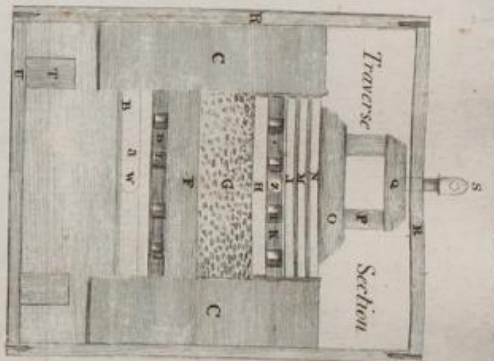
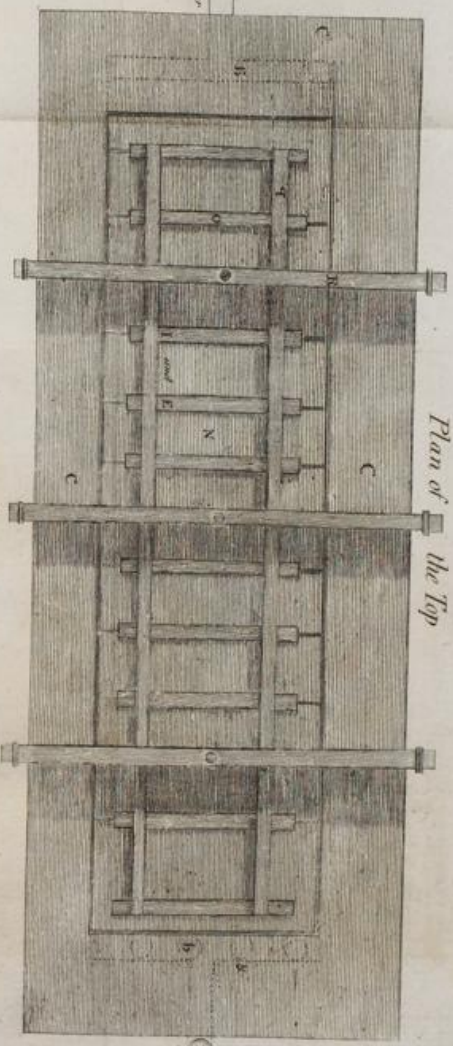


MR PEACOCK'S
 Milling Machine.

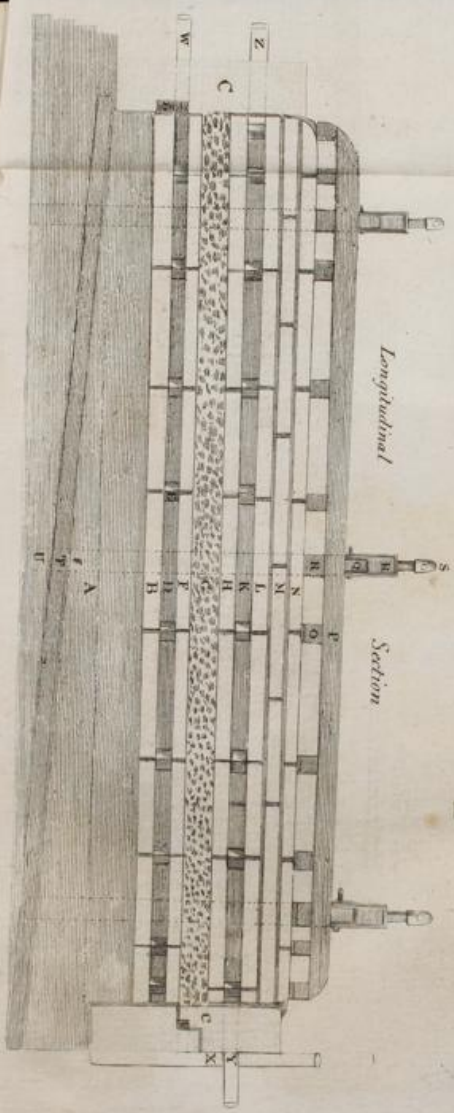


Commercial & Agricultural Magazine No 23



Plan of the Top

W
 & Z over



Longitudinal

Section

X
 View

THE
Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

No. XXIII.]

JUNE, 1801.

[VOL. IV.]

MR. PEACOCK'S FILTERING-MACHINE.

[In an early Number of this Magazine, an account was inserted of Mr. PEACOCK'S very ingenious contrivance of a FILTERING-MACHINE. But, an apparatus of this nature is applicable to so many œcumenical purposes, and those so important, that we have thought it our duty to give place to the following communication from that Gentleman, in which, and in the annexed Engraving, our Readers will find the admirable utility of the Filtering-Machine still more satisfactorily explained than before. We doubt not but the article will be generally acceptable.]

Description of a Filtering-Machine to produce 20,000 Gallons in every 24 hours; a quantity sufficient to supply 200 houses, supposing each house to consume 100 gallons per day.

A, **B** RICK or stone basis or foundation, constructed so as to be secure from any partial settlement.

B, Stone pavement, bedded in water-proof mortar or good Dutch terras.

C, The walls forming the sides and ends of the vessel to be perfectly water-tight.

D, Cavity to receive the turbid water.

E, Blocks of stone or marble, bedded in water-proof mortar, to form the cavity or chamber D.

F, Stone pavement, &c. to be bedded in water-proof mortar upon the blocks E; these stones to be laid so that the intervals between them and between their ends and sides and the ends and sides of the vessel, are not to exceed 1-12th of an inch in breadth.

G, Chamber for the filtering-medium, to be elevated as per plate, little more or less above the level, to facilitate the exclusion of the air at the upper end, and of the sediment at the lower end; to be 14 feet long and 3 feet wide in the clear (or thereabouts), and 9 inches high.

H, Stone pavement of the same nature as those described by the letter F.

I, Blocks of stone, &c. the same as those described by the letter E.

K, Chamber or cavity for the filtered water.

L M N, Courses of paving-stones, &c.; the course L to be bedded on the blocks I, and jointed with water-proof mortar; and the other courses to be bedded and jointed in water-proof mortar.

O P Q R S T U, Timber apparatus for compressing the filtering medium.

N. B. There must be iron straps and bolts to resist the force of the screws, S.

W, Pipe of entrance of the turbid water.

X, Air-pipe to turn up vertically, and extend to a trifle above the head of water to be filtered.

Y, Pipe from the cleansing-pump.

Z, Pipe for the delivery of the filtered water.

℄, Cavity wherein to collect the air to be discharged by the pipe X.

a, A sloping cavity to receive the feculencies forced down by the pump to be discharged by the pipe W.

N. B. What I have called pavements or paving stones, may, perhaps, be better if slates; but whatever material they are of, they should be accurately squared and made of equal substance in each bed, and be as perfect planes as possible: perhaps the body of the vessel might be made wholly of brickwork, wrought in and rendered equably and fair with tarras, &c.

The upper surfaces of the sides, *c* must be as strait as possible and perfectly even, so as to be free from any protuberance or check.

b, Circular or lozen'd-shaped plates of hard solder or tinned copper, &c. to support the back part of the stone to form the slit for the passage of the air into the cavity, &c.

The joints of the course of stones L may be close, or nearly so, on the lower surface, to prevent any quantity of mortar from getting into the chamber K.

The joint of the stone above ℄, is made in this form, and terminates outwards to prevent the possibility of any foul water getting into the chamber G thereby.

By grooving the junctures of the stones of the inclosure, and ramming the square cavities full of water-proof mortar; would it not secure from leakage?

When the screws S have done their office, they may be sawn off flush with the tops of the timbers R.—or all the timbers, except those buried in the brickwork, may be removed, if the top courses of stone shall be bound down with iron, &c. to resist the force of the cleansing-pump, &c.

N. B. I think (if desirable) the chambers D and K might be made much shallower.

The cleansing-pump must always be supplied with fair water and should (I think) be worked once in 24 hours.

The blocks E and I might perhaps be of tinned copper, or

hard solder, bedded in white broad cloth, &c. instead of water-proof mortar; and the same may be said of the blocks *b*. The area of the pipes, if 3 inches diameter, will be about 7 square inches, whence, if the chambers *D* and *K* are each 1-5th of an inch high, it may be sufficient, as $\frac{36}{5} = 7\frac{1}{5}$ inches.

N. B. the pipes should be level, or be so laid as that all the air therein may escape.

In towns, and where water is served in pipes, a machine of this kind might be placed at every convenient distance, and the filtered water might pass into a well or tank, from whence it might be pumped for use; the same pump would cleanse the machine, and drive the silt into an adjacent drain or sewer.

Where water is to be laid on, a distinct set of pipes might convey the filtered water, and the service cock may be of a small bore to give not more than 100 gallons in 24 hours to each house.

The head of water should be about 30 inches above the pipe *Z*.

The vessel should be filled with fair water to prove its being water-tight before the medium is placed in it.

The stones of the four upper courses should have lewis holes in them, whereby, with the help of tackle, they may be gently and exactly laid in their places.

Strips of woollen cloth may be inserted in the junctures of the stones *L*, to prevent the mortar from getting into the chamber *K*.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON ROWEN, AND THE SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I Consider the Farmers Calendar as so valuable a repository of Agricultural knowledge, that it is with peculiar pleasure I reply to the author of that work, with whose name I was unacquainted before the publication of your last number.

I have myself experienced the injury complained of from feeding off the Rowen, by heavy cattle in the winter season. The first year I adopted this practice, having sent some beasts to Smithfield market soon after Christmas, and being disappointed of the price I expected, they were kept for another month upon preserved after-grass, and though the difference of price was very great, and amply repaid the expence of the herbage, yet the injury which the field sustained from the poaching of the cattle was

very apparent. For this reason I confine the consumption principally to the support of sheep, unless it may be on a field uncommonly dry, or in a favourable season when the milch cows are admitted to the after-grass.

I conceive some advantage might result from Mr. Lawrence's proposed practice, where, for particular reasons, sheep were not considered as an eligible stock, care should however be taken lest the horse and cart should poach the ground, and for this purpose the small three-wheel carts would be most useful. This points out the importance of a central gravelled road through a large farm; this I enjoy myself on my own estate, and therefore I can speak from experience of its benefit. The cartage of dung for want of this, is generally confined to dry or frosty weather; whereas, in dry weather, the plough should be kept going, and in frosty weather the team should be employed in carrying manure along the public roads. With the above provision dung might easily in wet weather be carted to the headlands to be mixed with soil and ditch earth for future use. By this means turnips might occasionally be carted off, where the season proved too wet for consuming them, without injury on the land. But this I acknowledge is only practicable where gravel is near at hand.

Where turnips begin to rot, which is frequently the case in wet weather, or when the frost has been severe, they have sometimes proved a very unwholesome food to sheep. Rowen is not attended with this inconveniency. The milk of ewes, when kept on this food, is of a more nutritive and healthful quality to the tender lambs than what turnips, even in a sound state, can afford.

Having this spring two hundred sheep, and a hundred and forty lambs, I found in Rowen a very sufficient supply, as they had no assistance from either turnips or hay. In the neighbourhood of London it is the practice to shut up the meadows very early, but I find the feed of so much advantage to my sheep, that I always keep my meadows open later than my neighbours. On light or gravelly lands, which are liable to burn, it is of importance that the ground should be shaded as early as possible; but on strong or loamy land, I have not found an attention to this circumstance necessary. I do not apprehend, that the blade is retarded in its growth, by being depastured and manured by sheep in its early and succulent state, when, though the grass is tender, yet vegetation is vigorous and active.

I am much mistaken if I have not seen a much more nutritive and profitable crop from land thus grazed every spring before being shut up, than where the manuring has been more ample, the mowing constant, and sheep withdrawn early in the season. I can venture to assert, from my own experience, that

where grass land has been once brought into good condition, it is possible to preserve it in a productive and profitable state without the assistance of any additional manure, by grazing it frequently with sheep, and by letting those useful animals lie much upon it.

White Webb Farm, A. WILKINSON, M. D.
Enfield Chace, June 18, 1801.

ON THE FATTENING OF SMALL WELSH CATTLE.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I AM just returned from a trout-fishing excursion, which I usually make to Bibury, a beautiful village, among the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire, and amongst a number of the most skilful and intelligent farmers that are perhaps to met with in the whole extent of his Majesty's dominions. This year I have been dabbling in other matters besides water and fish: I either have, or conceive that I have, received some small portions of agricultural information, and have made a few observations, which may perhaps prove not wholly uninteresting, nor totally uninstruative to a certain class of your readers.

The five-thift husbandry, as it is called, prevails here (a noble pattern to the proprietors of almost all new inclosures) with the utmost regularity and perfection, and with astonishing productiveness on soils the most shallow, and naturally the most barren of any that have ever been thought worthy of culture. Here, every thing is done with so much simplicity and system, that it appears to me the easiest of all things to become a good farmer. And, indeed, in this, and almost every country, the man that has a sufficient capital and sufficient humility in himself to follow closely the footsteps of his neighbours, will, I think, most assuredly become a good farmer.

I have more than once written, with a degree of warmth, on the utility and necessity of giving encouragement to the breed of *large cattle*, particularly of that breed which is found almost exclusively in Herefordshire; and permit me now to relate what I have heard in favour of a very different stock, the small Welch cattle.

A farmer in the neighbourhood of Bibury, whose skill in agriculture, and means of applying it, are in proportion to the size of his farm, which is large, and who has annually more than 300 acres of rye grass and clover pasture, perceiving, almost invariably, that his rye grass grew too fast upon his sheep, in spring and the earlier part of summer, and run to bent and to waste, was determined to try to turn this quick growth of his rye grass into

profit, and, at the same time, to improve his sheep pasture. Accordingly, at the December Gloucester fair, 1799, he purchased forty extremely small and lean Welch cattle, chiefly heifers rising three years old, at the very low price of, upon an average, two pounds each. These cattle were kept through the remaining part of the winter, and rather in a thriving state, upon cut straw only. In the spring, they were turned, together with the ewes and lambs, into the rye grass pasture, at the rate of one beast to about three acres of land, and it was found that the pasture was effectually prevented from running to bent and seed, and was kept in a state most palatable and nutritious to the sheep, and the cattle, though they were eating only the long grass, were yet fattening with rapidity. This was all clear gain to the farmer, and of course to the public likewise. Towards the end of summer, these cattle were completed in the aftergrass of the water meadows, (which are here to be seen in great perfection), and were sold to neighbouring butchers on terms extremely profitable to the feeder. In the month of October, fifteen of these small beasts were sold, in one lot, for more than nine pounds each: and in the two following months, the remainder, excepting one that died, were disposed of at a profit too great to be made public, at this time especially, when every industrious farmer is so undeservedly exposed to the envious and malignant assaults of every class of men. Such a practice as this, surely, is well worthy of the imitation of every husbandman who has it in his power to adopt it, and with this view only have I mentioned it; and the prosperous exertions of such a man as the above, ought rather to excite a general admiration and gratitude, than the unmanly feelings of jealousy or envy.

