Campbell's Divorce Bill; after which their Lordships adjourned to the 14th.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**MONDAY, March 23.**—Mr. Nicholls, pursuant to notice, moved that a copy of the resolution of the Bank Directors for increasing the dividend on Bank stock, be laid before the House. He contended that the Bank had derived inconsistent and unintended benefit from the protection of Parliament; that it had issued paper instead of money to a great degree beyond its previous circulation, thereby deriving great profit; that they had neglected to buy up bullion; and that by substituting paper for gold, they had increased all the necessaries of life. To these arguments Mr. Tierney added, that the increase of dividend now proposed would take 600,000*l.* from the surplus general fund of 3,500,000*l.* which was the security the Bank gave the public for allowing so large an issue of paper money. The three Mr. Thorntons, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Allerdyce, and others, opposed the measure as inconsistent with the Bank charter, and that the whole capital of the Bank was a security to the public for the payment of its notes.

**TUESDAY, 24.**—The House in a Committee on the Scotch Molasses Distillery Bill, voted that 3*l.* per annum should be levied on each gallon contained in every still.

**WEDNESDAY, 25.**—After the ordinary business of the day, Mr. Grey made his promised motion for a Committee to inquire into the State of the Nation. His arguments to establish the necessity of the measure embraced the political, domestic, and relative state of the country. He was answered by Mr. Dundas, Mr. Pitt, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and supported by Mr. Fox, &c. The House then divided on Mr. Grey's motion, ayes 105, noes 231.

**THURSDAY, 26.**—Mr. Tierney required from Mr. Dundas the date of the letter from the Commander in Chief, which he had read to the House the preceding night, in order that he (Mr. Tierney) might move for its production as the ground for an inquiry, which he thought it called for.

MONDAY 30.—The House in a Committee of Supply for the civil services of Ireland, voted, for the support of the Protestant Charity Schools, 19,731*l.* Irish currency. Foundling Hospital 15,000*l.* Marine Society, 2,000*l.* Hibernian Society for Soldiers' Children 3,960*l.* Westmoreland Lock Hospital 6,699*l.* Roman Catholic Seminary 8,000*l.* Society for discountenancing Vice 300*l.* Female Orphan House 500*l.* House of Industry 16,894*l.* Pratique Dublin Port 1,047*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Apprehending Offenders 2,500*l.* Civil Buildings 32,000*l.* Criminal Prosecutions 25,000*l.* Printing the Statutes of Ireland 4,000*l.* Printing Gazette 7,026*l.* Treasury Incidents 2,000*l.* For working the Wicklow Gold Mines 1,000*l.* For the Battle-axe Guards 749*l.* For Heralds' new Cloathing 1,086*l.* For Stationary, &c. for Dublin Castle, and the Public Offices, 17,600*l.* To the Accountant General 340*l.* To Deputy Accountant General 240*l.* To Paymaster of Corn Bounties 800*l.* To Examiner of Corn Bounties 200*l.* To the Inspector General of Exports and Imports 200*l.* To the First Clerk to ditto 140*l.* To the Examiner of Excise 140*l.* The Linen Bounties 21,606*l.* First Fruits 5,000*l.* Dublin Society 5,500*l.* Paving 10,000*l.* Wide Streets 5,500*l.* Irish Treasury Bills 522,200*l.*—The Poor Indenture Bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Corry brought forward the Irish Budget. The national debt of Ireland he stated at 36 millions, having, during the war, increased in the proportion of 14 to one, and was now in the proportion of one to ten with the debt of England, instead of one to 100, its proportion before the war; and the annual interest of this debt, independent of the sum to be raised to provide for the late loan, amounted to 1,606,000*l.* The sinking fund, he observed, had already liquidated about one million of debt, and now amounted to 400,000*l.* a year; the interest of debt, viz. 1,606,000*l.* annual 100,000*l.* to sinking fund, compensation for boroughs 622,000*l.* and 100,000*l.* for the improvement of inland navigation; in the whole amounting to 2,423,000*l.* formed the separate charge which is to be provided for by Ireland. The proportion of the joint charge which Ireland is to bear is for military expences 4,150,000*l.* civil purposes before detailed 600,000*l.* making the whole joint and separate charges amount to 7,178,000*l.* independent of a vote of credit for 300,000*l.* To meet this disbursement, Mr. Corry stated the balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. last to amount to 1,697,000*l.*; balance of the two loans 800,000*l.* The revenues for the year, independent of malt, he estimated at 2,400,000*l.*; and from a lottery he calculated to receive 150,000*l.* making in the aggregate 5,247,000*l.* From this sum was, however, to be deducted 230,000*l.* not yet paid to the Loyalists for the injury sustained by them during the rebellion, and 70,000*l.* for Irish forces in garrison in England, leaving only 4,947,000*l.* applicable to the service of the year: it therefore became necessary to borrow 2,500,000*l.* which, with the revenues, would exceed the disbursements by 269,000*l.* The interest of this loan, with the charge for management, including one per cent. for the sinking fund, would amount to 183,000*l.*; but to this was to be added 60,000*l.*, the amount of duties upon exports and imports, which Ireland loses by the arrangements of the Union, and 8,000*l.* the Absentees tax, which it was now necessary to discontinue. It was further necessary to reduce the duty on hops to the amount chargeable in England, and this would occasion a further reduction of 75,000*l.*; so that the sum to be provided for by taxes amounted to 263,000*l.* The new taxes which he proposed were 2*s.* per cwt. on sugar; which, from the averaged consumption of the last three years, would produce 24,000*l.*; instead of the present mode of taxing tea in Ireland, he proposed that the duty should operate in a regular and gradual increase on the price, making the increase six or eight per cent., and making the duty about 35 per cent. By a reduction in franking, in consequence of the abolition of so many Members, he estimated, would increase the post revenue 5,000*l.* An additional duty on stamps,

upon bills of exchange, notes, receipts, bonds, and policies of insurance, he estimated at 5,000*l.* The duty of 10*d.* per ton on coals exported to Ireland, heretofore collected in England, but abolished by the Union, he proposed should be levied on the importation of the article in Ireland, which would produce 17,000*l.*, making in all 98,000*l.* In former years the revenue arising from distilleries had amounted to upwards of 400,000*l.* but had ceased, in consequence of the prohibition to their working, which had resulted from the scarcity of grain. Sugar used in distilleries last year was allowed duty free; and the excise on the spirits did not exceed 55,000*l.* A small tax on the sugar necessary to make this quantity of spirits would produce 10,000*l.*; and 2*s.* 3*d.* instead of 3*s.* 7*d.* per gallon excise duty would make the total about 294,000*l.*—Mr. Corry observed, that in consequence of the Union, Ireland paid less this year by 1,030,093*l.* than if she had been charged as a separate government as heretofore.—Sir J. Parnel stated a variety of errors to exist in the details of Mr. Corry. He contended that the expences of the present year would exceed nine millions; and observed, that although Ireland collectively paid less than she would have had to pay had she remained independent, yet the present year's charges were double those of any former period; as in the year of the rebellion her whole expence did not exceed three millions and a half. The several resolutions were then agreed to.—Mr. Addington submitted to the House his Lottery Contract. By the present terms, the public gained the sum of 212,500*l.* Mr. Addington, from the bar of the House, observed, "I am commanded by his Majesty to furnish the House with copies and extracts of papers communicated to his government, containing secret information relative to the state of Ireland, and the proceedings of certain disaffected persons in both parts of the United Kingdom." Mr. Addington observed, that the production of these papers was chiefly to satisfy the House of the necessity of the measures lately adopted in regard to Ireland, before the question for continuing the Martial law and Habeas Corpus Suspension Bills again came into discussion, should the state of the country unfortunately render such inquiry necessary; and he moved that they be referred to a Secret Committee.

THURSDAY, April 2.—Messrs. Addington, Pitt, Law, Wilberforce, Perceval, Corry, Abbot, Dundas, Bragge, Yorke, Blackburne, Pelham, Beresford, Buxton, Brown, Jones,; Lords Hawkesbury, Castlereagh, Cole, and Yarmouth, were chosen by ballot to form a Committee on the communication of the preceding day: and after disposing of some current business, the House adjourned till the 13th instant.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.—Received the Bill from the Commons for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and a Committee of Secrecy was ordered to be ballotted for.

THURSDAY, April 15.—After balloting for the Secret Committee, Lord St. Vincent moved, That the thanks of the House be voted to the Commanders, Officers, and Seamen, employed in the Victory off Copenhagen. Lords Grenville, Westmoreland, Hood, and the Duke of Clarence, joined in animated eulogiums of the skill and bravery of our heroes, and the House unanimously adopted the resolutions.

FRIDAY, April 16.—Heard Counsel in support of Mrs. Addison's Divorce Bill.—The proprietor and publisher of the *Albion* were sentenced to six months imprisonment, and the former to pay a fine of 100*l.* for publishing the protest which had been expunged from their Lordship's Journals.

SATURDAY, April 17.—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, the Irish Master of the Rolls Bill, the East India Goods Bill, the Poor Children's Indentures Bill, and the Poor Rates Collection Bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, April 13.—The report of the Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the seditious practices in Great Britain and Ireland was brought up. Several motions were postponed.

TUESDAY, April 14.—After a debate of some length, during the greater part of which strangers were excluded from the gallery, a Bill for Suspending the Habeas Corpus Act for six weeks after the next sessions of Parliament, went through all its stages: and a Bill for reviving the Laws against Sedition was brought in, and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.—After some objections made by Messrs. Sheridan and Tierney to the unnecessary and indecorous haste with which measures of such high importance to the public liberties were hurried through the House, the Sedition Bill was read a second time.

THURSDAY, April 16.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the thanks of the House be voted to the Officers and Seamen engaged in the recent action before Copenhagen. After paying a just tribute to the skill and valour of Sir H. Parker, he detailed the conduct of Lord Nelson, whose praise did not rest merely on the achievement of victory: for, if it were possible to add one more branch to his laurels, still more honourable to his name and character, it was to be found in the magnanimous display of humanity; so worthy of himself, in his efforts, during the triumphant career of victory, to stop the further effusion of human blood: for no sooner was the fire of the enemy's ships and batteries silenced, and the latter in possession of his Majesty's forces, than Admiral Nelson himself went on shore, requested an interview with the Prince Royal, who commanded the place, and earnestly advised him to propose a truce: assuring him, that his own wishes, perfectly in unison with those of his Royal Master, were to prevent as much as possible the effusion of human blood. The Prince Royal asked, why such a proposition came from him, who had been so successful? His answer was, that the object of his mission was, not the destruction of a brave people, but to assist and maintain the rights of his King and Country; and that if a truce were not proposed, he should be obliged, in duty, to destroy the brave Danes who should fall in his way. Struck with the singular generosity of such a proposal from a victorious enemy, the Prince Royal instantly acceded to it; and the gallant Nelson was received by a brave and generous people (for brave and generous he must call those who could, in the moment of their defeat, applaud with exultation the generosity of their conqueror) with the loudest acclamations of admiration. Mr. Addington repeated the determination of Ministers to maintain the essential rights of the Empire. But at the same time he congratulated the country upon a victory so glorious, he implored the House to believe, that, had the success of his Majesty's arms been ten times greater on this occasion, it should not shake the firm disposition of his Majesty and Government for the attainment of peace, upon every principle of moderation, consistent with the national honour, and national security. Lord Hawkesbury reiterated these sentiments: and the House unanimously concurred in voting its thanks to the persons engaged in this splendid victory; as it did, on the motion of Mr. Addington, to vote monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of Captains Mosse and Riou.

FRIDAY, April 17.—Committees appointed to estimate the army and other accounts, and the several Bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

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## Commercial Affairs.

ALL obstacles to the commercial intercourse between the India Company's territories and Persia have at length been completely removed, and trade has revived in a manner that promises the highest advantages.

*Com. & Ag. Mag. Vol. IV.*      O O

The trade from Ceylon to the Eastern markets is in a flourishing state, and in a train of improvement, from the demand of those articles of produce which that island is capable of supplying.

The Exchange between Dublin and London at present amounts to 14 per cent. making a loss of 5l. 13s. 4d. on every hundred pounds sterling remitted from Ireland to this country. Persons possessing property in Ireland, and, from their parliamentary duties or otherwise, necessarily residing in England, are materially affected by the Exchange.

The price of rice has fallen considerably in consequence of the late extensive importations; the best new Carolina now sells at 49 to 47s. per cwt.

The following official statement of the value of British manufactures exported at the under-mentioned periods, manifests the fallacy of the reports of a decline in our trade and manufactures :

In the year 1798	————	£. 10,414,000
1799	————	18,336,000
1800	————	24,414,000

Besides an increase of twelve millions in twelve years, and a progressive and decided increase in the period of war.

While we feel and sincerely lament the temporary distresses resulting either from bad seasons or equivalent fraud, it is essentially important that we should not deprecate our own resources, or the advantages which, notwithstanding the pressure of war and scarcity, we continue to possess.

A very important subject is now in agitation at the East-India-house respecting their shipping, or at least such portion of the ships as are wanted to bring home the property of English subjects from India. They have hitherto, been delayed to lend home their property in foreign shipping, but Mr. Dundas formed a plan to permit English country ships to bring home such property under a licence from the Company's servants, and proposed this in a letter to the Court of Directors; but this, on being referred to a Committee, has been disapproved, and the Court of Directors propose to send out ships from hence to bring home their property. The question is now at issue, and we presume if Mr. Dundas persists in his opinion, it must be referred to the Proprietors.

The additional tax on printed calicoes is for the present abandoned, in consequence of the general remonstrances made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject.

A large quantity of woollens have been ordered to Saragapatam, and Mr. Gordon has been appointed, by the Board of Trade, to extend the sale of this manufacture throughout the newly-acquired provinces.

The advance in India, for the respective investment of Europe, and charges on commerce, in the course of the present year, are estimated to amount to 2,800,000l.

The latest accounts from the Hague state, that in consequence of the urgent applications of the Ministers of the United States, the Batavian Government has taken off the embargo on American vessels; but it still continues with respect to the trading vessels of other nations.—The staple fixed at Brussels, in the reign of Joseph II. is to be removed to Antwerp. The free navigation of the Scheldt having ruined the trade of Ostend, the principal houses are preparing for their removal to the same place. On the other hand, it is probable that the German companies here will transfer their business to some of the towns on the Rhine; so that a general commercial revolution will take place in the nine united departments of Belgium.

The quantity of port wine imported into Great Britain for home consumption on an average of six years to 1796, was 27,208 tons; the quantity in 1798 was only 19,648; in the last year it was estimated at 25,000, but we understand it has been considerably less productive.

The following notice has been sent from the General Post Office, dated March 30, 1801:

“ By an Act of the 41st year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, ‘ An Act for repealing the Rates and Duties of Postage in Great Britain, and granting other Rates and Duties in lieu thereof; and on letters conveyed to and from any port of the United Kingdom, from or to any out of the said Kingdom, and by packet boats from or to the ports of Holyhead and Milford Haven (which received the Royal Assent on the 24th inst.) the several rates of postage payable for letters by the General Post within Great Britain; and the rate of 1d. per letter for letters by the Penny Post, from any place to any other place, being respectively within the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and the respective suburbs thereof; and the rate for letters put into the Penny Post to be forwarded by the General Post, are, from and after the 5th of April, 1801, to cease and determine.— And from and after the said 5th of April, the following rates are to take place:—For a single letter sent by the General Post within Great Britain, not exceeding 15 measured miles, 3d.; a double letter, 6d.; a treble letter, 9d.; the ounce, 12d.; and so in proportion.—For a single letter so sent above 15 and not exceeding 30 miles, 4d.; and so in proportion.—For a single letter so sent above 30 and not exceeding 50 miles, 5d.; and so in proportion.—For a single letter so sent above 50 and not exceeding 80 miles, 6d.; and so in proportion.—For a single letter so sent above 80 and not exceeding 120 miles, 7d.; and so in proportion.—For a single letter so sent above 120 and not exceeding 170 miles, 8d.; and so in proportion.—For a single letter so sent above 170 and not exceeding 230 miles, 9d.; and so in proportion.—For a single letter so sent above 230 and not exceeding 300 miles, 10d.; and so in proportion.—For a single letter so sent above 300 and not exceeding 400 miles, an additional rate of 1d.; and so in proportion.—For a single letter so sent above 400 miles, a further additional rate of 1d.; and so in proportion.— And progressively, for any like excess of distance of 100 miles, a further additional rate for a single letter of 1d.; and so in proportion.