The person that I am here speaking of is not of the same opinion with one of your correspondents who so decidedly prefers the labour of the horse in husbandry to that of the ox. When I asked this farmer if he kept oxen? "Yes," says he, "if I did not, I should scarcely be able to keep myself." Indeed, his working oxen, which are about forty in number, are kept at a very trifling expence; during winter, although almost daily in harness, they never taste either corn or hay, but are fed entirely and kept in good condition, on cut oat or barley straw, and in summer they are turned into such pastures as are coarse or unsafe for sheep.— This cutting of straw the farmer esteems a very profitable practice, and is effected at the low rate of 12 shillings a week, which is paid to three girls, two of which are employed in turning, and the other in feeding the chaff-cutting-machine. These three girls never fail to cut a sufficient quantity of chaff to supply forty oxen, and every particle of the straw is thus turned to the best account. To the questions which I proposed respecting the comparative speed of a team of horses and one of oxen, the answer which I here

obtained was, that the difference was very inconsiderable; five, even young oxen, on the hills of Gloucestershire, where they are always worked single in harness, are expected to perform the same quantity of work with four horses.

In this neighbourhood I made enquiry respecting the effect of the Letter of the Duke of Portland, which has been, and even still is, a subject of foul declamation to many a silly citizen.—The answer from every one was, “We attend much more to the words of a British Corn-dealer, than to any letter of a Duke;” and “that it was impossible that any Letter that had tended to encourage importation, could raise the price of our own produce.” “Why then,” I asked, “do you so warmly drink the health of his Grace?”—“His health,” they answered, “is seldom drank in this neighbourhood; we have not so great reason to drink it as the farmers have near manufacturing towns, such as Witney and Stroud, for there, by means of this very seasonable Letter, the persons of the farmers were saved from violence, and their property from fire.”

I am Yours,

Piccadilly, May 23, 1801.

T. WESTON.

ON SELLING CORN BY WEIGHT.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Publication has led the public mind to the present attempt of causing Corn to be sold by weight, I know not to whom I can so properly transmit a few immature thoughts which have occurred to me on that subject.

At a period when the price of every article of life has been advanced, perhaps, to an unprecedented excess, either by means of a scarcity in the produce, or by the villainy of the dealers in this country; the attention of the people has been turned to devise schemes and plans, in order to lessen its pressure and to check impositions; the Legislature has laudably given attention to the subject, as well as private individuals; and this great body of the nation is again to be solicited for an act, which, on the very first view, carries with it a conviction of utility and of equity:—I mean the application which the Mayor and Corporation of Worcester intend to make, for a Bill that shall compel the selling of corn, potatoes and turnips, by the pound weight, instead of, as is now practised, by measure. There is no one that ever purchased a peck of grain who will not approve of the scheme, and even the sellers of corn cannot deny the real *fairness* of such a method of sale; although by the change, if it be adopted, they will not be gainers. To sell grain by measure is, in many instances

as deceitful as if a draper were to *weigh* his cloth for sale, instead of cutting it out by the yard; for the variation that arises in the quantity of corn sold, as is now the practice, in wet and in dry weather, is considerable; but this will also happen I know, in some degree, *when it is weighed* out; the *knack* (as it is termed) of filling a peck or bushel hastily, and throwing the grain in lightly, or filling it slowly, by a man with a *heavy* hand, will likewise occasion a difference in quantity: but no purchaser can attempt to complain of any unfairness, when he sees that the *full* measure is given for which he pays. The quality of grain is almost invariably known when in sample by its weight, and Government contracts are always made on terms to deliver it at per bushel of a fixed number of pounds; if then this practice is already adopted for the public service, why may it not be extended in the buying and selling between individual dealers?—Besides, there is much confusion now in reconciling the average prices of England, because, in some parts, the gallon is the measure for sale; in others, the single Winchester bushel; and in others, the double Winchester bushel, and the prices are inserted in your Magazine, according to these different quantities without remarking the standard quantity; and hence, how is a person who is unacquainted with this, to calculate with precision, the general state of the markets? For instance, in this country the double and the single Winchester bushel is used—many do not know what it is, and if one chance to hear that wheat is sold in a certain market, at about double what it is in his own, he sees the enormity of the price, but knows not why: it is much the same with articles that are sold by the pound—which is of 14, 16, or 17 ounces, according to the custom of the place: this too might be regulated.

Perhaps every produce coming under the denomination of grain, such as rye, pease, beans, oatmeal, &c. might be included in the intended regulation; and as the gross hundred of 112lb. is a fixed weight, as well as the ounce avoirdupois, it do not appear likely that much difficulty can arise in determining the standard by which the sale shall be made, or, that it can interfere with the ingenious attempts to ascertain a common standard of weights.

I apprehend that the Magistrates of Worcester have very properly invited the attention of other Corporations to this subject, and I am induced to send you this, in hopes that some of your intelligent Correspondents will give attention to the subject; for surely this is a time when every person ought to exert himself to promote plans which have for their end the tendency to counteract fraud, and to benefit the community.

I remain your constant reader,

9th June, 1801.

EXONIENSIS.

PRIZES FOR STOCK, OFFERED BY
LORD SOMERVILLE.

(*Extracted from his late Publication.*)

IN exact conformity therefore with the doctrine here laid down, and trusting it will not be thought presuming or officious, the Author is induced to offer two annual prizes of 50l. each in due proportions; one for the first and second best yoke of fat oxen, which shall have laboured a given period, to provide corn and other food for man, but shall never once have consumed it; the second, for all breeds of short-woolled sheep (hitherto so much neglected), giving the preference to those most productive in food and raiment. Both subject to the following conditions.

To be given annually, so long as shall be thought advisable, a prize of 30l. to the best, and 20l. to the second best yoke or pair of oxen, which shall have worked together in yoke or harness, for the space of three years previous to their being turned up to graze; aged from five to eight years, weighing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty stone, eight pounds to the stone, that is, from ten to sixteen score per quarter, being the size best adapted to labour, and to the average of markets.— They will be let up from work between the 25th of April and the 1st of May, 1801, and shewn in London on the Friday and Saturday nearest the 1st of March following, being a period of ten months, more or less.

The order, as to flesh, in which these oxen are, on New Year's Day, and the number of days work done between that time and the 25th of April, must be specified. Due allowance will be made for distance of drift from any part of the kingdom, both in a lean and fat state.

It must be warranted, that they have had no corn of any description; that the straw, if any given when fattening, was carefully cleaned of corn; that they have had no beans, peas, buck-wheat, or potatoes (turnips are not included in this exception). What quantity of oil-cake has been given must be accurately stated, that due allowance may be made. If the least fault should be discovered in any certificate, the person so offending will be set aside, and deemed disqualified ever afterwards.

This prize is designed to countenance farmers in their usual course of profitable husbandry, rather than those who, forgetful of general benefit, are ambitious of keeping on cattle too long after they are ripe.

Another prize of 50*l.* in like proportion, and at the same time and place, will be given to those who produce in fair store state, the best five ewe hogs, not in lamb, 30*l.*; that is to say, not exceeding thirteen or less than ten months old when shewn; also the five best fat wethers, four or six tooth sheep, 20*l.*; of any short or clothing wool breed, whether horned or natt. This age is preferred, because it does not exclude those flocks which work in the fold, yet it obliges them to come to market at a period when their growth ought to be perfect. Quality of carcase, aptitude to fatten, quantity and quality of wool, and meat per acre, to be considered. By "store state" it is meant, that sheep are not to be taken from the flock more than ten days before the commencement of their journey, or forced beyond the average keep of the flock. Strict certificates will be required, as to the keep and time of lambing for the ewes; as to time of lambing, duration of work in the fold, and period of fattening, as well as quality of food, for the wethers. Five umpires will be chosen for each of these prizes. No person to be admitted as an umpire who is personally interested in the event. No person gaining a prize is qualified to exhibit stock for the same prize the succeeding year.

The prizes for oxen will be divided between the grazier and the farmer who possessed these oxen during the last twelve-month's work. The prizes for sheep will be given to the breeders only of the sheep shewn.

ON A KITCHEN LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 327th page of your 3d volume, a correspondent of yours, N. L. begs leave for some advice about a Kitchen Library. I was in hopes, that long before this, I should have had the pleasure of seeing an account from some of your correspondents on that subject.—Having four or five years ago, presented to my servants a small collection of books—I offer them below to the consideration of N. L. and your other correspondents.

Dr. Aikin's Evenings at Home.
 Robinson Crusoe. Franklin's Essays.
 History of Isaac Jenkins, by Dr. Beddoes.
 The Servants Friend, by Mrs. Trimmer.
 The Two Farmers, by ditto.
 Hymns, by Dr. Watts, Mrs. Barbauld, &c.
 Farmer Trueman's Advice to his Daughter Mary.
 Virtue's Friend, published at Stockport.
 Exercises, by Messrs. Hollands.
 A low-priced copy of Telemachus.
 Mental Amusements, by Priscilla Wakefield.

I collected those under a principle of mine, "that the minds of servants are similar to children of from eight to twelve, and up to sixteen years of age:" to them I have lately added, *THE NEWTONIAN SYSTEM*, by *Master Telescope*, price 1s. 6d. printed by Vernor and Hood, and Lackington, Allen, and Co. It is rather singular, Mr. Editor, that we should complain so much of the immoralities of our servants, male and female, and yet take no method, substantially, to cure it—a *hint* that was thrown out by the same correspondent in the above-mentioned letter, seems to be about being realized—a Committee of the House of Commons having lately been appointed to examine into the existing laws on menial servants, and to point out further improvements in that part of the code.

Appearing as I do at present the suggester of reforms for the lower classes of society, permit me to transcribe for your very valuable Magazine, an article from the Leicester Papers. "It is in contemplation to establish a small Library here, consisting of practical treatises on moral, religious, and other subjects *for the use of the poor*; this appears a laudable plan for enabling them to profit by the instructions afforded primarily at Parochial and Sunday Schools, which otherwise they are not likely to do, as books are too expensive for them to purchase. An office is opened, where all who are disposed to encourage this attempt may send books, and where the poor, by applying on certain appointed days, will have books lent them for a very small acknowledgment.—Does not this, Mr. Editor, bring to your recollection an event that took place some time ago?—"The Poor have the Gospel preached unto them."

Yours, with great respect,
J. CLENNELL.

NEW ARGUMENTS FOR INCLOSURE.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I Offer you the four following arguments, which I have never yet seen in print (that I can recollect) in favour of Universal Inclosure. The first is, *that it would stop, in a great measure, large crowds of journeymen from meeting either to raise their wages, as was lately apprehended to be the case in many parts* of Yorkshire, or for more dangerous political purposes*; as the

* I have been a witness to this:—Lately on my way to Liverpool, I staid a few hours at Bradford, where a most respectable family shewed me a paper that had been circulated amongst the journeymen, appointing a meeting on a small *moor* near that town; I think it was called Bradford Moor; it now ever failed of its intention.—Would they have met there had that been inclosed?

neighbourhood of the metropolis, and particularly Ireland, has frequently experienced: we know, too fatally, that their common place of rendezvous is a moor or common.

My second argument is, that *Inclofures will almost entirely put an end to robberies*. Footpads, &c. are never so frequent in inclosed grounds as on Blackheath and such places, from the well known principle of—the greater the impediment, the less the chance of success.

My third argument is, that *Cultivation softens the manners of the people*; witness the Chinese; and on the opposite side, even our neighbours the “wild Irish,” as they are proverbially called—does theirs not arise from the *wildness* of their country? His mother earth is the best criterion of man’s domestication; let Government then turn their ample resources to inclose our country for their own sakes—general cultivation will effect more than the gibbet or the bayonet, imprisonment or transportation.

My last argument is, that *it improves the health of the whole people*: on that I need say nothing—the fens, &c. especially to strangers, are invincible arguments, without they have the assistance of Pilkington and the plough.

I am, Sir, your sincere well wisher,

J. C.

EAST-INDIA TRADE.

THE dispute between the Court of Directors of the East-India Company and the Proprietors who stile themselves the *Shipping Interest*, having made much noise, and being really a question of great national importance, we shall lay before our readers a pretty extensive statement of that question, which we are enabled to do from the authentic papers published by the Court of Directors.

The first paper is a letter from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, to the Chairman of the East India Company, dated April 2, 1800. In which that Gentleman observes, that the two parties seem shy of coming to a discussion; the reason for which he supposes to be, that both parties appear to run into extremes; and as he agrees on the whole with neither, he conceives himself most likely to suggest some proper medium between these two extremes. He sets out with disdaining any intention of attack on the monopoly of the East India-Company, but he conceives it to be a monopoly attended with two circumstances.

1st. That the exportable produce of India exceeds what at present the capital of the East-India Company is capable of embracing.

2d. That the monopoly of the East-India Company does

not rest on principles of colonial exclusion: for the Trade, to and from India, is open to the subjects of other countries in amity with Great Britain. We must therefore accurately attend to the considerations which naturally result from those last-mentioned circumstances.

Yet these regulations ought to be confined so that English capital shall not be employed to conduct foreign trade, but that the property of British subjects resident in India, should be brought home in the manner most beneficial to the mother country.

The conclusion I draw is, that the surplus produce of India, beyond what the appropriated capital of the East India Company can bring home, should be considered as the means of transferring the fortunes of the servants in India to Great Britain; and that the commerce should be managed there, either by the parties themselves interested in it, or by their agents acting under the license, and subject to the controul and regulations of the East-India Company.

By what mode of conveyance then (says he) is that trade to be brought home? Mr. D. answers, by India-built shipping. Mr. D. then goes on to shew the impolicy of the Company's sending out more shipping than their own investments require. This has been, as he says, the unanimous opinion of the Company's most intelligent servants, and the allowance of 3000 tons annually given by the Act of 1793, to the private trade to and from India, was made consistent with these principles. This allowance not having answered the intended purpose, he proposes that this clause should be repealed, and permission given the Company for their servants abroad to allow British subjects, resident in India, to bring home their property to Britain in the shipping of the Company. Mr. D. then enters into a long chain of reasoning in support of his propositions.

This letter was referred to a special Committee, who, in January last, made a long report to the Directors on this very interesting question; a report, as well drawn, and filled with as much important commercial information, as any that has appeared for many years. They begin by detailing (1) the vast mass of papers they have been obliged to peruse (2) to take a view of the privileges, which have been conceded to individuals in the trade to India, (3) to shew how the immense wealth acquired by British subjects has been brought home, (4) that the concessions of 1793 have not been satisfactory. (5) They give the fur merchants claim to further indulgence; and (6) their reasons for being dissatisfied, shewing (7) the inferiority of the advantages of the British merchants in commercial affairs, arising from the ancient privileges granted to foreign nations

before the English acquired territory; which brings them (8) to a statement of the

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, to shew the Amount of the Private and Foreign Trade in each of the above Years.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
London.	Europe and America.	Total.	London.	Europe and America.	Total.
1795-6 Lacks, 22	33	55	84	66	150
1796-7 - - 18	26	44	50	57	108
1797-8 - - 15	20	35	69	38	108
1798-9 - - 17	24	41	41	23	64

These facts, they say, disprove the assertion, that the foreign trade is increasing. (9) They proceed to enquire into the different articles of trade, and (10 and 11) to the influence the increasing the trade in these various articles would have, and then proceed (12, 13, and 14) to their reasoning on the foregoing premises, which being a full explanation of the political system now pursued, we shall give much at large, reserving an abridgment of the remainder of this interesting report for our next.

“ But your Committee must believe, that the proposed enlargements would involve a consequence still more serious, on which they have already touched, in considering the claim of British subjects to a like freedom with Foreigners in the Indian trade. This claim is, in other words, the present question. If, instead of carrying on the intercourse, commercial and political, of this country and its Indian dependencies through one great channel, the East-India Company, which has so much contributed to preserve a vast people in their original habits of submission, the ships of British individuals were permitted to go and come at pleasure, a great change in the political circumstances of British India must, from the nature of things, be expected. Hitherto the want of an unexpensive legal channel to India, (and the difficulties of getting into employment in our dominions for Native Governments invite only desperate military adventurers) have prevented a great influx of British subjects into them, through foreign ships have been open to those who could afford to pay them, and our Governments have chosen rather to license persons who had found means to settle themselves there, than to force them from all their concerns. But the proposed system would, at once, confer both right and employment on multitudes; and it is from an institution communicating these encouragements, that, in the opinion of your Committee, danger is to be apprehended. The residence of a limited number of Europeans in our provinces, as things at present are, is not a ground of any

alarm, provided that number can be kept from increasing; but in the proposed system, there would be a principle of progressive increase, and this, your Committee fear, might justly be considered as the first principle of a colonial system.

“ A continual course of detached commercial adventurers would entail the residence of greater numbers of Europeans abroad; many others would be tempted to resort thither, in the hope of establishing themselves; gradually, in consequence of these changes, they would be enabled to strike out new modes of employment, and spread themselves in the country. Even now, the society of Merchants in India discover a wish to be emancipated from every material restraint: that spirit would live and be more powerful in the larger society. Governments, then, would find it a new and arduous task, to maintain order and subordination. Every port in India would be accustomed to the visits of adventuring Europeans; connections between them and the Country Powers could hardly be prevented; part might go into the service of those Powers; all could not expect fortunes to return; and those who saw no prospect of this kind, would naturally commence colonization. That the rights and usages of our native subjects might not be encroached upon in this progress, that these people, though passive, might not be at length exasperated, and that they might not, from example, gradually lose their habits of submission to Government, no man can be warranted to deny: nor is it less probable, that a vast mass of native subjects, thus put into a new state of agitation, a numerous European community progressively enlarging its views with its importance, and the combinations of India politics influenced by, and influencing these circumstances, might render it extremely difficult for this country to maintain in that remote quarter, a Government sufficiently strong and energetic to contain all these interests within their due bounds.

“ For these reasons, the enquiry concerning the principle by which our Indian Possessions may be best preserved, though it appertain to the present subject, need not be a long one. That system cannot be best, which, by the adoption of colonial principles of free ingress and residence, would expose us to all the hazards just described, and through them, to the loss of the Indian Empire. The Legislature has already determined to maintain the dependency of that Empire, not on colonial principles, but through the medium of that body by which it was acquired, the East-India Company, who are therefore constituted the sole national organ for its local government, and its communication with this country. The rights of that Company, who through a long succession of years sustained alone the expences and perils which ended in the acquisition of territorial dominion, have not been sacrificed to the unfounded claims set up for every British subject as such, to enter into the free enjoyment of what had cost them

so much. The advantages of a sure and great commerce, of a large tribute, of a dominion maintained by its own resources, have not been staked, in following uncertain theories, which could only be tried at the risk of losing what was possessed: and experience, as well as sound reason, demonstrates the wisdom of this system.

“If then, in respect to *facts*, it be true, that the foreign trade of India, either carried on by our Enemies or by Neutral Nations, or clandestinely under their colours by our own subjects, is not progressively increasing; that Nations in amity with us, and already trading to India, ought to be allowed to continue to trade on their own account, for the supply of their own wants; and that India has no capital within itself, for effecting the great enlargements of its exports now proposed: if it be also true, in respect of *principles*, that it would be impolitic in this country to transplant any considerable portion of its capital to India, for extending the agriculture and manufactures of that distant dependency, and yet more impolitic to open the way for British colonization there; the conclusion resulting from the whole is, that the only object for which the Company, or the Nation, can now justly be called on to make new provisions in favour of individuals, is that of bringing directly into this country the remainder of the trade yet carried on clandestinely by British subjects, with the removal of any inconveniences which now obstruct the ready and easy transportation of the whole trade, which can be carried on by the fortunes of British residents in India, directly to the port London.

“Those individuals, who thriving under the protection of the Company still abet that clandestine trade, certainly act neither worthily nor gratefully; nor do they entitle themselves to new privileges. The Company, however, desirous to secure to the Nation all the trade carried on from India by the capital of British residents, are willing to adopt such measures as depend on them, for bringing directly to the Thames the merchandize which that capital yet conveys, in any form, to foreign ports; but as the comparative rates of duties payable at their ports and in our own, will always be regarded by the proprietors of Indian Goods in the direction of their consignments, it seems requisite, in order to secure the object in question, that the duties on the exports of goods from India, or the duties on Indian goods imported into this country, undergo still further modification.”

ON COAL MINES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I Had inadvertently passed over a farther communication on this subject, by your correspondent R. C. No. XVII. page 434. With respect to the probability of such an important na-

tional concern, as the existence of Coal Mines, in the vicinity of London, or in its bordering counties, bare assertion, on either side, ought not to be trusted. R. C. says truly, that I professed *to know nothing about the matter*. I applied for precise information, to a miscellany, widely diffused, and abounding with intelligent correspondents, on an interesting subject, of which it had been hitherto in my power, to obtain only general and vague ideas.

My assertion, "that the best coal is heaviest," I am by no means inclined to retract; at least, not until I am convinced by much *heavier* reasoning than that of your correspondent. My allowance of an undue weight to oleous bitumen, was from pure inadvertence; and probably it may be a lapse of the same kind, and want of discrimination in R. C. when he supposes that slaty coals are the heaviest. Whether on a comparison of individual lumps of the same dimensions, good or slaty coals would prove the heaviest, I have never experimented, but have sufficient reason to believe, that, in respect to a measure or bushel, the former always have the advantage, in this particular, from lying more close; the best and most substantial coals generally running smallest. For this reason it is, that smiths ever purchase small coals, and that many intelligent and economical housekeepers prefer them likewise. The idea of the measure of a commodity exceeding in weight, from the circumstance of its minuteness, and lying close, is perfectly obvious. Small, or horse, are ever heavier, by a considerable number of pounds, per bushel, than tick or Kidwell beans.

I still remain totally unconvinced by R. C's argument, by which I mean, assertion, of the impossibility, without a Parliamentary bounty, of obtaining coals from the Midland counties, by the assistance of canal navigation; and the prohibition in a late Act of Parliament, very properly pointed out by J. M. seems of a suspicious cast. Considering the vast importance of fuel, as an article of prime necessity, and the difficulty, or almost impossibility, to the labourer, in these grinding times, to obtain a sufficiency of such, the question imperiously demands investigation, nor ought it to be screened from the utmost scrutiny, by any partial and pretended reasons of public good, the meaning of which, in legislative vocabularies, is found too often to be MONOPOLY.

To the question, "who hath seen coals in St. Leonard's forest?" The most proper answer is—the rational presumption of such a thing ought long since to have been a stimulus to effectual search, by boring; but such ideas have been perhaps stifled in their birth by the sense of a legal bar.

Harrow on the Hill, May 5. * HOMO GENEROSUS.

* We refer this correspondent to the account of coal at the end of Kirwan's Mineralogy. It will correct his present notions.

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THE NEWCASTLE MODE OF MEASURING
COALS AND GRINDSTONES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THE two following tables are used here invariably for Coals and Grindstones—each of the articles have made this town famous—and have been the foundation of two Proverbs: “Carrying Coals to Newcastle,” is very general; and “A * Scot, a Rat, and a Newcastle Grindstone,” being found all over the world, is little less so.—Presuming that the following may afford information to some of your Commercial readers, I solicit a place for them in your very valuable Magazine. Yours, with respect,

J. CLENNELL.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 13, 1801.

COALS.

Gallons.	Cwt.	Bolls.	Poth.	Waggon.	Chaldron.	Keel.	Ten.
36	2 5/24	1					
288	17 2/3	8	1				
684	41 23/24	19	2 3/8	1			
864	53	24	3	1 5/19	1		
6912	424	192	24	10 2/19	8	1	
15048	923 1/12	418	52 1/4	22	17 5/12	2 17/96	1

GRINDSTONES.

1 Grindstone 8 Feet are 1 Chaldron.	9 Grindstones 4 Feet are 1 Chaldron.
3 do. . 7 do. - 2 do.	8 do. . 3 do. - 1 do.
3 do. . 6 do. - 1 do.	27 do. . 2 do. - 1 do.
5 do. . 5 do. - 1 do.	36 do. . 1 do. are 1 do.

N. B. 8 inches are 1 foot measure cross the Stone and 1 edge.

* I mention this Proverb merely to shew the commonness of the idea—I think it illiberal—I am a cosmopolite.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

ON THE FARM-HOUSE GARDEN.

AT this time, Mr. Editor, of (as we hope) approaching general inclosure, and planning of farms, I wish to say a few words, both on the choice of situation for the farmer's garden, and on its subsequent management by himself. All that I intend, however, are a few general hints in the plain way merely, having no ambition, or indeed pretension, to enter the lists with the elegant and scientific designer and horticulturist. I shall attempt little else than to point out certain important and too common omissions, and to shew how they may be remedied.

In planning a new farm, the garden-ground is often ill-chosen, in point of situation and aspect, beside being too circumscribed: now this is impolitic in every point of view; for, granting the farm to be considerable, much garden-stuff will be demanded for the use of the family, and the surplus will be advantageously disposed of among the cattle in the farm-yard; and if it be a small occupation, the farmer will make profit of the sale of his garden-stuff: in either case, if a man be incited by having a good plot to exercise his talents upon, to a fondness for garden-culture, the effect will be seen in the management of his lands; for the garden is the best practical exemplification of, and introduction to, the drill and hoeing husbandry, and will co-operate forcibly with the many theoretical recommendations now happily abroad of that transcendent system.

A low and damp situation is a most improper one for a garden, not only on account of the chilling and retarding effect upon vegetation, of an atmosphere laden with thick mists, but on the yet more pernicious consequence of blights and vermin. Low and damp gardens are peculiarly liable to be infested with myriads of earth-worms, than which there need be no greater plague, for they root up every thing, transplanting and removing the seedlings from one end of the beds to the other.

The situation being naturally unfortunate, in the above respects, may still admit a remedy by artificial means; the ground may be raised, and it will amply repay the trouble and expence, both to the landlord and the tenant. The top soil or mould being removed, a good thick substratum may be laid of chalk (the best substratum also of the farm-yard) or of dry brick and mortar rubbish, or of this last and gravel sand mixed. Such a bottom will have great effect in impeding the too quick degeneration of worms. Another mean of raising the surface still higher, will be the mixing the reserved top soil with a considerable quantity of the finest virgin mould, which can be procured in the neighbourhood, with which, about one-fourth of lime may be advantageously allowed. The beds may be thus thrown up to any required height, giving them every advantage of depth of mould, and exposure to the general influences of the air, the sun, and the wind. Farther, in damp situations, it will be advisable not to shade too much with shrubs, fruit-trees, or high fences, under which the cold and moist vapours will be too long retained upon the plants beneath.

It frequently happens, that a farmer finding himself perpetually straitened in the quantity of manure necessary for his lands, neither can, nor will spare any for his garden. Many people also, with much justice and good taste, prefer those garden vegetables raised from the pure natural soil, independently of the assistance of rank animal manures. To both these descriptions it may be comfortable to reflect, that dung is by no

means absolutely necessary to the culture of a garden, but that a renewal of the moulds, and a total extirpation of weeds, will produce all the common garden crops in the highest state of natural perfection. Nothing can be more easy of execution, than the conduct of this simple scheme of amendment. It is but to keep a heap of virgin mould within a convenient distance, which, carried to the garden annually, or as often as needful, will replace, or re-invigorate the exhausted soil, and afford a supply of fresh vegetable food. Sods or turfs laid up, grafs to grafs, will serve to increase the heap, making excellent mould from the putrefaction of the grafs. Upon the heap should be cast all the weeds of the garden which have not seeded, and as many beside as can be collected, which being turned in, and buried with the mould, will, after the putrefactive process, in virtue of their salts, become manure of a very pure and fructifying quality. There is due to the garden moreover, on this score, all the dirt and sweepings of the dwelling-house and kitchen, and farther may be added to the heap the powder of the bones from the kitchen; those reserved and laid in quick lime, will be reduced to a powder of a most enriching quality to land.

As the last of these few generals, but by no means of the least consequence, a pond should be made in some convenient part, that in the dry and thirsty season, water, the great aliment of vegetation, be never wanted. On some future occasion, with your permission, Sir, I purpose to resume this subject, and am, &c. &c. L.

QUERIES ON THE LAW OF WARRANTY OF HORSES, AND ON THE PATENT FROGS.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a considerable horse keeper, I beg leave to ask information of some of the law correspondents of your Magazine, on the first of the above queries; and on the latter, of such as have had practical experience of the article for which the patent was obtained. They form matter of considerable interest to all persons concerned in horses, and a clear elucidation of these points will be acceptable and useful to many, indeed to the public at large.