**FOREIGN LETTERS.**—For a single letter sent by the Post to and from any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from or to any places out of the said kingdom, not within his Majesty's dominions, in addition to all other rates, 4d.; and so in proportion.

**TWO-PENNY POST.**—For a letter or packet sent by the Post, heretofore called the Penny Post, from any place within the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the respective suburbs thereof, to any other place within the same cities, borough, and suburbs, 2d.—For a letter or packet put into the said last mentioned Post-Office, to be forwarded by the General Post, 2d.—For every letter or packet first passing by the General Post, and then passing by the Two Penny Post (over and above the General postage), 2d.

**MERCHANTS' ACCOUNTS, &c.**—All merchants' accounts, bills of exchange, invoices, and bills of lading whatever, are to be taxed as so many several letters, or by the ounce, according to the rates payable by the said Act by the General Post.

*Liverpool, April 20.* A proof of the spirit and opulence of this flourishing place was strikingly exemplified on Saturday last, when the scheme for erecting an extensive and ornamental range of public buildings, and for forming a spacious square to the northward of the Exchange, was submitted to the public, and the subscription, amounting to 80,000l. was actually filled in less than three hours after the book was opened, although no person was allowed to subscribe for more than ten shares, and we are glad to find, that very few persons availed themselves of that liberty, because the more a plan of this great public utility is diffused, the greater must be the general advantage.

By this plan it appears, that a large quadrangle of area shall be formed to the northward of the Exchange, which is intended to be inclosed on the north, east, and west sides, by a uniform range of buildings, in a style of

architecture similar to that of the north front of the Exchange, so as to connect the whole under the general denomination of the Liverpool Exchange, with piazzas, streets, and avenues for the convenience of the public at large.

That one side of the square shall be appropriated to a building for the use of the Merchants, Brokers, Underwriters, and others resorting for business to the Exchange, and will consist of two very large rooms, one above the other, together with suitable committee-rooms and other conveniences, and that one of these rooms shall be provided with news-papers and other publications proper for a commercial news-room.

That such part of the buildings as is not necessary for these purposes, is intended to be laid out in the most advantageous manner for letting as offices, or for other purposes connected with trade, and the rents and income to be applied to the benefit of the subscribers, under the direction of a committee to be appointed.

Owing to the avidity of subscribing to this scheme, a very considerable number of respectable Merchants and others have been disappointed obtaining admission, and in the course of the afternoon, the shares bore a premium of ten guineas.

## Agriculture.

*Monthly Report of Agriculture, for April 1801.*

THE late severe winds have rather injured the growing wheats on cold wet soils, especially where the land is weak; but on all warm or rich soils, the blasts have improved the wheat plants, by checking their too luxuriant growth. The dry weather has enabled the fen-farmers to sow more wheat in the fens this spring than usual, which will prove some compensation for the very small breadth of wheat sown on fen land last autumn.

The lent-sowing-business, is carried on very briskly in every district; but the dry weather makes the clay soils work very hard: but the fen-lands are dryer than almost ever remembered so early in the spring, and the fen sowing much forwarder than usual.

The land is in fine condition, and an amazing great breadth will be sown with oats this season. All kinds of grain sown this spring look very well, in every district where the land is in good condition.

Hay is very plentiful, in most counties, but the price continues very high in the London and country markets.

Notwithstanding the cold weather, the natural and artificial grasses look well on all rich lands, and the wind move to the south, and a few showers descend, all kinds of grasses will grow very rapidly on every kind of soil.

Grain has continued high the beginning of the month, and, notwithstanding it has rather lowered, there is reason to fear it will soon advance again, unless checked by importation.

Butcher's meat of all kinds continues very high, and we fear it will fall but little till grass becomes very plentiful.

The lambing season has been more productive this mild spring than usual; but the wool continues to advance in price. Hops continue much the same in price as last month. Pigs and store stock of all kinds are very dear.

*Chatteris.*

J. SCOTT.

“ The consumption of hops is not so easily ascertained as the growth, from the duty annually paid, but a tolerable judgment may be formed of it from the following observations.

“ The growth of 1771 being small, it was said to be a clearing year, that is, none or very few remained on hand, before the crop in September

1772. The growth of 1773 was also called a clearing year: now the produce of these two years, say 1772 and 1773, was nearly 8,000 tons annually, therefore we may call that the consumption at that period. The next clearing year was 1787, being a period of fourteen years, and the average produce of these fourteen years was  $8,937\frac{1}{2}$  tons, and there never was remembered a greater scarcity than at the coming in of the growth of 1788, so that the consumption from September 1774 to September 1788, must have increased from 8,000 tons to 9,875 tons, otherwise the average product of  $8,937\frac{1}{2}$  tons could not have been consumed. The average produce of the last thirteen years has been 9,668 tons, therefore the consumption in this latter period must have decreased from 9,875 tons, to about 8,500 tons, which, reckoning eight bags to the ton, is 68,000 bags, but believing this falling off to have happened within the three last years, the present consumption is considerably less,—not more than 52,400 bags.”

From the above statement, it is observable, that the present consumption is infinitely less than it was twenty-seven years ago, and if the quantity of malt liquor brewed is not proportionably decreased, a substitute has been used, though there is a penalty on any common brewer making use of any bitter ingredient in lieu of hops; but this penalty is now too trifling to be regarded, being laid about ninety years ago, when the brewery was in its infancy, compared with what it is at present; and unless the penalty is increased and vigorously enforced, the plantation will be annihilated, and the revenue considerably suffer.

#### PETERBOROUGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Account of two shearling sheep shewn at the above meeting for the premium:

Mr. Buswell, Thetford			Mr. Barke, Melton.		
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Gross Weight		177	Gross Weight		185
Blood	$6\frac{1}{2}$		Blood	7	
Guts	$12\frac{1}{2}$		Guts	$16\frac{3}{4}$	
Head	$8\frac{1}{4}$		Head	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Pluck			Pluck		
Skin	$12\frac{1}{4}$		Skin	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Wool	$8\frac{1}{2}$		Wool	$10\frac{1}{4}$	
Offals		$48\frac{1}{2}$	Offals		$54\frac{1}{2}$
Carcase	$107\frac{3}{4}$		Carcase	$110\frac{1}{4}$	
Tallow	15	$122\frac{3}{4}$	Tallow	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$124\frac{1}{2}$
	$171\frac{1}{4}$			179	
Waste in dref.	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Waste in dref.	6	6
	177	177		185	185

The premium was adjudged to Mr. Buswell, from superiority in symmetry and lightness of offals.

At Nottingham fair, cattle experienced a considerable reduction, and numbers were driven away unsold. To reduce the price of cattle, we hear that several respectable persons have formed themselves into a Company, for bringing cattle from the North of Scotland for the London market, and have actually made the necessary arrangements to ensure a regular weekly supply at very reduced prices. It is a fact, that there is no real scarcity in this kingdom; that the best beef is now selling in the counties of Caithness and Sunderland, at *Two-pence Halfpenny per Pound*, and all other necessaries of life are proportionably cheap, except Meal, which, owing to the rapacity of the farmers, is 4s. per boll, although it is generally admitted that there never was a more plentiful crop in Caithness than that of last year. Before the war, the price of Oatmeal in Caithness was never known to exceed 12s. per boll.

Household Heath, Norfolk, is at length inclosing, and some lots of it have, we understand, been let at 25s. per acre, although, previous to inclosure, it was not worth so many pence.

Two heifers of the long horned Cumberland breed have been sold for 60 guineas.

The Carlisle Agricultural Society have offered a premium of five guineas for the best crop of Barley.

An estimate has been made of the consumption of the metropolis in fruit and vegetables, which is said to exceed one million of money in annual value. There are said to be 10,000 acres under cultivation for vegetables, which is at the average rate of 100l. per acre.

## Manufactures and Useful Arts.

**I**N America there has been invented a machine for saving persons from fire. It consists of a long pole, fixed upright on a machine, which is to be moved by wheels; at the top of this pole is a lever, one end of which is to be guided by the conductors, and the other is a hook or basket, to receive the goods or persons from the house on fire.

An American Gentleman has likewise offered a plan for the improvement of boats for river navigation. Instead of long narrow boats, sharp at each end, he proposes to have two boats, sharp at one end and flat on the other, so by joining the two boats at the flat ends, they may be formed into one, or used separately. He also offers an improvement to make them act on an inclined plane.

Mr. Proffer, of Charing-cross, has taken out a patent for a new invented water-proof pan and hammer for gun and pistol locks.

The model of a new invented machine for printing callicos, linens, and stuffs, &c. was lately shewn at Manchester. It consists of two parts, by the first any number of colours, not more than seven, may be printed at same time. The other is an application to the cylinder, and will print three colours at once. By these inventions the expence of block cutting and engraving is saved.

## Fine Arts, Sciences, and Literature.

**A**N ingenious artist in France has finished some large statues of a composition of the nature of porcelain, and can cast them as large as life. The statues are represented to be as beautiful as those made of marble, and much less costly.

A school has been established at Paris for the express purpose of teaching the living Oriental languages, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Armenian, and modern Greek, for each of which there are masters.

Mr. Wakefield we understand proposes to read lectures on Virgil, he intends to begin in June, and to give from fourteen to sixteen lectures.

Another posthumous volume of Rousseau's, is in the press, which, by his own direction, was not to be opened until the first day of the present century. The title is Rousseau, judge of Jean Jacques.

A variety of new works are now in the press. A System of Geography, by Mr. Penkerton.—A Life of Lavater, by Mr. Fuzili.—A Treatise on Fruit Trees, by Mr. Forsyth, gardener at Kensington.—A Treatise on Agriculture, by Lord Sheffield; and the first volume of a new work intended to be published annually, under the title of "Annals of Philosophy, Natural History, Literature, &c. for the year 1800.

A N ewe belonging to a butcher of Worcester, some days since yeaned a lamb with two distinct heads, one body, two tails, and eight legs, and on opening it, one heart and two livers were found: both the dam and lamb died at the birth.

*We received the following Letter from Mr. Lester, of Northampton.*

On Saturday the 18th instant, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the atmosphere clear and very calm, a singular Phenomenon occurred in the smithery part of my newly erected Engine Manufactory, at Cotton-end, near Northampton: the bellows are suspended as near the roof as they can work; a smith at one of the forges was working a pair of bellows with a chain fixed to the end of a lever: his position nearly under them when the chain was violently forced out of his hand, and thrown over a beam at the top of the shop, by a concussion on the upper chamber of the bellows, which (to facilitate their working) were loaded with about a dozen pieces of cast iron, some of which were broke, and the greatest part of them thrown about the shop, in all directions. One piece falling upon the man from whom the chain was forced, slightly wounded him upon the arm. There were several other workmen in the shop, but fortunatly they received no injury. The roof, which is of Welch slate, was perforated immediatly over the bellows; the hole one inch and a half, by one inch, without any longitudinal fractures; one of the braces that suspend the bellows, was broke off, and a sulphurous smell was left in the shop. There had been no clouds during the day; but the day before there had been several tremendous storms of thunder and lightening, and several people killed in the neighbourhood.

LONDON, PRICES of GRAIN, 1801.

MARK-LANE, Monday, March 30.

Having a short supply of Wheat at this day's market, caused that of fine quality to advance full 4s. per quarter since this day le'nnight. Fine runs from Kent and Eff-x went off from 174s. to 178. ; and fine Dantzic, from 159s. to 170s. per quarter.—Rye continues the same as last week.—The arrival of Barley being pretty large, has caused that of a middling quality to decline full 3s. per quarter.—Oats, of inferior quality, are 2s. per quarter lower.—Small and Tick Beans from 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper.—In White or Grey Pease, or other articles, little or no alteration.—Flour the same as last week.

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

Wheat	100s to 174s	Norfolk Barley	49s to 71s	Polands ditto	35s to 41s
Prime ditto	178s to —s	Fine	86s to —s	Fine	48s to 50s
Dantzic	159s to 160s	Malt	76s to 95s	Small Beans	68s to 70s
Rye	70s to 84s	White Pease	98s to 144s	Fine	—s to 73s
Prime	100s	Grey do.	60s to 74s	Tick do.	55s to 62s
Suffolk Barley	49s to 72s	Short Small Oats	34s to 40s	Fine	66s to —s
Fine do.	—s to 87s	Fine ditto	45s to —s		

*Monday, April 6.*

On Wednesday last we had a pretty large arrival of all Grain, and a further one this day, which has caused Wheat to decline full 8s. per quarter. Fine runs from Kent, Eff-x, and Suffolk, went off from 165s. to 170s. per quarter, and fine Dantzic from 160s. to 165s.—In Rye no alteration.—The supply of Barley being large, caused that article to be full 6s. per quarter cheaper, and very dull in sale.—Oats are full 4s. and Tick and Small Beans, from 3s. to 4s. per quarter lower.—White Peas are heavy in sale, and full 10s. and Grey ones 4s. per quarter cheaper.—In Flour no alteration.

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

Wheat	100s to —s	Norfolk Barley	45s to 74s	Polands do.	30s to 40s
Fine do.	165s to 170s	Fine	82s to —s	Fine	48s to 0s
Dantzic	159s to 165s	Malt	76s to 95s	Small Beans	66s to 70s
Rye	70s to 84s	White Peas	98s to 104s	Fine	to 0s
Prime	100s	Grey do.	60s to 70s	Ticks	52s to 59s
Suffolk Barley	46s to 75s	Short Small Oats	30s to 36s	Fine	0s to 0s
Fine do.	—s to 84s	Fine do.	40s to 0s		

## LONDON PRICES of GRAIN for April 1801.

MARK-LANE, Monday, April 13.

We had a few fresh arrival of Wheat at this day's market, which caused that article of fine quality to go off at an advance of 2s. per quarter; but inferior ones scarce saleable at last week's prices. Fine runs from Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, went off from 168s. to 172s. and fine Foreign White, from 160s. to 166s.---In Rye, no alteration.---Fine Malting Barley being in demand, caused that article to go off at an advance of 2s. per quarter on Friday's prices; but inferior grown Barley is very heavy in sale, not dearer.---Malt continues the same as last week.---Oats are brisker sale, at last Monday's prices.---In Tick and Small Beans, White and Grey Peas, little or no variation.---Flour the same as last week.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	100s to 168s	Norfolk Barley	45s to 70s	Polands ditto	30s to 40s
Fine ditto	172s to 0s	Fine	80s to 0s	Fine	47s to 0s
Dantzic	160s to 166s	Malt	76s to 95s	Small Beans	62s to 70s
Rye	70s to 84s	White Peas	98s to 104s	Fine	to 0s
Prime	100s	Grey ditto	60s to 72s	Tick ditto	52s to 60s
Suffolk Barley	46s to 72s	Short Small Oats	30s to 33s	Fine	0s to 0s
Fine ditto	to 32s	Fine ditto	42s to 0s		

Monday, April 20.