It is well known the late Lord Mansfield laid it down as a rule in the Courts, that a price above ten pounds should be a sound price, and should constitute a sound horse; in plain English, that if a man purchased a horse at more than ten pounds, whether or not any warranty had passed, the purchaser finding him unsound, should have a right to return him, and to demand a return of the purchase money. Now, Sir, the enquiry in-

tended here is not the equity of this rule, but whether it be still the existing practice of the courts, and to be depended upon by persons who may have been duped by the notorious frauds and chicane of horse-dealers, as a safe-guard against which it was no doubt originally intended by the late noble Chief Justice; and farther, more particularly, whether it extend to horses purchased by auction at the repositories; for a notion seems to have crept abroad, and indeed has been disseminated for obvious purposes, that the rule is confined to private dealers only, and does not extend to public repositories; a fantastical notion surely, as though buying, selling, and warranty were not intrinsically the same in their ends and their consequences, whether at private dealer's stables, or at those of a keeper of a repository. In fact, granting the justice and utility of the rule in question, it is infinitely most needful at a repository, where is a much better opportunity of practising a fraud in the case, and where it is perpetually exercised. For example—a person having several horses to sell at the hammer, some of the lot really sound, some otherwise, the auctioneer will put them up in this wise: *these horses belong to such a gentleman, they are all sound, but he does not warrant them, it not being his custom to warrant any.* The gudgeons bite at this prepared bait, and some get fairly, or rather foully hooked; they get saddled with, or rather are compelled to saddle, a lame or diseased horse at a sound price. It is notorious this *take in* is constantly and quietly submitted to by *strangers* (friends and the initiated are too wise to stand in the predicament), but it is surely worth the enquiry, or rather *the trial*, how such practice stands compatible with Lord Mansfield's rule, and whether the words of the auctioneer, *these horses are sound although not warranted*, do not, both in law and fact, amount to a sound warrant.

The patent for Artificial Frogs was obtained by Professor Coleman, of the Veterinary College, some time since, and so highly was the discovery at first rated, that report said confidently, he might have obtained ten thousand pounds for his right and interest therein. The invention was intended as a remedy for narrow heels, and insufficient or diseased frogs; the artificial frog, an iron wedge, being fixed and constantly worn in the cleft of the horse's foot, whilst in the stable, with the view of causing the foot to expand, harden, and increase in growth. Whether this remedy has succeeded, or whether the constant pressure of such a hard body as iron, against a tender and defective, or indeed the strongest foot, be not probable to make a very unfavourable impression, does not yet appear from report, which indeed is not so loud on this subject as it at first was.

With the warmest wishes for the continuance and increase of the extensive circulation of your highly useful repository,

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

May 20.

A PORTER BREWER.

DR. THOMLINSON'S LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who can inform me in what volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, before 1791, the subject alluded to in the following quotation from the fifth volume of the Analytical Review, page 176, is to be found.—I shall also be much obliged to them to give me at the same time any information about the Library in question; it consists of between EIGHT AND TEN THOUSAND BOOKS in all branches of knowledge, left to the town of Newcastle by the late Dr. Thomlinson, of Whickham, and has been for seventeen years shut up by the present Librarian: first allow me to add, Sir, that his salary as Librarian is 25l. per annum. The extract is as follows: "On the south side of St. Nicholas there is a handsome edifice, built by the late Sir W. Blackett, which is said to contain a Library of excellent books, but which we have lately read in the *Gentleman's Magazine* has not been opened for seventeen years past—this appeared to us so shameful a neglect of his duty in the Librarian, and the permission of it reflected such disgrace upon the trustees of the Library, whoever they are, that we should have been glad to have seen in Mr. Brand's book some more particular account of the constitution of this Library, and the terms upon which the public are allowed the use of it." May I, Mr. Editor, request a very early insertion of this, as the Bishop of Durham will be at Newcastle in July, and it may instigate some public-spirited gentleman to represent it to his Lordship.

Yours, &c.

PHILO BIBLOS.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 16, 1801.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PROVISIONS ON THE BLANCHING OF WHEAT.

The COMMITTEE appointed to consider of the present high Price of Provisions, and to report the same, with their Opinion thereupon, from Time to Time, to the House:—

HAVE received information of an invention, made by Mr. Robert Ferryman, for taking off the outward coat of the grain of wheat previous to its being ground; by which it appears that the whole of the grain may be used in bread without any of the inconveniences that have hitherto been found in bread made from the whole of the meal; and as it appears from the evidence that this invention may be attended with advantage to the public, your Committee have thought it their duty to lose no time in laying before the House the information they have received on the subject.

Examination of MR. ROBERT FERRYMAN.

What is the object of your attendance before this Committee?

To explain to the Committee the advantages arising from taking the outer coat from wheat previous to its being ground.

Explain those advantages to the Committee.

Mr. Ferryman delivered in to the Committee,

A statement of experiments made under the direction of Sir George Onesiphorus Paul.

[Which was read.]

Where and when were those experiments made?

At the Duke of Bedford's at Woburn, about six weeks ago.

Of what does the broad bran of wheat consist?

Of part of the external, and part of the internal coats of the wheat.

Is there any nourishment in the external coat of the wheat which you propose to take away?

None.

Is there any nourishment in the second coat which adheres to the outer coat in the broad bran?

I conceive it to be the most nutritious part of the wheat.

Does blanched wheat grind sooner than the same kind of wheat in its perfect state?

In two-thirds of the time.

Can you effectually separate the outer coat of the wheat?

I can.

In what time?

At the rate of twenty bushels per hour.

Can damaged wheat be blanched with equal facility with undamaged wheat?

All wheat is capable of being blanched although damaged; but the better the wheat, with the greater facility it blanches.

Would the state of the damaged corn be improved when blanched?

Certainly; but a great deal depends upon the mode in which it is damaged.

Examination of his Grace the DUKE of BEDFORD.

Is your Grace of opinion that bread, made of the whole of the meal from blanched wheat, is better or worse than the bread made according to the late Act of Parliament?

Infinitely better.

His Grace having informed the Committee that he had several samples of flour made according to the above experiments, which he would send to be baked into bread:

The Committee determined that the said samples should be sent to the Albion Mills and to Chelsea Hospital, and that the result should be communicated to the Committee.

Do you think the outer skin was entirely taken off in the above experiments?

Not entirely so.

Are you of opinion that this method of blanching wheat is so far practicable as likely to be of general utility?

I have no doubt the machinery may be applied to all water mills, and likewise to every mill on a large scale. The machine does not require quite the power necessary for working a pair of stones; and wheat having gone through the process of blanching and drying, will grind so much easier, that I apprehend three pair of stones will make more flour than four pair of stones employed in grinding wheat in its common state. In erecting a new mill no additional expence would be created, except the building of a kiln. I apprehend there may be some difficulty in carrying this process into effect, even supposing it to answer the expectations I have formed of it, because I conceive the dislike the poorer classes have to brown bread, to be founded in the impositions practised by the millers in the manufacture of coarse flour, and the knowledge they have that from the quantity of rubbish mixed in the bread made from it, it is not so nutritious and wholesome as that made from the finer flour; and as the flour made under this process must of course be of a dark colour, the same dislike will naturally be entertained. The only way, therefore, by which the country can be fully benefited by the discovery (if it should answer the expectations I have formed of it) will be, by its being adopted in the public mills; and as I conceive great advantage would result to the country from the establishment of public mills in different parts of the country, for the purpose of manufacturing flour for the use of the poor, I am not without hopes that this discovery may tend to the adoption of some plan for that purpose.

Examination of MR. SAMUEL WYATT.

MR. WYATT delivered in to the Committee a paper, containing the result of experiments made upon four samples of flour, sent by the Duke of Bedford to the London Flour Company.

[Which was read.]

Mr. Wyatt also produced to the Committee several loaves, made according to the above experiments.

A Member present delivered in to the Committee, a paper from the Duke of Bedford, containing an explanation of the quality of the four different sorts of flour from which the bread produced by Mr. Wyatt had been baked.

Which was read, and Mr. Wyatt was asked:

Do you conceive that the blanching of wheat, as proposed by Mr. Ferryman, would be attended with any advantage?

Very great indeed; the great advantage would be the getting off the outer coat of the wheat entirely free from pollards or flour, which has never been done yet by any mode of grinding; what I mean by the pollards, is the inner skin of the wheat, a kind of oil skin, and which gives an oily sweetness to the bread. If the expence of this process is not too great, there are no bounds to the advantages to be derived from it. By this process the dirt, that is always more or less attached to the grain, and which first attracts the moisture which injures the grain, is taken off. Wheat blanched in this way may be kept for any length of time, without risk, and might be laid twenty feet thick, or any depth, in the warehouse; whereas at present wheat is frequently in that state that it ought not to be laid more than a foot thick, and even then it will require the expence of frequent turning.

Is it your opinion that wheat so blanched could be ground with greater ease, and at less expence?

Yes—I really believe that three pair of stones would grind as much as four pair in the common way; the grain will not heat so much in the grinding, and if ground all together for brown bread, it may be ground as fast again as in the common way.

Of what quality do you apprehend the wheat to be that was sent you by the Duke of Bedford?

I conceived it to be of an inferior quality.

OF MILK AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

(From *Dr. NISBET's ingenious Treatise on DIET.*)

MILK INTIRE.

MILK in its recent state is certainly the most proper form in which it can be used, as its parts are then most intimately blended, and it is most proper for the weakly and young stomachs. Many nations have a custom of boiling it immediately after being drawn from the cow, and before it is used, by this method no alteration in the qualities of the milk takes place, and it is deprived of a considerable quantity of air which lessens its tendency to acescency and fermentation. Hence its coagulation in the stomach is not so easy, but in this state it is apt to produce costiveness, and to give a greater proportion of fœces. It requires therefore a more robust and vigorous stomach than when fresh.

DIFFERENT PARTS OF MILK AS ALIMENT.

After this perfect or entire form of milk, we shall consider the nourishment it affords when separated into different parts.

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CREAM.

Cream, and its product butter, are intirely nutritious, but with most stomachs both will be found of difficult mixture and digestion in any considerable proportion. At the same time cream will be more easily digested than butter, from its containing a proprtion of caseous and watery parts. Some stomachs also are incapable of digesting oils, and therefore with them butter will sit heavy, while cream will produce no bad effects. In other stomachs again, where a disposition to acidity prevails, butter will be attended with less inconvenience than cream, from the mixture of parts in the latter disposing to fermentation. Butter should in all cases be freed as much as possible from the milk, after churning, which will render it less liable to be soon tainted with a rancid bitter taste. We have formerly mentioned the vegetable butter of Africa: it is prepared from a tree named *Shea*, the kernel of which is first dried, and afterwards boiled in water, to extract the pulp. This pulp is the butter, which is said to keep a whole year without salt, and to be whiter, firmer, and of a richer flavour than the best cow butter. The preparation of it forms a considerable branch of trade in Africa, and it is only to be regretted that this production has not been introduced into our West India colonies. From this account the shea would seem a more digestible substance than our butter.

CURD

Contains the chief nourishing part of milk, and, in any state in which it is taken it affords a rich aliment, though more so when produced by artificial coagulation, and the milk is in a fresh state, than when it is the consequence of its natural separation, for then indeed it is more soluble but of an acefcent quality. Many nations live on curd formed in both ways. Thus some provinces in France are intirely fed on curds as their solid food, and use whey for their drink. By the Laplanders, we are told it is much employed in this form to correct the alkalesency of their food, and to stand them in place of an aceffant condiment, which their climate denies them. When used in its united form, without the abstraction of the whey, or in its recently coagulated state, milk is equally digestible and nourishing as when fresh drawn. For when the whey is separated, though the curd is then more nutritious, yet it is also more difficult of digestion, and this in proportion to the degree in which the separation is made, or in which the whey is taken from it.

CHEESE.

But the chief state in which the curd is used is in the dried form, or in that of cheese, the quality of which varies according to the circumstances formerly noticed in the state of the milk from which it is made; according to the kind of milk from

which it is prepared; according to the quantity of oil and whey which the coagulable matter retains, regulated by the mode of separation and pressure; and lastly, according to its age. In all these cases, the extent of its nourishing quality will depend on the quantity of oily and glutinous parts it contains, and when recent and fresh, no substance can afford a more invigorating aliment, though it is somewhat difficult to render it soluble by the stomach.

But cheese when not fresh acquires new qualities, being liable to rancidity and corruption, and according to the degree of this corruption, it becomes more acrid and stimulant, partly from the acrimony this process induces, and partly from the insects it generates in that state. In this state of corruption we are to consider it as losing its nutritive quality, and it becomes then only fit as a condiment for vegetable food. Cheese, therefore, of a middling age, and where none of its parts seem to predominate, may be considered as the most wholesome, for it contains all its nourishment with an incipient degree of fermentation, which renders it more soluble and easier digested by the stomach. Cheese though most commonly used in a raw state, is by many preferred toasted, that is, heated over the fire to a considerable degree, by which a portion of its oil is separated, while the other parts retain a firmer and closer connection. Though many stomachs digest this food, yet it is clear its insolubility must be much increased by this operation, and is highly improper for those who are troubled with stomach complaints, or who are liable to feverish heats at night, at which time it is most apt to be taken. In the making of cheese a quantity of sea salt is always introduced into it in order to render it fit for keeping. Some other additions are made in different countries, and in different districts of the same country, with a view to improve its colour or increase its relish. These additions are marigolds, fage, wild melilot, &c.

The countries most celebrated for cheese are *England, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy*. The best English cheeses are the *Cheshire, Gloucester, and Stilton*. The Italian cheese in most esteem is the *Parmesan*; of the Swiss cheese, the *Greencheese* of Switzerland, which owes its colour to the melilot, is much sought after. This cheese is brought to table in a powdered state, and is generally mixed with butter before it is eaten. The *Grueyeres* cheese is also equally prized. The *Dutch* cheese, by being too much salted, acquires, when old, a pernicious acrimony. On the whole, cheese is an aliment only fit for the laborious and active, and for those who have strong powers of digestion; hence it is chiefly confined as food to the lower ranks of society, and is only used in higher life as a condiment, to give a stimulus to the stomach along with other food, and in that way alone it can be said to assist digestion.

With many people cheese forms a particular cause of aversion, so that it can neither be seen by them, tasted, nor smelt. This is owing to a certain constitutional peculiarity which cannot be explained, and this is the more remarkable in regard to cheese, as there is nothing strikingly disgusting either in its appearance, flavour, or taste.