We had a few fresh arrivals at market this day; but the stock left last week being great, caused that article to decline in price full 10s. per quarter; and that of inferior quality scarcely saleable. Fine runs from Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, went off from 160s. to 168s. and fine Foreign White, from 159s. to 163s.---Rye is full 6s. per quarter cheaper.---There being a great deal of Barley at market, caused that of fine quality to be full 6s. per quarter cheaper.---Malt is very heavy sale at last week's prices.---Oats are full 3s. per quarter lower since this day se'nnight.---White and Grey Peas are 2s. per quarter lower. Small Beans are 3s. per quarter cheaper; but in Ticks no alteration.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	95s to 160s	Fine ditto	80s	Short small Oats	30s to 33s
Fine ditto	168s to 0s	Norfolk Barley	44s to 68s	Fine ditto	39s to 0s
Dantzic	159s to 162s	Fine	73s to 0s	Polands ditto	30s to 40s
Rye	70s to 84s	Malt	76s to 95s	Fine	44s to 0s
Prime	90s	White Peas	98s to 100s	Small Beans	62s to 68s
Suffolk Barley	46s to 70s	Grey Peas	60s to 70s	Fine	to 0s
		Tick ditto	52s to 60s	Fine	0s to 0s

Monday, April 27.

We had a pretty good arrival of foreign ships, with a few English ones this day, which caused Wheat to decline in price full 20s. per quarter since this day se'nnight. Fine runs from Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, went off from 135s. to 140s. per quarter.---In Rye, no alteration.---There being a great deal of Barley on hand, caused that article to be full 7s. per quarter cheaper than this day se'nnight.---Malt the same as last week, and very dull in sale.---Oats are 4s. per quarter cheaper from last Monday, and very heavy sale.---White and Grey Peas are 2s. per quarter cheaper.---Tick and Small Beans are 3s. per quarter lower.---Flour is 10s. per sack cheaper.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	90s. to 135s.	Norfolk Barley	34s. to 66s.	Fine ditto	39s. to 0s.
Fine ditto	140s. to 0s.	Fine	70s. to 0s.	Poland ditto	26s. to 40s.
Rye	65s. to 70s.	Malt	10s. to 72s.	Fine	42s. to 0s.
Prime	80s.	Fine	to 80s.	Small Beans	56s to 58s.
Suffolk Barley	35s. to 68s.	White Peas	90s. to 97s.	Tick ditto	4ys to 52s.
Fine ditto	to 72s.	Grey ditto	54s. to 60s.	Fine	0s. to 0s
Superfine	74s.	Short Small Oats	25s. to 32s.		

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Fourth week, March.) 301

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from March 16th to the 21st inclusive.

Total 6,165 quarters.—Average 144s. 11d.—7s. 5½d. lower than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from March 14th to the 20th inclusive.

Total 7,710 sacks.—Average 129s. 9¼d.—8s. 8½d. lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf 1s. 9½d.—In favour of the Baker 1s 6¼d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 200 qrs.—Flour 140 cwt.—Clover feed 60 cwt.

Price of Hops.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	111 —s to 141 0s	Kent	131 0s to 151 0s
Suffex	111 0s to 131 13s	Suffex	131 0s to 141 14s
Essex	111 0s to 131 0s	Essex	131 0s to 141 0s

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	20s to 150s	Cinque Foil, do.	70s to 84s
White Clover, do.	40s to 120s	White-Mustard Seed (p. bush.)	12s to 16s
Trefoil, do.	10s to 62s	Brown do.	do. 12s to 16s
Turnip (per bushel)	28s to 44s	Canary Seed do.	12s to 16s
Rye Grains (per quarter)	30s to 50s	Rape Seed (per last)	46l to 52l

Meat. Smithfield. Monday, Mar. 30. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)

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

Head of Cattle this day)—Beasts about 2,200—Sheep 9,000.

Raw Hides.

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

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	17d to 19d	Calf Skins, 30 to 50lb. p. doz.	21d to 25d
Ditto, 60lb. to 66lb. each	21d to 22d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb do.	22d to 26d
Merchants Backs	16½ to 17½	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	22d to 25d
Dressing Hides	13½ to 17½	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 34d p. lb.
Fine Coach Hides	15½ to 1d	Large do.	110s to 130s p. do.
Crop Hides for cutting	16½ to 18½	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	14½ to 15½	Goat Skins	21s to 63s p. doz

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	4s 9d	Russia ditto (Soap)	78s to 0s
Clare Market	4s 8½d	Melting Stuff	68s 0s
Whitechapel Market	4s 8d	Ditto rough	46-48s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	4s 8½d	Graves	19s 0s
Town Tallow	80s 0s	Good Dregs	13s 0s
Russia ditto (Candles)	79s 0s	Yellow Soap 86s. Mottled 94s. Curd 98s	

Prices of Hay and Straw on Sat. March 28.

St. James's—Hay	51 0s to 61 6s	Average	51 13s 0d
Straw	21 8s to 31 0s	—	21 14s 0d
Whitechapel—Hay	41 10s to 61 6s	—	51 8s 0d
Clover	61 10s to 71 0s	—	61 15s 0d
Straw	21 12s to 31 3s	—	21 17s 0d

Newbury, March 26.

Wheat	110s to 190s	Oats	37s 6d to 56s
Barley	63s to 87s	Beans	79s to 86s
Peas	83s to 89s		

302 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c.* (First week, April.)

*Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from March 23d to March 28th inclusive.*

Total, 6013 quarters.—Average, 144s. 7d.—os. 4d. lower than last return.

*Return of the Prices of Flour, from March 21st to March 27th inclusive.*

Total, 20,847 facks.—Average, 129s. 8½d.—os. 1½d. lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quatern loaves at 1s 9½d.—Against the Baker ¾d.

*Imports of Grain last Week.*

Wheat 2,220 qrs.—Rye 120—Barley 160 qrs.—Flour 3000 cwt.—Pease 300 qrs.  
Beans 120—Clover Seed 116.

*Price of Hops.*

	Bags.		Pockets.
Kent	— 12l —s to 13l 13s	Kent	— 13l —s to 15l os.
Suffex	— 12l —s to 13l os	Suffex	— 13l 12s to 14l 10s.
Effex	— 12l —s to 13l os	Farnham	— 10l —s to 20l os.

*Seeds.*

Red Clover (per cwt.)	30s to 150s	Cinque Foil, ditto	74s to 80s
White Clover, ditto	30s to 116s	White Mustard Seed (p. b.)	12s to 16s
Trefoil, ditto	5s to 60s	Brown do. do.	12s to 16s 6d
Turnip, (per bushel)	20s to 38s	Canary Seed do. do.	12s to 13s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	25s to 56s	Rape Seed, (per last)	46l to 52l

*Meat. Smithfield, Monday, April 6. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)*

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

Head of Cattle this day)—Beasts about 2,300—Sheep and Lambs 7,500.

*Price of Leather.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	17d to 19d	Calf Skins, 30 to 50lb. p. doz.	20d to 25d
Ditto, 60 to 66lb. each	21d to 22d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb. do.	22d to 26d
Merchants Backs	17½d to 18d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	22d to 25d
Dressing Hides	— 13½d to 15½d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 34d p. lb.
Fine Coach Hides	— 15½d to 17d	Large do.	110s to 130s p. doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	— 16d to 18½d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hid. e.
Flat Ordinary	— 14½d to 15½d	Goat Skins	21s to 63s p. doz.

*Raw Hides.*

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

*Price of Tallow.*

St. James's Market	— 4s 9d	Russia ditto (Soap)	— 78s to os
Clare Market	— 4s 8½	Melting Stuff	— 68s to os
Whitechapel Market	— 4s 8d	Ditto rough	— 46s to 48s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	4s 8½d	Graves	— 19s
Town Tallow	— 80s os	Good Dregs	— 13s
Russia ditto (Candles)	— 79s os	Yellow Soap, 86s.—Mottled, 94s.—Curd, 93s	
	Candles per dozen,	12s—Molds, 13s.	

*Newbury, April 2.*

Wheat	— 110s to 186s	Oats	— 30s to 50s
Barley	— 68s to 80s	Beans	— 74s to 88s
	Pease	— 82s to 88s	

*Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, April 4.*

St. James's—Hay	5l 5s to 6l 6s	Average	5l 15s 6d
Straw	2l 11s to 3l 3s	—	2l 17s od
White ch.—Hay	4l 10s to 6l 6s	—	5l 8s od
Clover	6l 6s to 7l os	—	6l 13s od
Straw	2l 14s to 3l 3s	—	2l 18s 6d

**Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Second week, April.) 303**

*Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 30th of March to April 4th inclusive*  
 Total 9,695 Quarters—Average 148s 6d.—3s 11d higher than last return.