CORSTORPHINE CREAM.

Besides cheese, another form in which the curd is used in one part of Scotland, is in what is termed Corstorphine cream. This is made by filling a vessel with skimmed milk, which has a hole in its bottom stopped with a peg; this vessel is placed within another filled with boiling water; and when this is done, it is allowed to remain in this situation for a day or two, according to the state of the weather; at the end of this period a coagulation of the milk has taken place, and the watery part of it subsided to the bottom. This watery part is then drawn off by opening the peg at the bottom of the vessel, and being again stopped up, the same operation is continued for 24 hours longer, when an additional water is again drawn off, and the consistence of the curd is thus rendered pretty thick; it is then agitated briskly with a wooden stick, and made fit for use. This form of curd is much used in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; it forms an aliment tolerably nourishing, and in summer, from its proportion of acidity, is gratefully acid and cooling.

WHEY.

The whey, or watery part of the milk, is a form very much used, and that as *simple whey* or *buttermilk*.

SIMPLE WHEY.

As whey it is preferred when separated by runnet, in which case it holds a proportion of cream and curd suspended in it, besides its quantity of sugar. It is therefore a fluid sufficiently nutritious, though not so much so as the milk intire. It is clearly more aciescent than milk, being capable of the vinous fermentation: and hence its aciescency may go too far, and produce laxity and flatulence. Different milks yield wheys that have different qualities; cow's milk allows its oil to be separated in the greatest proportion in the whey; sheep's milk less, and goat's milk allows no separation at all. The whey in some degree, follows the nature of the milk; goat whey is a medicine of great use in many cases, and its advantages are improved by the necessary residence in mountainous situations to obtain it. Thus by the form of whey, there is introduced into the habit a bland, easily assimilated nourishment, passing off readily by the secretions, and soon changing the state of the fluids. Were it not indeed for the state of the stomach, and the permanent stimulus it requires, liquid food would be often employed with the greatest advantage. In many cases, increase of fluidity gives increase of punishment; thus to a calf, more effectual nourishment is af-

forded by diluting its milk with an equal quantity of water, than if the milk were given alone. Besides whey is particularly distinguished by its proportion of sugar, or what has been termed its essential salt. The nourishing quality of sugar in every form is well known and established; but from this circumstance the disposition of whey to acidity is produced, which though useful in certain cases of disease, and where an inflammatory habit is conspicuous, may yet render it an aliment unfit for those whose stomachs are disposed to acidity, which it will increase to a morbid degree, and thus occasion symptoms of irritation in the bowels and laxity to ensue. Hence whey produced by spontaneous coagulation, being generally sour, possesses little nourishment, and is only fit to be given in certain cases of fever or inflammatory disease.

BUTTERMILK.

The second form of whey, or buttermilk, is a species of aliment very much used in certain districts of this country; when used fresh, it is merely milk deprived of the cream and such parts of the cream and curd as are left in it, are so broken down and resolved as to be easy of digestion. It is therefore considerably nutritious and cooling; and this last quality of it is increased as it acquires acidity by keeping. What also peculiarly distinguishes this acidity is, that it does not increase that state of the stomach where such a disposition is present, in the same manner that vegetable matter would do.

VINOUS MILK.

Of the productions of milk, before finishing the subject, we cannot omit mentioning the *koumiss*, a vinous liquor, and the favourite beverage of the Tartars, procured from the fermentation of mare's milk. The same liquor, it is now known, may be obtained from the milk of other animals. Its medicinal uses are much the same as experienced from milk itself, for it acts chiefly as a restorative and strengthener; as yet, however, we have but few facts to determine upon the extent of its qualities. Besides the Tartars, the Persians, and other inhabitants of the East prepare a kind of wine from milk, which possesses all the properties of an intoxicating liquor; but, whether in the making of it, any addition of the saccharine principle, by the mixture of other substances, is made to the whey, is a point not hitherto ascertained.

CONDIMENTS OF MILK.

From the nature of milk, thus explained, all condiments of milk, as liable to acescency, are of a cooling nature. Where this tendency of them is injurious, their preparation should be accompanied with some of the aromatics. Cream and whey, thus prepared, are often used with advantage. Sugar is also another useful combination with milk, for though increasing acescency, it prevents the spontaneous separation of milk, and therefore gives it the same advantage as if newly drawn; hence it is pro-

per to give sugar along with milk to convalescents. Conserve of roses is often used, and acts only by its sugar, two-thirds of it being such; and honey itself is often employed with advantage.

PARTICULAR CHOICE OF COW'S AND ASS'S MILK.

To conclude the subject of milk, as it forms an aliment so highly beneficial in childhood; and in all cases of weakness and emaciation, where the stomach will permit, it is of much consequence that it should be procured in its most perfect state; and the animals from which it is procured should be healthy and well nourished. At all times it will be found best in spring and summer, from this circumstance of the salubrity of the nourishment the animals then receive, and on the same account it should be taken from an animal which enjoys an exercise suited to its natural manner of life. Cow's milk, when good, ought to be white without any smell, and so unctuous that a drop falling on the nail, will not run down in divisions. It should be taken from an animal of three or four years old, and will be best three months after calving. Where liable to acidity, it may be mixed with lime water, or some of the distilled aromatic waters. Where used as a medicine, it may be diluted with Pyrmont, Seltzer, or some other proper mineral water. Where it is liable to induce costiveness, it may be mixed with brown sugar, or with magnesia, or it may be boiled with oatmeal or veal broth. In cases where ass's milk is preferred to the cow, the best seasons for drinking it are spring and summer, as at those times there is the greatest variety of green food for the animal, for when it is foddered with hay and dry nourishment, the milk is neither so light nor wholesome. Ass's milk is generally taken early in the morning upon an empty stomach in the quantity of half a pint at a time, but where much is expected from it, the more proper plan is to give it in smaller doses two or three times in the day; on many occasions, Seltzer and Pyrmont waters may be advantageously mixed with it.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT. No. VI.

HISTORY OF COMMERCE DURING THE SIXTH, SEVENTH,
AND EIGHTH CENTURIES.

(Continued from page 320.)

THE history of the sixth century is nothing but a continued scene of confusion and revolutions, and it is only slight notices of any thing commercial that are to be met with. The first mention of the city of Antwerp, afterwards so famous for trade, is in the year 517, when the Franks expelled the Danes from thence. Our two towns of Chichester and Abingdon were founded about ten years after. About the middle of this century we find the first mention made of bells in France; they

had been some time before used in Italy. Some Monks, returned from Persia, taught the people of Europe that silk was produced from a certain worm, which, although it seemed impossible to bring these worms so far alive, yet it would be easy to procure their eggs and bring them covered with dung to keep them warm. Large rewards were promised these men by the Emperor to procure these eggs; they returned and succeeded, so that raw silk was procured in great abundance; and at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. manufactures of silk stuffs were in a few years established. About the same time, according to Pancirollus, water-mills for grinding corn were invented; but Anderson is of opinion that they were before used, but that the invention had been lost, and now again recovered. During this century, however, the Venetians, safe in a corner of the Adriatic, improved their commerce.

The seventh century was full as tranquil as the preceding. We find London, however, to have been a place of some commerce. But, in the Mediterranean, there was a great stagnation of commercial intercourse. The Mahometans began to make great progress, and by taking Egypt they interrupted the course of the last of the East India trade for many years. The civilized part of Europe was now assailed both from the North and South. From the North, the Danes and Normans, by their piracies, infested and distressed every part without the Mediterranean, and the Mahometans, Saracens, and Arabs, were making conquests and depredations within. Indeed they often passed the Straits with their fleets. Among other conquests, the island of Rhodes, so famous for its port, its commerce, its wealth, and system of marine laws, fell into their hands. These barbarians, in little more than a century, conquered Egypt and Africa, Persia, Syria, and most of the Mediterranean islands. To add to these misfortunes, the northern nations which broke in on the Emperor, brought with them the military system called feudal, and contributed almost to the annihilation of commerce.

During this scene of disorder, our own country began to shew some signs of improvement; at Lincoln a church was built A. D. 628, of stone; and on building a new abbey at Weremant, which was also of stone, glass-making was introduced here, and the church glazed with glass made in England.

The trade through Egypt and from India being interrupted, that commerce was for some time totally suspended, till the people of the East found means to obtain those valuable commodities by land carriage in caravans, by way of Tripoli in Syria, Aleppo, and Ragdat; the commodities being brought up by the Tygris and Euphrates by the Persian gulph, and likewise by the same course from Trebisond, on the Black Sea. This trade gives

life and riches to the free cities of *Italy, Venice, Genoa, Florence, and Pisa.*

During the eighth century Europe was still harrassed by her two determined enemies; and, to complete her disasters, the Mahometans or Moors invaded Spain, of which, in time, they made a conquest.

Amidst this gloomy scene, a few circumstances respecting our own country may serve to entertain. In 728 we find by the laws of Ethelbert of Wessex, that ale and alehouses were common in that country: that London was a considerable city for trade and commerce. Into Italy and France, and probably into England also, organs were brought from the Eastern or Greek Empire, and applied to religious devotion in churches. Bruges in Flanders, was founded this century (about A. D. 760), as were the following ten bishopricks in Germany, Ofenburg, Halberstadt, Bremen, Minden, Padderborn, Magdeburg, Munster, Verdun, Hildesheim, and Hamburg. About the latter end of this century, the Emperor Charlemagne gave the names they now bear to the months of the year, and to the eight principal points of the compass. That great prince, we are told by Dr. Howell, formed a plan to unite the Danube and the Rhine by means of a canal, which would have formed a communication between the Black Sea and the German Ocean without a circuitous voyage by the Mediterranean, but his engineers had not sufficient skill to overcome the difficulties they met with. He permitted the British subjects to pass through France; the religious who went on pilgrimage to Rome, *free* of toll; but it is expressly stipulated, that traders should pay the accustomed tolls. This prince's conquest of Italy, his recapture and restoration of Genoa, which had fallen into the hands of the Moors, and his rebuilding Florence, paved the way for the revival of commerce, of which we shall find some traces in the ensuing century.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THE AMOUNT OF THE CAPITALS OF STOCK AT THE BANK, SOUTH SEA, AND INDIA HOUSES, AT MIDSUMMER, 1801.

	Capital.	Annual Interest.
FIVE per Cent. Navy Ann.	£.28,125,582 19 7	1,406,279 2 11
5 per Cents. 1797	20,124,843 15 0	1,006,242 3 9
4 per Cent. Consols	45,269,859 17 2	1,810,794 7 10
3 per Cent. Consols	315,167,570 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,455,027 2 5
3 per Cent. Reduced	97,868,948 16 4	2,936,068 9 3
3 per Cents. 1726	1,000,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
Imperial 3 per Cents.	7,502,633 6 8	225,079 0 0
Irish 5 per Cents.	1,900,000 0 0	95,000 0 0
Bank Stock, Divid. 7 per Cent.	11,642,400 0 0	814,968 0 0
South Sea Stock, do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	3,662,784 8 6	128,197 9 1
Carried forward	£.532,264,623 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,907,655 15 3

	Capital.	Annual Interest.
Brought forward	£.532,264,623 17 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,907,655 15 3
Old South Sea Annuities	- 11,907,470 2 7	357,224 2 1
New South Sea Annuities	- 8,494,830 2 10	254,844 18 0
3 per Cents. 1751	- 1,919,600 0 0	57,588 0 0
India Stock, Divid. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	6,000,000 0 0	630,000 0 0
Long Annuities, expire 1860	- - - - -	1,017,405 19 2
Short Annuities, expire 1808	- - - - -	418,333 0 11
Imperial Annuities, expire 1819	- - - - -	230,000 0 0
Irish Annuities, expire 1809	- - - - -	9,100 0 0
Ditto, expire 1810	- - - - -	26,304 3 4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£.560,586,524 3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,908,455 18 9

The above statement being intended to shew the total amount of the different capitals, no deduction is made for the Stock bought up by the Commissioners for the reduction of the debt, or transferred to them for Redemption of the Land Tax, which together amounts to about 70,000,000l.

Interest payable in January and July £.12,417,015 12 6
Ditto - - in April and October 8,491,440 6 3

£.20,908,455 18 9

From the vast amount of the annual interest now payable to the stockholders, which unavoidably creates an inconvenient pressure of business at the times it becomes due, it has lately been in contemplation to revert to the original practice of paying it *quarterly*, a measure which certainly would be convenient to many of the proprietors, without increasing in any respect the expence to government.

June 24, 1801.

J. J. G.

ON MOROCCO LEATHER.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THE various improvements that have been made during the last six or seven years in dressing and dying of Skins, has brought this art to such perfection, that the *Morocco Leather* now manufactured in this country much exceeds the foreign in beauty, and fully equals it in all other respects. It is possible, however, that some useful hints may be derived from an authentic account of the preparation of this article in Turkey, as given in a recent View of the Commerce of Greece. The reason that the process has been so little known in this country, was, that the art of making Morocco Leather is exercised in Turkey by a Company, the members of which are bound to secrecy by an oath. The chief ingredients used in preparing the skins appear to be lime, decoctions of dogs dung, bran, and figs;

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and lastly, the steeping of the skins in alum, which disposes them immediately to receive the colour. In order to produce the fine colour which constituted all the celebrity of the Turkish morocco leather, a composition is made consisting of various ingredients, which are mixed together for a mass of thirty-six skins, in the following proportions :

Cochineal	—	—	130 Drachms.
Round suchet (crocus Indicus)			45
Gutta gamba	—	—	15
Gum arabic	—	—	10
White alum pulverized		—	10
Bark of the pomegranate-tree			10
Citron juice	—	—	2
Common water		—	120 Pounds.

It is to be observed, that the alum is put into the mixture at several times ; it is mixed at first with the other ingredients in quantities of three or four drachms, which are increased in the same proportion to the amount of ten or twelve drachms. The colours thus mixed are thrown into a copper, and are made to boil about two hours, till one-tenth of the water has been consumed. After the skins are dyed, they are polished by means of various wooden instruments well smoothed, which serve also to disengage the surplus particles of gall and sumac that might adhere to them.

J. J. G.

QUERIES ON THE USE OF SEA-SLUDGE, AS A MANURE.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a subscriber to your Magazine, I have seen with much pleasure the progressive improvement it makes, and wishing you every success that so useful an undertaking merits, I have noticed in your 20th Number an article on what is there called an Unusual Manure, called Sea-sludge ; and again it is recommended by a land surveyor in No. 22. If I do not misunderstand, this Sea-sludge is the mud banks which we see in most harbours and salt water rivers on the coasts of this island, particularly in Portsmouth harbour, where it is in great abundance, near the mouth of the Thames, and in many other places, these banks, which are covered every tide by the salt water sometimes producing weeds, grass, &c. and sometimes bare. I mention these particulars, in order that we may not mistake the substance above recommended as a valuable manure.—I listen, Sir, with much attention to the above recommendation, because it so exactly agrees with the idea which I have long entertained, that not only this salt water mud, but also the sea weed of different

kinds, which is commonly driven on our coasts, are most excellent manures, and ought not to be neglected by farmers who are situated so as to obtain a supply by water carriage especially, or even by a moderate distance by land carriage.

Your correspondent Practicus having had some experience of the effect of Sea-sludge, or salt-water mud, supposing them the same, may possibly be able to favour me with answers to the following questions:

1. Is there any difference in the qualities of this manure; and if so, what are the marks by which the good may be distinguished from the inferior?

2. In what condition ought it to be laid on the land; should it be as immediately taken up from off the bank, or should it, (like pond mud), lay some time to purge itself from the seed contained therein.

3. What quantity is supposed to be a dressing to give an amendment that will have effect for a number of years, the quantity required in measurement, say cubic yards?

4. It is said, manure (common dung) is also necessary to be laid on the land with this sludge; if so, is it best to form mixens (composts) of this sludge and dung, and by turning and mixing them together, blend the virtues of both in one mass before laid upon the land; or is it best to lay on the sludge by itself in the autumn, and the dung the ensuing spring?

5. On what kind of soils is this sludge supposed to have the best effect?

6. Would a mixture of fresh lime, (where it can be had reasonable), mixed up with this substance, have any good effect?

I am, Mr. Editor, anxious to have these questions resolved, not only from a natural partiality to an old idea which I have long entertained, and now see recommended, but because I am so situated, that I can obtain any quantity, of what appears to me to be very rich of the salts, by water carriage, landed on my farm: and if the answers I may be favoured with by means of your publication convinces me I am right in my notion, that salt-water mud is meant by sea-sludge, I am determined to make a fair trial, and of course will, in due time, communicate to you the benefit. I am your constant reader,

Suffolk, June 12, 1801.

E.

ON THE SAGO TREE AND ITS ECONOMICAL USES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THIS production, which a wise Providence has bestowed as an universal article of food upon the inhabitants of Amboyna Ceram and the surrounding islands east of Celebes, for on

Celebes it grows not, though it is again found in Borneo, where on the contrary, rice, as a primary article of food, is wanting, propagates itself by offsets, or shoots, which, for a long time appear like bushes, and which all proceed from the roots, or from the bottom of the trunk of a full-grown tree. I shall not (says our author) set down all that appeared to me worthy of observation on the subject of this tree, as Valentyn, in his description of the trees and plants of Amboyna, is ample in his account of it, but I shall only make mention of what he has not noticed. The stem, when it begins to form itself out of the bush, shoots up as straight as an arrow, to the height of between forty and sixty feet, without any lateral branches, just like the Seri and Cocoa-nut trees, to which genus it likewise belongs, forming a handsome crown at the top, which affords an agreeable shade. A grove of these trees, with their erected stems, which, when arrived at maturity, consist of nothing but a spongy and mealy substance, surrounded by hard bark, of about half an inch thick, and their beautiful leafy crowns, have a very charming appearance, and form a pleasant and cool retreat. The white spongy and mealy substance is the sago, which serves the natives in lieu of bread. As the manner in which I have seen the sago made into meal, differs in some respects, from that which Valentyn relates; I shall here shortly particularize it. A tree is first made choice of, the pith of which, it is certain, has attained its full maturity, and this is perceived by its beginning to be of a yellowish white cast just under the foliage; the stem is then cut through as close to the ground as possible, in order to loose the less of the farinaceous contents. When the tree is thus felled, it is cut through in the middle of its length into two or more pieces, and the hard bark of each piece is split asunder by the insertion of wedges; the sago then appears uncovered just like the spongy substance in our elder-trees; they then make a certain instrument, resembling an adze, out of one of the branches of the tree they have felled, with which they loosen the sago all round from the bark, and reduce it to the appearance of sawdust. The whole tree being thus reduced, the raw sago is put, by portions, into a trough like a canoe, and water poured upon it, and well mixed with the sago, by which means the meal is separated from the filaments; these filaments, which might be denominated the bran of the sago, are called *ela*, and are made use of to feed hogs, poultry, &c. The water, thus impregnated with the sago-meal, having stood still for some time, subsides by its own weight to the bottom; the water is then poured off, and it is a second time purified in the same manner; after this, the sago is laid upon flat wicker-baskets to dry, and it is then kneaded together, and into little cakes of three inches long, two inches broad, and half an inch thick; finally, it is put into moulds of the same size and shape, and baked over

the fire till it is done enough, and becomes dry and hard. The taste of the sago-bread does not much vary from that of the Cassava or Manioc of the West-Indies; but it appeared to be more nutritive, it is not unpleasant to eat when it has been first a little soaked, and afterwards fried in butter: yet it is very difficult of digestion: the finest part of the meal is mixed with water, and the paste is rubbed into little round grains like small shot, and dried; this preparation is not disagreeable in soups, in lieu of Italian macaroni. The sago that is produced in Borneo is esteemed the best for this purpose. A preparation is likewise made of this part of the meal, which is called *popeda*, and has much resemblance to the porridge of black wheat-meal, which is made in Holland. But it is much more gelatinous; this is eat off little sticks, which being dipped into the *popeda*, take with them a part of it which adheres to them; they are then dipped in fish-broth, and together with a little fish, constitute the best dish of the Amboynese, and even of those who are descendants of Europeans. A toma, or twenty-five pounds weight, of sago-meal is sold here in general for seven or eight stivers; and an ordinary tree, from its twelfth to its twentieth year, yields five or six hundred pounds of it; besides the farinaceous part for food, the sago-tree yields other things of utility to the Indians; the stem or bark, after the meal has been wrought out, is made use of by the natives to form little bridges, over rivulets or little creeks. What are called the branches, which are channelled on the upper side and convex on the under, serve also sometimes for the same purpose, but the chief use which the Amboynese make of them is for the walls and roofs of their houses and for packing cases, &c. The leaves laced together, form what is called *atap*, and serve instead of tiles for covering houses, and to preserve things from the rain; but roofs of *atap* must be renewed every six or seven years.

The sago tree has, like all other trees of the palm kind, a cabbage, which is eaten by the natives, though it is not so good or wholesome as that of the aneebong or proper cabbage palm. When a sago tree has been felled, the *ela* or refuse, is frequently left in the woods, and the wild hogs fatten upon it. A kind of mushrooms, which are much esteemed by the natives, grow upon the heaps of *ela*: the sago is even of benefit after it has been deprived of its pith, and left to rot where it was felled: for a sort of very fat white worms, called sago worms, with brown heads, are found in it, which the Indians roast, and think a great delicacy. A computation has been made by Forrest of how many persons may live on an acre planted with sago trees. A sago tree he allows to take up 100 square feet; now the contents of an acre are 43,500 square feet, which allows 435 trees to grow within that space; but supposing only 300, and that one with another they give 300 weight of flour, then three trees or 900

weight, would maintain one man for a year, and an acre to be cut down would maintain one hundred men; divided by seven, will allow fourteen men to be maintained for a year on the produce of one-seventh part of an acre, immediately, or on the produce of a whole acre progressively cut, one-seventh part at a time, allowing fresh trees to sprout up. By Dr. Forster's computation, ten or twelve persons live eight months upon the produce of an acre planted with bread-fruit trees at Otaheite.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

On the ECONOMY of the FLOCKS with SUPERFINE WOOL, natives of SPAIN, which are bred in different Parts of the Six Subalpine Departments of France, and of the Advantages which their Increase will procure those Departments.

TO favour, in an efficacious manner, the multiplication of sheep of the finer fleece, brought immediately from Spain, descended from the Spanish race, or mended by the Spanish rams, the finest land belonging to the Chivasso, has been appropriated for their use for twenty years, on which the sheep of Segovia have thrived exceedingly, and where a society established for that purpose will in the space of three years have a flock of six thousand sheep. Two thousand are there already, and are daily increasing.

When this branch of public economy shall have received all the advantages and perfection of which it is susceptible, in a few years it will procure to the six Subalpine departments incalculable advantages, not less than those which in the happiest times they drew from the cultivation of silk-worms.

There are now nearly five thousand sheep of the finer fleece. Of these two thousand are of the Spanish race; the other three thousand are native sheep, from Roman, Neapolitan, Paduan, and Province ewes, coupled with the Segovian ram.

These native sheep in the third generation have a wool equal in fineness to those of the Spanish race, and they are also of a larger size.

The rams made use of are all of the Spanish race. It is well known that the bringing to perfection the indigenous sheep of the coarse breed depended entirely in the choice and the good quality of the rams, and it was prudent in the executive commission to order, that in the flock given to the Society of Agriculture, they should raise the greatest possible number of rams to be afterwards distributed and employed in many parts of Piedmont, to mend their indigenous breed. In the flock of 6000, which is to be raised at Chivasso, there is always to be 300 chosen rams for to beget and amend the Piedmontese sheep. The produce of a fleece of a ram may amount to ten or twelve pounds; that

of a sheep to seven or eight. The wool in the dirt sells in Piedmont from 25 to 30 sous per pound; after different washings it loses a little more than a third of its weight: when clean, it has been sold at Lyons for 70 sous per pound. The cloth hitherto manufactured in Piedmont has not yet acquired its greatest degree of perfection.

ON THE ERADICATION OF THISTLES AND DOCKS.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not recollect, among the numerous subjects your very useful and intelligent Magazine has noticed, any thing respecting that very injurious and noxious weed the nettle. Your reader need not to be informed that it infests most situations of rich old land, and of course no application to exterminate them can be made deeper than the surface, without material injury to the turf. Is the common mode of frequent mowings a means of weakening the plant; or has it not the effect of pruning in shrubs, by giving additional strength and increase to the root by reducing the branch?

Docks I have known eradicated upon some lands by being allowed to grow several years without cutting, which I attribute to their top root striking into some strata of earth in which they cannot subsist. This I never saw the case with nettles, although they strike their roots deeper than the dock, as is evinced by the operation of plowing, from which I never yet saw an effectual cure for the nettle, notwithstanding the lands have undergone a regular course of crops and well-fallowed.

If some of your intelligent readers will give me any information upon the above subject, it will much oblige,

A constant reader,

Arden, June 17, 1801.

L. E. M.

The following Directions to FARMERS, for the Month of JULY, were written nearly Eighty Years since by Professor BRADLEY, of the University of Cambridge.

THIS Month is generally very hot, but sometimes attended with storms of hail and rain, which beat off the apples, &c. and often lay the corn; but these last not long.

In some places, though in very few, the hay-harvest is not yet over; and in some forward grounds, where the hay was cut about the end of *April*, there will be now a second crop, if there have been showers in *May*, and the foregoing month. I hold it will be much better for the grass of any mea-

dow, to cut but one crop in a year, and feed the rest; for often cutting weakens the grafs.

Now comes in your full crop of broad beans and kidney beans for eating; but the broad beans will not be fit to gather for seed till the end of the next month, and the kidney beans about the end of *September*.

About the end, draw your earliest Hemp and Flax in dry weather, and set it to dry well, before you carry it home. When the seed of the flax turns downward, it is a sign the flax is fit to pull.

Sow turnips upon light land, without dung, the first fortnight in this month: but after that time, it will be too late for them to apple well, or make large roots before winter.

Now also is a good time to sow Cole and Rape-seed in such lands as are lately recovered from the waters.

In this month your Carraway-Seed will be ripe, and must be carefully cut in dry weather, and the ground cleaned from weeds; for this crop will bear two or three years successively.

About the end, your Coriander-Seed will be ripe, and should be gathered in dry weather.

About the end of this month, your Hops will begin to be in bell or blossom; and then keep them well watered, to prevent the mildew; and also pare the alleys, and sling up the earth upon the hills. Clean likewise your hop-hill from weeds, and lay them in heaps. Some advise also to strip the leaves from the binds of the hops about two or three feet from the ground, that the air may pass among them with more freedom.

This month is also a good season for planting of Saffron.

If the weather is subject to wet, take care to house your Pheasant-Poults every night about an hour before sun-set, and let them out again early in the morning. If you have a place well fenced for them with a wall or high pale, let some part of it be planted or sown with *French furze*, for that is the best shelter for them.

Now mind your common Poultry, setting all those hens that are inclined to it; for chickens hatched in *August* will sell well about *Christmas*.

Now begins the Corn-Harvest in the forward countries, when fair weather is to wished for, that the corn may be thoroughly dry before it be housed; or else it will be in danger of heating, and of growing musty.

If the weather proves very wet, as it did in the year 1725, it is adviseable to cut the ears of the corn, if it is full ripe, and carry them into your barn clean swept, and spread them thin on the floor, keeping them often turning, and give them often as much air as possible; and upon every opportunity of sunshine to spread them upon sail-cloths, and bring them abroad till they are quite dry. In the last bad year, some who sol-

lowed my advice in this particular, saved a great deal of corn, which otherwise would have been lost; but this need not be done but when there is a prospect of continued rains: the straw may be cut afterwards.

Weed your Madder, Woad, and Liquorice.

Give your Turnips sown last month their first hoeing, with an hoe whose blade is four inches wide: and also hoe your Carrots and Parsnips that were sown in the spring.

If the weather be dry, cut your Peahaulm, and draw such Beans whose seed is ripe, binding up the Beans in bundles.

Water such Pease as were sown for latter crops, which may be easily done with a barrow and water-tub that has a spout with a rose at the end, like that of a watering-pot: this a man may wheel between the drills of Pease without hurting them, and the crop will pay very well for their labour.

Now examine your Weld or Dyers Weed, for the seed is commonly ripe about the end of the month, which is the time to gather it: the way to do which, is to gather it, or pull it up, and bind it in little sheaves to be set up for drying; but it must be done carefully, for fear of shedding the seed. When it is thoroughly dry, carry it home, and thresh out the seed immediately, and the herb is then fit for the Dyers use. It must be kept very dry, for a little wet will spoil it.

In this month your Coleseed is commonly ripe enough to cut, which you may know by opening a pod or two; and if the seeds are full grown, and begin to change to a brown colour, you may then reap it, laying small parcels of it together to dry, which will commonly take up about fifteen days. When you perceive it is dry enough, gather it carefully in large sheets, and carry it to the barn to be threshed immediately; for the seed is apt to shed when it is full ripe.