*Return of the Prices of Flour, from March 28, to April 3d inclusive.*  
 Total 21,519 Sacks—Average 129s 7d.—os 1½d lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.  
 Quarter loaf 1s 9½d—In favour of the Baker 1d.

*Imports of Grain last Week.*

Wheat 11,160 qrs.—Rye 1350—Barley 5360—Clover Seed 1050 cwt.—Flour 9160—Oats 16,820 qrs.—Pease 1370—Beans 370.

*Price of Hops.*

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	10l 10s to 13l 0s	Kent	12l —s to 16l —s
Suffex	10l —s to 12l 12s	Suffex	14l —s to 15l —s
Essex	10l 10s to 12l 0s	Farnham	16l —s to 18l —s

*Seeds.*

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	25s to 150s	Cinque Foil, (per quarter)	70s to 84s
White Clover, ditto	30s to 126s	White Mustard-seed, p. bu.	12s to 16s
Trefoil, ditto	10s to 60s	Brown, ditto do.	12s to 16s 6d
Turnip, (per bushel)	30s to 40s	Canary seed	do. 12s to 13s
Rye Grais (per quarter)	30s to 56s	Rapeseed, per last	46l to 50l

*Meat. Smithfield, Monday, April 13. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)*

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

Head of Cattle this day) —Brafts about 1800—Sheep and Lambs 10,500.

*Price of Leather.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	17d to 19d	Calf Skins, 30 to 50lb. p. doz.	20d to 25d
Ditto, 60 to 66b. each	21d to 22d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb. do.	22d to 26d
Merchants Backs	17½ to 18d	Ditto, 70 to 80b. do.	22d to 25d
Dressing Hides	13½ to 15½d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 34d p. lb.
Fine Couch Hides	15½ to 17d	Large do	110s to 130s p. doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	16l to 18½d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	14½ to 15½d	Goat Skins	21s to 63s p. doz.

*Raw Hides.*

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

*Price of Tallow.*

St. James's Market	4s 9d	Russia ditto (Soap)	77s 78s
Clare Market	4s 9d	Melting stuff	64s 68s
Whitechapel Market	4s 8d	Ditto rough	44s 40s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	4s 8½	Grav's	12s
Town Tallow	80s —s	Good Drags	12s
Russia ditto (Candles)	79s —s	Yellow Soap, 86s—Mottled 94s—Curd 98s	
Candles, p. dozen,	12s—Molds, 13s		

*Newbury, April 9.*

Wheat	96s to 178s	Oats	30s to 50s
Barley	70s to 86s	Beans	7s to 80s

*Reading, April 11.*

Wheat	90s to 178s
Barley	45s to 86s
Oats	26s to 50s
Beans	63s to 78s
Pease	75s to 79s

*Henley, April 11.*

Wheat	136s to 176s
Barley	49s to 89s
Oats	33s to 53s
Beans	74s to 80s
Pease	7s to 81s

304 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Third week, April.)*  
*Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 6th of April, to the 11th of April,*  
*inclusive.*

Total 6244 Quarters—Average 143s. 6d.—5s. od. lower than last return.

*Return of the Price of Flour, from 4th April, to 10th April, inclusive:*

Total 6980 Sacks.—Average 128s 1½d.—1s 5¼d lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loaves 1s 9d—Against the Baker 1¼d.

*Imports of Grain last Week.*

Wheat 14880 qrs.—Rye 1800—Barley 3695—Clover seed 220 cwt.—Flour 6490 cwt.—Oats 4270—Pease 1650—Beans 30 qrs.

*Price of Hops.*

Bags		Pockets	
Kent	10l 10s to 13l —s	Kent	11l 11s to 16l —s
Suffex	10l —s to 12l 12s	Suffex	11l 11s to 15l 0s
Effex	10l —s to 12l 5s	Farnham	15l —s to 18l —s

*Seeds.*

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 147s	Cinque Foil, ditto	70s to 80s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 120s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	10s to 14s
Trefoil, ditto	5s to 56s	Brown, ditto do.	11s to 15s
Turnip, (per bushel)	26s to 40s	Canary Se. d,	10s to 14s
Ry. Grafs. (per quarter)	26s to 56s	Rape Seed, (per last)	45l to 52l

*Meat Smithfield, Monday, April 20. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.)*

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

Head of Cattle this day)—Beasts about 2,200—Sheep and Lambs 7,000

*Price of Leather.*

B tts, 50 to 56lb. each	17d to 19d	Calf Skins, 30 to 50lb. p. doz.	19d to 21d
Ditto, 60 to 66lb. each	21d to 22½d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb. do.	22d to 26d
Mercants Backs	17d to 18d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	22d to 25d
Dressing Hides	13d to 15d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 34d
Fine Coach Hides	15d to 17d	Large ditto	100s to 140s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	16½d to 18½d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	14d to 15d	Goat Skins	21s to 66s p. doz.

*Price of Tallow.*

St. James's Market	4s 4d	Russia ditto (Soap)	—s to 78s
Clare Market	4s od	Melting Stuff	—s —
Whitechapel Market	4s od	Ditto rough	—s —
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	4s 1½d	Graves	18s —
Town Tallow	70s 6d	Good Dregs	12s —
Russia ditto (Candles)	—s to —s od	Yellow Soap, 80s-Mottled 88s--Curd 92s	
	Candles, p. doz. 12s—Molds, 13s.		

*Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, April 18.*

St. James's—Hay 4l 14s od to 6l 8s	Average	5l 11s od
Straw 2l 14s 6d to 3l 3s	—	2l 18s 6d
White-ch.—Hay 4l 12s to 6l 0s	—	5l 6s od
Clover 6l 6s to 7l 0s	—	6l 13s od
Straw 2l 12s to 3l 3s	—	2l 17s 6d

*Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Fourth week, April. 305*

*Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from the 13th April to 18th inclusive.*

Total 90<sup>72</sup> Quarters—Average 145s. 2d.—2s 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. lower than last return.

*Return of the Prices of Flour, from 11th April to 17th, inclusive.*

Total 15794 Sacks—Average 125s 2d.—1s 8d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Quartern loaf 1s 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.—Against the baker—0 6d.

*Imports of Grain last Week.*

Wheat	- - -	6950 qrs.	Oats	- - -	4870 qrs
Rye	- - -	390	Peas	- - -	630
Barley	- - -	270	Beans	- - -	270
Clover-feed	- - -	192 cwt			

*Price of Hops.*

	Bags,		Pockets	
Kent		9l 9s to 12l 0s	Kent	— 11l —s to 15l 0s
Suffex	-	9l 9s to 11l 0s	Suffex	- 11l —s to 13l 0s
Effex	-	9l 0s to 11l 0s	Farnham	— 14l —s to 18l 0s

*Seeds.*

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 120s	Cinque Foil, ditto	50s to 60s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 112s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	12s to 14s 0d
Trefoil ditto	5s to 50s	Brown, ditto do.	14s to 14s 6d
Turnip, (per bushel)	20s to 38s	Canary Seed do.	10s to 12s
Rye Grats, (per quarter)	20s to 40s	Rape-feed, (per last)	45l to 52l

*Meat. Smithfield, Monday, April 27, (To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.)*

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

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts about 2,000—Sheep and Lambs 7000.

*Price of Leather.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	17d to 19d	Calf Skins, 50 to 70lb. p. doz.	22d to 26d
Ditto, 60 to 64lb. each	19d to 20d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	22d to 25d
Merchants Backs	17d to 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d	Ditto, 30 to 40lb. do.	18d to 20d
Dressing Hides	13d to 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 34d p. lb.
Fine Coach Hides	16d to 17d	Large do.	100s to 140s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	16d to 18d	Tanned Horse Hides	16s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d to 16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d	Goat Skins	21s to 66s p. doz.
Price of Bark, per Load,		—l. 0s. to —l. —s.	