Continue still to make ponds, and drain lands, or repair banks that have been damaged in fenny places.

When the teams are not employed in the field, carry wood for timber or fuel, and continue to collect manures for your land against the winter seed time.

Cut Turf, Peat, and *French* Furze for winter firing. Fresh plough your fallows, which will destroy weeds, and mellow the ground.

Towards the end, turn your Geese into the stubble, and take Partridges to put into the mew: you may now easily tame them.

About the end, put up some Swine to fatten for porkers, to be ready about *Bartholomew-Tide*.

Now look after your Bees, and help them to kill the drones, wasps, or other insects that annoy them.

Destroy Wasp-Nests by burning them, or smothering them,
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by putting lighted brimstone rags into their holes, and stopping them up.

Continue to feed your Pond-Fish.

The greatest share of your food for Rabbits in your artificial warren, may still be green meat.

You may now expect a flight of Pidgeons from your dove-cot.

This is the season for floggers, that is, for the young Wild-Ducks to take wing.

Now cut your Tills or Lentils, and also your Tares and Vetches will be ripe about this time, and fit for cutting; but let them be very well dried before they be carried home.

Continue still watching your Cherry-Orchards, to keep away rooks and other birds from destroying your fruit; for your cherries which are yet upon the trees, are of great worth.

Take great care to air your granaries, if you have any great store of threshed corn by you; and if your corn happens to be annoyed by the weule or wevle, lay some sprigs or branches of the *Parietaria*, or Pellitory of the wall, upon your grain, and it will destroy them.

In the Dairy still continue to make Cheese and Butter for winter-use, while you can have the pure grass-milk.

In this month your Geese will begin to moult, and it is then the time of pulling off their feathers; which is practised in *Lincolnshire*, and other fenny countries, to great advantage.

This is the proper month for making Gooseberry and Currant Wines; which, with a little keeping, will become very strong and mellow.

DESCRIPTION OF ST. PETERSBURGH.

ST. Petersburg is the present capital of Russia, the seat of government, and the Imperial residence, and lies in lat. 59 deg. 59 min. N. long. 39 deg. 6 min. E. Before the year 1703, the site of this new considerable city contained only two small huts of fishermen. But upon the Czar Peter the Great's erecting the new fortress on the Neva, and making himself master of Livonia, the year after the famous battle of Pultowa, in which Charles XII. of Sweden, was defeated, he resolved, on account of its convenient situation for trade into the Baltic, to build a city, with a fortress, and give it his own name.

This desert island was at first only a heap of mud in the short summer of these parts, and, in winter, a frozen pool, not accessible by land, but by passing over wild forests and deep morasses.

Above 300,000 men, being Russians, Tartars, Cossacks, and other peasants, whom the Czar had called together from all parts

of his vast dominions, were employed in this work; and these laid the foundations of the new fortrefs.

When this arduous task was first undertaken, the workmen employed in it had neither provisions, the necessary tools, nor even huts to shelter them from the weather; and yet the work went on with such expedition, that in five month's time the fortrefs was raised, though the earth necessary for doing it was extremely scarce in the neighbourhood. It is computed that no less than one hundred thousand men perished in this place; for the country had been depopulated by war, and the usual supplies by the Logada lake were often retarded by contrary winds.

The Czar himself had drawn the plan of the town, the fortrefs, the port, the quays, and the fort to defend its entrance. While the fortrefs was constructing, the foundations of the city were laid; and his Majesty obliged not only the nobility of Russia, but merchants and tradesmen of all sorts, to reside there, and to deal in such commodities as he thought most advantageous. Artificers, merchants, and seamen, were invited hither to encourage shipping; so that, in one year's time, above thirty thousand houses were erected; and, before the late dreadful devastation, contained above double that number.

As the Czar intended to remove the trade of Archangel to Peterburgh, in 1713, he caused a thousand to come hither from Moscow. He besides offered great advantages to all foreigners who should settle there; and he published an order in all the towns of Russia, that all goods usually sent to Archangel, to be sold to strangers, or bartered for others, should from thenceforth be sent to Peterburgh; and that the duties to be paid here were, in every respect, to be the same as were usually paid before. The commerce, however, of the merchants, was not entirely transplanted to Peterburgh till some years after. A great number of houses were built here of timber; but, in 1714, the Czar Peter gave orders that the walls of houses to be built for the future should be of brick, and the roofs of them covered with tiles. At length all obstacles were surmounted; and Peterburgh was, before the late inundation, one of the largest and finest cities in Europe. It is about sixteen English miles in circuit.

The Czar's palace and cathedral, both built by Treffini, are stately edifices in their kind. Prince Menzikoff's palace is of an uncommon magnificence, besides several others, which are adorned with beautiful gardens, &c.

The Neva is in some places upwards of three hundred fathoms, or about half a mile broad, but the river is not of equal depth; for which reason large merchant-ships are loaded and unloaded at Cronstadt, whither those built at Peterburgh are also sent.

The river is divided into two principal branches, called the Large and Small Neva, and with these the little rivers Fontanka and Moncka unite; so that these form the different islands on which Peterburgh is built.

The Czar Peter would not consent to the making of a bridge of boats or pontoons over the river, intending to encourage as many watermen as possible; and to these he prohibited the use of oars, in order for them to learn the method of managing sails; but those employed being ignorant peasants, many of them were at first lost.

In 1724, the Emperor founded an academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Peterburgh, and likewise an academy for the Marine, where young gentlemen were instructed in navigation. Here also they learned the languages; and were taught riding and fencing, with other exercises.

The linen and woollen manufactures were also established, together with paper and powder mills: laboratories were likewise set up for gunpowder and fireworks, and other places for preparing of saltpetre and brimstone. Ropeyards for making cables and other maritime tackling were also established, as also a foundery for casting of great guns, mortars, and small arms, vast quantities of very good iron ore having been found near Ladogalake. The great forge at Peterburgh furnishes anchors, &c. for shipping.

A printing-house has also been established here, and several books printed; the government encouraging their subjects to enquire into the state of the world abroad, instead of keeping them in ignorance according to their ancient maxims.

Assemblies, plays, and operas, have been also introduced by the Czar, who, though he had no relish himself for such entertainments, was for encouraging them, in order to soften the natural moroseness of his subjects.

The citadel of Peterburgh is a long and irregular hexagon, with six parallel bastions, excepting two; one of which, opposite to Carelia, has two orillions or blinds, and that opposite to the river none; but each of the other four has one. All was at first built with earth and turf, but has been since lined with strong walls. On the flanks are two rows of arched casements, one above another, bomb-proof. Upon one of the curtains is a royal dispensary, among the finest in Europe.

In Peterburgh are twenty Russian churches, and four Lutheran, besides those of the reformed; also English, Dutch, and Roman Catholic churches.

The five general subdivisions of this city, are the Peterburgh island, Basils island, the Admiralty island, the Moscow side on the main-land, and lastly, the Walburg side.

The trade of this city is considerable, vast numbers of ships belonging to different maritime nations being seen in this port.

The inhabitants, besides Russians, are of various countries; the citizens, properly so called, are hardly 200: but the whole number of souls in the city exceeds 150,000.

ENUMERATION OF PATENTS LATELY
ENROLLED.

1801. **J**OSEPH GASTON JOHN BAPTISTE COUNT
Feb. 5 DE THIVILLE, of Piccadilly, Middlesex; for certain new methods of giving an independent moving power to all machines, by means of hydraulick engines; and also of constructing and employing separately several of their parts, such as wheels, pistons, and apparatus for reducing friction, upon new principles.
- 10. James Anderson, of Mounie, in the shire of Aberdeen, Doctor of Laws; for a method of economising fuel in the heating of houses, and for improving the construction of hot-houses.
- 10. James Weldon, of Litchfield, Staffordshire, Engineer; for his farther new-invented machine or mill for grinding bark, and various other articles, for which he obtained former letters patent in January, 1798; and which machine or mill, so improved, may be applied to several other useful purposes.
- 10. William Johnson, of Widmore-House, Bromley, Kent, Gentleman; for a Machine which has the principle of its motion within itself, denominated the perpetual motion, or mechanical self-moving power.
- 10. Richard Scott, of Chapel-House, Suffex, Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the honourable East India Company; for a method of preserving papers, and other property, from being injured by fire.
- 10. Marc Isambard Brunel, of Bedford-street, Bedford-square, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a machine for cutting one or more mortices, forming the sides of, and cutting the pin-hole of, the shells of blocks, &c.
- 17. William Wilde, of West Leake, Nottinghamshire, Farmer and Grazier; for improved machinery, or apparatus to be attached or connected to harrows, whereby those implements of husbandry will execute their work to much greater advantage than by any mode hitherto practised.
- 17 William Lester, of Cotton End, in the parish of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, Patent Harrow and Chaff-Engine manufacturer; for his farther improvements upon an engine or machine for cutting hay and straw into chaff, for which he obtained former letters patent.
- 17. Matthias Koops, of James-street, Westminster, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a method of manufacturing paper from straw, hay, thistles, waste and refuse of hemp and flour, and different kinds of wood and bark.
- 17 John Bennock, of Liverpool, Lancashire, Merchant; for a method or machine for making nails, bolts, rods, watch-springs, clock-springs, and metal plates.

February 26. Thomas James Plucknett, of Deptford, Kent, Gentleman; for improvements in capstans and windlasses for ships, and other purposes.

— 26. Robert Gibson, of the Adelphi, Middlesex, Wharfinger; for a windlass upon an improved construction, which may be applied to ships, and other useful purposes.

CRITICAL CATALOGUE.

I. *Annals of Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Literature, and the Mechanical and Fine Arts, for the year 1800.* By T. GARNETT, M. D. F. L. S. &c. &c. 10s. 6d.

SINCE the dawn of literature, Men of Science in England have always been numerous, but they have never been gregarious, as in other civilized countries.

Whether the obsolete dulness of our Universities, the unsociable spirit of our nation, or the want of public encouragement, has caused this *Repulsion*, it is perhaps too invidious to enquire; sufficient it is, that the beginning of the nineteenth century exhibits strong symptoms that Science will hereafter be diffused by the charms of fashion and of society. The Royal Institution tends expressly to this end; and its first Professor, by the publication of this Volume, shews that he feels full conviction of the utility of the diffusion of general knowledge, without the methodical deductions on which Science is founded.

On this conviction rests the utility of Literary Journals, which have but lately been introduced among us; though we may already boast of more intelligence and science in Mr. Nicholson's publication, than can any continental miscellany.

The Volume under our consideration is an obvious imitation of the *Annual Registers*, which record the Occurrences and the Politicks of the Year. It has, however, an advantage over these Publications; in that while they can only give a retrospect of things already known, the *Annals of Philosophy* have all the charms of Novelty to the greatest part of Mankind.

The wonderful phenomenon of Galvanism occupies the beginning of the Volume. We shall not make an Abstract of an Abstract; but shall content ourselves with saying, that its novelty and its powers resemble Electricity; and that the probability of the useful application of it is very high, though indeed Electricity has remained little more than a Philosophic Toy. It is certain enough that some effects formerly attributed to Electricity were indeed the property of Galvanism; thus the shock of the *Torpedo*, which *Reaumur* explained by a muscular apparatus, after having been transferred to Electricity, is now more certainly assigned to Galvanic influence.

Into a detail of Galvanism we cannot enter; but we present this instance to the mind of our Reader, to demonstrate how presumptuous Philosophers have been, who confidently refer every phenomenon to some pretended known cause, on the slightest analogies.

The Nature of Light and Heat is a fashionable discussion among modern Philosophers next after Galvanism; on this we have many speculations noticed in this Volume; Dr. Herschel and Mr. Leslie are

engaged in a dispute which is not likely to add much to the reputation of the veteran Astronomer.

In Natural Philosophy many curious Memoirs are noticed; Dr. Kirwan (more famed for genius than accurate experiment) has attributed Magnetism to a species of Chryftallization. Dr. Young has attempted to prove that the velocity of found is only 1130 feet in a fecond: Twelve feet less than the estimate of Dr. Durham.

Mr. D. Howard has restored some importance to the Moon; after she had lost her wonderful powers on the growth of the human Hair, on salting Meat, &c. it became quite out of fashion to regard her at all. However as we see the *Tides* in a grosser fluid, it is absurd to suppose that much perturbation must not be also caused by her influence in the Atmosphere.

From the French Journals and literary Memoirs appear many selections; some of them learned and ingenious; but mostly tinged with the characteristic presumption of the "Great Nation." For instance, C. Coulomb has thought proper to assert, that "the Law of Resistance is as the simple Velocity, instead of the square of the Velocity. It is astonishing that a Man should presume to publish any thing so vague as this; it was indispensable to ascertain what is this Velocity "somewhat considerable," at which the old-fashioned Law of Sir I. Newton is still valid; and what is this "very slow motion," wherein the new discovery has developed an inconsistency in the Laws of impulse and gravity. We would also ask by what Law the impetus of Velocities *between* "considerable" and "very slow" are at present regulated. C. Coulomb puts us in mind of the Experiment of the French Academy on the same subject, wherein that learned Body *only* mistook a *Tangent line* for a *Sine*, and thence (wonderful to tell) found Theory woefully at variance with Experiment.

The Report on the Meridian of France is very interesting; the task was undertaken to ascertain a primary standard Measure; a step which prudence would never have made in any but a new Nation, and which Custom (of course) strongly opposes in France. This admeasurement of a Meridian is the most extensive yet attempted, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, from Dunkirk to Mountjouy: some new irregularities in the depression of the Poles have been developed in this laborious investigation, which has been executed with the greatest care.

A Catalogue of the English Literature of the year is extended through 100 pages; we mark its extent to shew that it is what it should be, a kind of minor critical Catalogue; in naturalized French, a *Catalogue raisonnee*. Foreign Literature also occupies 100 pages on the same plan.

On Agriculture and the Arts some valuable Memoirs are inserted, which our Readers have already seen.

The Volume concludes with an accurate "Obituary of Literary Men." A melancholy task well performed.

We hope our copious Notice of this new periodical publication will convey the idea of its pretensions, and of its merits, far better than any vague praise. We are astonished that such an annual Publication had not been formerly projected; and are now most ready to hail the present attempt, as an acquisition to all general Readers, and a useful Index-Book to all men of Science.