*Price of Tallow.*

St. James's Market	— 3s 10d	Russia ditto (Soap)	— —s to 7s
Clare Market	— 3s 11d	Melting Stuff	— 56s — <sup>3</sup>
Whitechapel Market	— 3s 8d	Ditto rough	— 36s — <sup>3</sup>
Per stone of 8lb —Average	3s 9d	Graves	— 19s to — <sup>8</sup>
Town Tallow	— 6s 0d	Good Dregs	— 12 <sup>8</sup>
Russia ditto (Candles)	—s to —s	Yellow Soap 80s Mottled 88s Curd 94 <sup>8</sup>	
Candles per Doz.		12s.—Molds, 13s	

*Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday April 4.*

St. James's—Hay	5l 10s to 6l 6s	Average	5l 19s 0d
Straw	2l 14s to 3l 3s 0d	—	2l 18s 6d
Whitechap.—Hay	4l 10s to 6l 0s 0d	—	5l 5s
Clover	6l 6s to 6l 15s 0d	—	6l 10s 6d
Straw	2l 6s to 2l 10s	—	2l 14s

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 APRIL 18, 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	11	105	0	71	9	45	6	61	6	72	11		
Surry	160	0			73	10	43	4	67	0	72	0		
Hertford	137	4			68	7	45	0	70	0	71	6		
Bedford	137	5	101	11	87	2	38	3	72	0				
Huntingdon	145	6			84	0	36	8	65	1				
Northampton	134	10			78	2	36	8	66	0	62	0		
Rutland	131	6			85	0	40	0	75	0	150	0	76	4
Leicester	142	9	105	3	90	3	41	6					75	6
Nottingham	141	9	105	0	82	8	48	4	75	0				
Derby	136	6			84	6	45	6	85	0				
Stafford	160	8			92	9	54	7	90	9			75	6
Salop	170	6	121	2	108	8	41	10			103	11	110	3
Hereford	174	10	108	8	106	7	49	2	89	7	89	6	118	8
Worcester	175	8			100	10	48	5	91	2	92	2		
Warwick	167	11			107	10	51	0	90	9	109	8	99	1
Wilts	161	8			88	0	44	0	83	0	84	0		
Berks	152	4			73	0	41	6	74	3	76	0		
Oxford	154	5			77	6	47	4	75	10	76	1		
Bucks	139	8			80	10	45	6	64	0	68	6		
Montgomery	161	2	150	4	115	2	48	0			96	0	100	5
Brecon	151	3			89	7	43	1			90	5	89	1
Radnor	154	11			108	7	40	3			107	9	111	4

## Maritime Counties.

Essex	141	4	69	0	67	8	39	10	60	6	75	0		
Kent	146	3			65	0	40	0	58	6	90	0		
Suffex	157	4			65	0	41	8	64	0				
Suffolk	162	6			62	7	40	5	59	6	64	5	103	4
Cambridge	142	0			59	9	30	11	53	0				
Norfolk	138	8			57	0	41	6	58	6	68	4		
Lincoln	127	1			83	4	38	8	79					
York	135	5	102	4	73	8	42	11	79	1	85	4	88	11
Durham	143	10	108	7	88	1	49	10						
Northumberland	135	3	105	0	78	4	45	6			78	0		
Cumberland	141	2	116	11	94	3	61	7					41	8
Westmorland	159	7	138	10	110	2	57	3					50	10
Lancaster	155	2			86	11	60	1	85	0	90	0	47	3
Chester	147	7					53	5			122	4	46	10
Flint														
Denbigh	161	7			125	0	57	0	108	6	89	8	91	8
Anglesea														
Carnarvon	146	0			102	8	50	0					90	7
Merioneth	152	5			116	0	61	1					93	6
Cardigan	137	8			100	0							89	1
Pembroke	133	6			95	4	39	2						
Carmarthen	155	2			120	0	39	4						
Glamorgan	163	6			93	11	50	10						
Gloucester	184	7			95	2	41	6	95	6	90	8		
Somerfet	163	9			89	5	39	4			124	0		
Monmouth	172	2			117	7	36	0						
Devon	116	1			59	7	37	11						
Cornwall	114	9			67	4	37	2						
Dorset	172	10			89	7								
Hants	168	2			81	6	48	1	78	9				

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

AMOS, T. Holborn hill, mercer. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital square)  
 Ansell, G. Whitecross alley, watchmaker. (Dore, Berkeley street, Clerkenwell)  
 Allcock, J. Mansfield Woodhouse, maltster. (Robins, Gray's inn place)  
 Alder, J. St. John street, cabinet-maker. (Patten, Cross street, Hatton garden)  
 Belton, J. R. Prince's street, Hanover square, scrivener. (Senior, Charles street, Covent garden)  
 Blomely, J. Manchester, inn keeper. (Cook, Salford)  
 Bates, J. Birmingham, woollen-draper. (Egerton, Gray's inn)  
 Bewick, J. jun. Monkwearmouth shore, butcher. (Ellob, Catherine court)  
 Bobart, G. H. New Woodstock, mercer. (Carter, Staple's inn)  
 Brown, W. Wymondham, tanner. (Foster, Son. Unthank, and Co. Norwich)  
 Bakewell, G. Birmingham, baker. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)  
 Cowley, H. Dock, Devon, vintner. (Rofley, Plymouth)  
 Charteris, T. Haydon square, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court)  
 Davies, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Ellis, Curfitor street)  
 Dry, H. Uxbridge, Liquor-merchant. (Allingham, St. John's square)  
 Donnelly, P. Tavistock-court, Covent-garden, tailor. (Pinnero, Charles street, Cavendish square)  
 Draper, J. Sherrard street, cabinet-maker. (Berridge, Staple's inn)  
 Dawson, J. Liverpool, mariner. (Clements, Liverpool)  
 Ead, J. Prince's street, Soho, upholsterer. (Fisher, Cat-caton street)  
 Fletcher, G. Knightsbridge, hackneyman. (Clark, New inn)  
 Fish, W. Norwich, haberdasher. (Windus and Holloway, Chancery lane)  
 Gwynnett, G. Bristol, cornfactor. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)  
 Glover, J. Kenington, stone-mason. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde street)  
 Green, J. Manchester, patten-maker. (Swale, Temple)  
 Hart, J. Cambridge, innkeeper. (Gotober, Brown, and Co. Norfolk street)  
 Hawkins, J. Leicester, carrier. (Temple, Leicester)  
 Hunter, J. Rye, carrier. (Debarry and Cope, Temple)  
 Houlding, J. Preston, dealer in liquors. (Welch, Alder-gate street)  
 Jones, T. and J. Harrison, Ludlow, glovers. (Luckett, Basinghall street)  
 Knight, G. Liverpool, glass manufacturer. (Windle, Bart-let's buildings)  
 Ker, P. Old Jewry, merchant. (Dann and Teafdale, Threapence street)  
 Levine, M. Westminster road, china-man. (Shearman, East street, Red Lion square)  
 Lott, T. Bath, baker. (Milne, jun. Temple)  
 Mason, R. Birmingham, grocer. (Smart, Staple's inn)  
 Maminatt, M. Birmingham, grocer. (Revers, Nicholas lane)  
 Moody, C. Longtown, dealer. (Mounsey, Staple's inn)  
 Mottershead, E. Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Curfitor street)  
 Mead, A. West Wycomb, chair-maker. (Turner, Margare-t street, Cavendish square)  
 Nicholson, Jonas and Joseph, and J. Walker, Halifax, printers. (Meadowcroft, Gray's inn)  
 Paul, J. Winchester, Hardware-man. (Smart, Staple's inn)  
 Prettyman, W. Great Tower street, cooper. (Leigh, Bridge street)  
 Peon, H. jun. Gosbrook, worsted and woollen-yarn manu-facturer. (Frogatt and Robson, Castle street, Leicester square)  
 Price, T. Walcott place, scrivener. (Trickey, Queen Anne street)  
 Rothorn, W. Broadway, Westminster, victualler.  
 Ricketts, J. Bristol, toy-maker. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)  
 Rowan, J. Burton, hawker. (Smyth, Uttoxeter)  
 Scott, J. and W. Gainsford street, talow-chandlers. (Wil-liams, Lion Colledge)  
 Spencer, W. Safron hill, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane)  
 Stansby, J. Cornhill, woollen-draper. (Johnson, Ely place)  
 Smith, A. Wardsour street, typer. (Brewer, Temple)  
 Shore, J. Manchester, victualler, &c. (Hurd, Furnival's inn)  
 Scott, S. and J. Mount street, haberdashers. (Drake, Prince's street, Bedford row)  
 Stanton, H. Rainhill, innkeeper. (Blacklock, Temple)  
 Turner, T. Trowbridge, grocer. (Debarry and Cope, Temple)  
 Tanner, N. Elix street, dealer. (Bleafield and Alexander, Threapence street)  
 Tipping, E. Liverpool, soap-boiler. (Ellanes, Liverpool)  
 Verhille, T. Leadenhall market, butcher. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard)  
 West, T. Blackburn, cotton-spinner. (Wilson, Castle court, Holborn)  
 Wood, A. Scotland yard, victualler. (Minshall, Milbank street)  
 Watson, J. Birmingham, pipe-maker. (Worham and Ste-phenso, Castle court, Holborn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Almond, T. Dowgate hill, merchant, April 25  
 Atkinson, P. Sculcoates, ship builder, April 20  
 Boyce, J. Old street, innholder, May 9  
 Barton, J. Mark lane, merchant, May 2  
 Bennett, T. Butcherhall lane, painter, May 2  
 Banner, T. P. New court, merchant, April 28  
 Betham, S. M. Turnwheel lane, merchant, April 25  
 Bialock, W. Aldermanbury, hofier, April 21  
 Barffley, J. Ashton-under-line, cotton-spinner, May 5  
 Barfoot, W. and T. Coleman street, grocers, April 18  
 Burford, W. Cheapside, hofier, April 21  
 Colmer, F. West water, tanner, May 8  
 Cole, J. North Tawton, shopkeeper, April 30  
 Cockle, J. Lincoln, tanner, &c. April 7  
 Carefs, J. Bow lane, warehouseman, May 2  
 Cheap, A. and A. Loughnan, Swithin's lane, merchants, March 31  
 Clarke, J. C. South Mins, innholder, April 21  
 Chilton, F. Bishopwearmouth, coalfiter, April 20  
 Dearlove, G. North street, coal-merchant, May 2  
 Ellwood, J. and J. Fallows, Liverpool, merchants, June 1  
 Edwards, E. Pevensey, dealer, May 19  
 Enchmark, T. and T. H. Ruth, George street, merchants, June 2  
 Fielder, J. and H. Railton, Newgate street, linen-draper, May 2  
 Folhard, B. N. Ipswich, ironmonger, April 21  
 Foster, E. Blackburn, grocer, April 24  
 Grigg, W. Wickham market, linen-draper, May 9  
 Greenwood, W. Mile End, brewer, May 19  
 Goddard, E. Mumford court, warehouseman, May 23  
 Green, R. Liverpool, merchant, May 12  
 Goy, W. Little Bell alley, victualler, May 1 and 2  
 Golding, B. and J. S. Macnamara, Queen street, merchants, May 2  
 Gilding, F. Alder-gate street, cabinet maker, April 25  
 Hartley, T. Lothbury, merchant, May 19  
 Harrison, J. Manchester, merchant, May 8  
 Hawkins, J. senior and junior, Kothersithe wall, boat-builders, May 2  
 Hillingworth, J. Leeds, linen-draper, May 7  
 Hewell, T. Billinggate, merchant, May 2  
 Harper, W. and J. Wilkin, Castle court, merchants, April 25  
 Holmes, E. Foster lane, jeweller, May 1  
 Hart, R. Coppull, muslin-manufacturer, April 20  
 Jackson, J. W. Liverpool, druggist, May 12  
 Jeffrey, R. Bristol, hat-maker, May 17  
 Jeffeys, N. Albemarle street, silversmith, April 25  
 Johnson, E. Creeting St. Mary, paper-maker, May 4  
 Jones, S. junior, Minchinhampton, clothier, April 30  
 Jones, W. Cheltenham, v. chandler, April 24  
 Kitchen, R. Great Queen street, coach-maker, May 23  
 Kirke, G. and J. Ford, Grocers' had court, merchants, April 18  
 Lowen, D. Canterbury, victualler, April 14  
 Livesley, S. Liverpool, bricklayer, April 20  
 Marshall, J. and J. Trewhinnard, Cherry garden street, brewers, May 16  
 Malby, J. and T. Brewitt, Nottingham, and H. Arbuth-nor, London, hofiers, April 21  
 Martin, R. Liverpool, mariner, April 21  
 Moon, R. senior and junior, Greenfield street, manu-facturers, April 21  
 Nash, G. Bristol, cabinet-maker, May 18  
 Patten, M. St. Phillip and Jacob, shoemaker, May 2  
 Pickethley, J. Wood street, druggist, May 16  
 Park, J. O. London, insurance-broker, June 2  
 Potts, J. Bishopwearmouth, ship-owner, May 16  
 Potter, G. Charing cross, haberdasher, April 23  
 Percival, A. M. and H. Calkelain, Old Bethlem, merchants, April 15  
 Pacy, J. Nottingham flaymaker, April 20  
 Robinson, B. Little Hampton, wine-merchant, May 8  
 Radfield, C. and S. Vauxhall, brush-makers, May 2  
 Rawlinson, W. St. John street, staffordshire-warehouseman, April 28  
 Sharp, E. and W. Gilson, Holborn, chimney-piece-manu-facturers, May 21  
 Sarjeant, G. E. Postica, slop-feller, May 19  
 Scamini, T. Warmistler, carrier, May 8  
 Saulty, E. and C. A. Beckman, Birmingham, wine-mer-chants, April 29  
 Saubrey, L. Strand, furrier, May 2  
 Slater, W. Basinghall street, warehouseman, April 21  
 Tait, J. Paul street, carpenter, May 9  
 Thompson, W. Red Lion street, watchmaker, May 9  
 Tooley, T. Francras lane, tailor, May 2  
 Tate, W. senior and junior, Finton, timber-merchants, May 12  
 Taylor, J. Maiden lane, weaver, April 28  
 Taylor, J. and J. Nightingale, Preston, and R. Wood, Blackburn, muslin-manufacturers, April 24  
 Turner, G. Whitbyham, cotton-manufacturer, April 29  
 Watman, J. Crispot, linen-draper, June 20  
 Webster, H. Fleet street, stationer, May 2  
 Wood, F. Barnsley, linen manufacturer, April 18  
 Watson, S. Cleason, merchant, May 1  
 Woodman, R. Fareham, brick-maker, April 27  
 Wright, A. Marker Raisin, hawker, April 28  
 Winter, B. Long Acre, cabinet-maker, April 21  
 Wright, W. senior and junior, and J. M. Wright, Wellesloe square, coal-merchants, April 18  
 Williamson, J. Lane end, and W. Williamson, Portsmouth, glass-feller, April 18  
 York, J. Scarbro', vintner, April 28

A TABLE of the Prices of STOCKS in April, 1801.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. R. d.	3 per Ct. Concls.	4 per Ct. C. Mol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Imp. 30 Ct.	Om.	India Stock.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Imperial Ann.	Irish 5P Ct	
28			58 1/2		96 1/2				6 1/2			20	12	115-16	
30			58 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			21	10	113-10 1/2	
31			57 1/2		96				5 1/2			22	10		
1			57 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			23	10		
2			57 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			23	10		
4			57 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			25	10		
8			57 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			25	10		
9			57 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			27	10		
10			57 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			15	10		
13			56 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			15	10		
14			57 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			15	10		
15			57 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			15	10		
16			58 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			15	10		
17			58 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			15	10		
18			58 1/2		95 1/2				5 1/2			15	10		
20			60 1/2		97 1/2				5 1/2						
21			60 1/2		97 1/2				5 1/2						
22			60 1/2		97 1/2				5 1/2						
23			59 1/2		97 1/2				5 1/2						
24			58 1/2		97 1/2				5 1/2						
27			58 1/2		97 1/2				5 1/2						
28			58 1/2		97 1/2				5 1/2						

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