II. *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Somerset.* By JOHN BILLINGSLEY, Esq. *Second Edition, Bath, CRUTWELL.*

Somerſetſhire is a maritime County, containing above a Million Acres; of which the largeſt half is incloſed Paſture Land. The Average value of the land not leſs than 25s. per Acre; a Sum which indicates unuſual fertility. The Climate of this County is very various; near the Coaſt remarkably mild, on the Mendip-hills, bleak and boiſterous. The antient Foreſts have been gradually cultivated, ſo that little of them, except the name, is extant.

The *North Eaſt diſtrict of Somerset*, poſſeſſes every variety of Marſh-land and Mountain. The uncommon height of Tide (cauſed by the ſtraightening form of the Briſtol Channel) floods much land along the North Weſt Coaſt; and the exertions of the Inhabitants to repel the miſchief do not ſeem directed by any comprehensive plan. Hence occaſional inundations from the Sea and from Land-floods, much diminith the value of many extenſive diſtricts. Lead and Lapis Calaminaris abound on the Mendip Hills, and have been long dug there in a rude manner; on this ſubject we find certain Regulations (of the time of Edw. III.) entitled *Lord Choke's Laws*. To the North is found plenty of Coal of middling quality; it is of that kind which burns to a white aſh, and forms no cinder.

The Eſtates in this diſtrict are of moderate ſize; the Farm-houſes and Cottages in general commodious; but the comfort of the Cattle not enough regarded in the Winter; Out-houſes and Sheds are not ſo common as good management and humanity demand. The Farms are rather ſmall; and the Renters not of the beſt character; they have a habit of cheating their Landlords, by ſelling all the little ſtraw they grow, off the Farm; tempted to this by the demand for that article in Briſtol and Bath. Tythes cannot be immoderately exacted in a Paſture Country, and the Poor Rates are a more alarming Evil. On this head, the Author has detailed a plan of Mr. Pew, which is well meant; but impracticable and tyrannical; inaſmuch as it would ſeize a portion of the earnings of every labouring individual for the ſupply of the Pariſh Rates. But there is nothing ſo abſurd which ſome Men have not recommended.

The Mendip Hills having afforded an ample field for Incloſure, within the laſt forty years, give opportunity to Mr. Billingsley to treat at length on this his favourite ſubject. He here exhibits much intelligence, meeting objections with all the practical arguments of an experienced Incloſer; and enlarging with commendable accuracy on the Fences, Buildings, and Cultivation of this new Creation.

The Climate is cold and moiſt; in the Winter very foggy, from the neighbouring Marſhes. Oats the moſt lucrative Crop, as being the leaſt precarious on this expoſed ſituation. The quantity of land here gained to the Community by Incloſure, is at preſent little ſhort of 20,000 Acres. The double furrow Plough is in common uſe; and as the Soil is not deep, may from circumſtance be a happy introduction; we have ſeen little to praiſe in this innovation, except on ſhallow down-land. Ox-tillage, is common among the larger farmers, as every Man muſt have ſome horſes for the Road; ſmall farmers who keep one team, muſt have that compoſed of Horſes.

Teafels (for the Woollen Manufacture) and some little Wood is cultivated in this district, of which the great bulk is dedicated to Pasturage and to the Dairy. Hence Cows are valued as they produce most Milk; and the constant attention to this point has established a Breed, which is not likely to be displaced by the Dishley Cattle. A disposition to Fat is incompatible with much Milk.

The Woollen Manufacture is extensive, but declining; the Northern Looms flourish at the expence of Somersetshire. Priority in the use of Machinery has made the difference.

Mr. Billingsley does not find so strong a spirit of improvement in Agriculture in this district, as might be expected from the existence of the Bath Society; by far the first in the Kingdom.

The *Middle District of Somerset* is of a miscellaneous description; towards Wilts and Dorset, high land, Sheep, and folding: Orchards, rich pasture, and arable, are the characteristics of the Country round Somerton; and to the Westward, the extensive Marshes, and their penitential influence are daily diminishing by the improved Drainage of modern times. On Brent Marsh alone, 20,000 Acres have been drained in the last twenty years, and the soil has proved highly productive. The remarkable Rise of the Tide in the Bristol Channel, has created these vast Marshes; twenty feet perpendicular has constantly rendered the Rivers occasionally stagnant far up the Country; whence a deposit of their Mud: which in consequence, by choaking the Rivers, has dammed up the fresh water, even at low Tide.

In this district Mr. B. has had occasion to observe, that the receipts of the Dairy almost double those of Grazing on the same quantity of land: in fact, the Dairy is a species of rustic manufacture; so that added to the profits of stock (which may be equal to both) the amount of *real wages* to the Dairy Farmer's family may well account for this difference. Hence small Dairy Farms maintain a numerous population; Grazing Farms scarcely any.

Many attempts have been made to drain the *South Marsh*; King James II. (aided by a royal property there) first projected it; but the other claimants bought off the dreaded improvement by assigning 4000 acres to the King. In the next reign an extension of the improvement was projected, but failed. Mr. Allen (of Bridgwater) made an unsuccessful attempt (in Parliament) in 1775; and finally in 1791, Sir P. Hales procured the desired Law. Under it, the Commissioners have acted with spirit and intelligence amid the division of the Neighbourhood, and at length the prospect of 12,000 Acres recovered from a swamp, and 4000 adjoining much improved, repays their Cares and their Fortitude. In the midst of other extensive Marshes, the example is still more valuable than the improvement itself.

A good quantity of Flax and Hemp is grown in this district; and the manuring quality of the water putrified by *rating* (macerating) the Flax, was first discovered by the Author of this Volume.

For Orchards and Cyder this part of Somerset is far famous; of Timber and Wood little is to be seen; of waste Lands (except Marshes) not above 1000 Acres.

In the account of Sheep-management we meet with some words which put us in mind of the Agricultural Lexicon*. Male Lambs are called *Pur-Lambs*; female, *Chilver-Lambs*.

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* See No. xx. p. 171

This fortunate district is blessed with good Roads, various Manufactures of Woolen and Linen.

The *South-West District* has all the varieties of ruggedness and fertility. The famous *Taunton-Dean* is no where surpassed. The Farms are usually small, and the Leases short. But they are lengthened more and more generally from the evident good effect. Rhubarb is cultivated in this district (at Williton) with good success. The worst feature is at the Western Angle; Exmore Forest without a Tree, containing 20,000 Acres, which summer pasture 20,000 Sheep, and maintain about 400 hardy Ponies, of little value. Its vicinity to the Sea, its Climate and good Soil, point out the facility of reclaiming this large spot of waste land.

Electioneering, and the introduction of Machinery in Yorkshire, have injured the manufacture of Taunton beyond repair. Wellington and Wivelscombe have been more fortunate, as retaining their former prosperity.

This County is supposed to contain 300,000 Inhabitants, and about a Million Acres of Land; some of it so fertile, that it is said to have borne nineteen Crops of Wheat in as many years, without exhaustion. The number of Inclosure Bills constantly passing for this County shew the quantity of Agricultural Enterprize. A contrast to Devon; if Mr. B. is accurate in stating, that no inclosure Bill has ever been obtained for property in that County.

Somerset is watered by many small Rivers; but has not as yet any inland navigation of much importance; many are projected. It does not produce Corn enough for its Population; but exports Cattle, Cheese, and Butter.

This Report does credit to the observation and memoirs of Mr. Billingsley; it is deficient in order; the divisions and sub-divisions are almost in the taste of Sermons of the last Century, and perplex the general reader. Besides, the same Man treating of the same thing in two or three places, must involuntary give the same opinions and observations oftener than once.

At the conclusion is an account of a projected Caiffon-Lock, which has been since found impracticable, after great expence. It is to such instances that projectors must look for the cause of the distrust of mankind. From success alone these Gentlemen can reasonably expect justification.

III. *A second Address to the Proprietors of Bank of England Stock.* By ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE, Esq. M. P. 4to. Richardsons.

Mr. Allardyce is one of the Proprietors of the Bank of England, to the concerns of which he has for some years past paid particular attention; and being convinced "after long and serious contemplation on the subject, that the affairs of the Bank are not managed as they ought to be, and that the Proprietors do not derive such extensive benefits from their concerns in it, as they are by law, by reason, and by justice entitled to," has been very active in his endeavours to bring the administration of the Company to a proper conformity to the Charter and Acts of Parliament by which it was established. The chief objects for which he contends are, that at the half yearly General Courts there should be laid before the Proprietors on account of the general state and condition of the Company, with an account of the Income and Charges of Management for the half year immediately preceding, and that when this account has been taken into consideration, a dividend should be made of *all* the

profits, benefits, and advantages arising out of the business of the Company for the past half year (the charges of management only excepted).

At the General Court held 19th March last, Mr. A. demanded the production of accounts of the general state of the Company, and of the profits and expences of the preceding half year, and stated that if these accounts by which alone it could be known what the dividend exactly ought to be, were refused, he should move that the dividend for the half year should be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The Governor stated that it was the opinion of the Court of Directors that the dividend should be at the rate of 7 per cent. per ann. as it had been for some years past, but that they were also of opinion, that in addition thereto a participation might be made of 582,120l. Navy 5 per cents. held by the Company. This declaration, as it was very much unexpected, was very agreeable to the Proprietors; but though it caused Mr. A. to think his intended motion *then* unnecessary, he informs us that some of the principal Proprietors have agreed, that a demand for the production of accounts, and a dividend of the whole profits, according to law, shall be made either at the General Court in September next, or at that which the Charter directs shall be held in March next; and if such demand should be negatived, to take such measures as may be most expedient for establishing and confirming the Proprietors in their just rights. We confess that we can see no reason for a public Bank with an adequate capital to hoard up an accumulating surplus, from which neither the Proprietors or the Public derive any benefit whatever.

IV. *Description and requisite Tables for an Instrument called the Land-Surveyor, invented by E. Hewlings. Price of the Book 14s.*

This instrument is fitted up with a Telescope, and has the usual scale of Degrees and Minutes at the edge of a Quadrant. From the centre ten concentric arcs are described, divided into Chains and Links; a sliding Square applied at the edge, then gives the Area, when the Angle and the length of its Legs is known. The Angle is found as usual; the distance is to be discovered by the aid of two parallel vertical hairs, fitted into the Telescope. When an assistant has set up a scale of equal parts at right Angles with the Surveyor, the two hairs of the Telescope include a certain portion of this scale, more or less according to the distance; so that when the sliding Marks on this Scale (called by Mr. Hewlings a Telegraph) have been adjusted according to the signals of the Surveyor, the number of Chains and Links included between these Marks indicates the distance between the Land-Surveyor and the Telegraph.

So far the invention appears rather ingenious, though not of general application. But its Author is not contented with this; he attempts also to persuade the public that the old-fashioned way of measuring Land with a Chain and Theodolite is widely erroneous, and has given a plan of what he calls "the uncertainty of the Chain." He has here drawn an imaginary line much more like Hogarth's line of beauty, than the straight Path of the measuring Chain, and thus shews that he is not ashamed to put in practice an impudent fiction to deceive the public.

If his assertions were true, Land would never (by the Chain) twice come near to the same Area; yet plans drawn at the distance of centuries seldom vary above one per Cent. in Area. As for his new method it can only be used at small distances, until he has contrived

to abolish the Refraction constant near the surface of the Earth, and which in a hot day, may be seen even by the naked eye undulating on the edge of the Horizon—yet he pretends to survey Counties and Kingdoms by the help of his wonder-working Telegraph! He has actually measured a field so large as almost *Eight Acres* with his new instrument, and this in the presence of more than one Member of Parliament. We are at a loss to know how these Honourable Gentlemen ascertained his accuracy; if the common way confirmed it, or contradicted it, that it seems was no proof: so that Mr. Hewling's infallibility being granted, then only it is proved, that nobody could possibly deny his measure was most accurate!

The impudence of such wretched stuff as this, can only be surpassed by the pretension of finding the Longitude, and correcting unfortunate Astronomers in the distance of the sun. Till Mr. H. and his instrument arose, this problem lay in utter darkness!

The tables given might be constructed by any body, who cared not for an accuracy nearer than five links in the base and perpendicular of each Angle. But we trust few Land Measurers would be so faithless in their duty as to save a little calculation by so gross an artifice. Altogether we do not recollect to have seen such a daring presumption of general ignorance in the public as is manifested by the Patentee of this very *ingenious* invention.

V. *Description and Requisite Tables for an Instrument called the Timber-Measurer, invented by E. Hewlings. Price of the Book 7s. 6d.*

This instrument is on the same principle as the last, and as it is only to be applied to form a *near guess* at the cubical contents of standing Timber, will answer well to Timber Merchants who have little confidence of their own judgment. If the *Land-Surveyor* had pretended to no more than this, we should have had nothing to say against it, but its very confined application. But Land-Measuring is not to be a matter of guess, and we much doubt whether even in *expedition* the *Land-Surveyor* surpasses the common Measuring Chain. As to its application of taking heights, that may be as well done by the cheapest quadrant.

We think it as much our duty to guard the public against imposition, as it is to recommend to them all meritorious and useful inventions. When we deviate from this rule, we no longer deserve patronage or success.

VI. *Gleanings from Books on Agriculture. London, Johnson, 1801, 4s.*

A kind of general index to the most modern Books on Agriculture, and the Surveys of the various Counties. A work of utility, though we cannot but think the author has done too little or too much; too little if he intended practical directions; too much if only an index. However the compilation is extremely careful and laborious; and we are of opinion, that few farmers will repent of laying out four shillings in its purchase, if it can only be esteemed what it is, a Manual of practical hints.

If the Author finds encouragement we advise him to enlarge the next Edition. We are partial to the Dictionary-form for the sake of easy reference; but it therefore much discovers the omissions of any compilation. In the present work we looked for the article *Plough* in vain; though we are of opinion that few things would be more useful than a comparison of the weight and action of various ploughs. Some of them out of work are more cumbrous than others turning a good furrow.

HISTORY.

National Transactions,

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

EAST INDIES and CHINA—Our advices from India, respecting the reinforcements that were to go from thence up the Red Sea to Egypt, are still uncertain, and there is great reason to doubt if any reinforcements, or any that can be deemed efficient, will be sent. Admiral Blanket, is reported to have arrived at the head of the Red Sea, but we do not find he has brought any troops with him.

The vast body of water of the Mooltutillera Lake, with which Tippoo had inundated the low country, by making a breach in the mound of 100 feet in depth, is at length nearly drained off, and the breach in the mound repaired.

A very powerful banditti has made its appearance on the frontiers of the Nizam's dominions, said to be headed by Meer Daood Khan, a fugitive from the vicinity of Jemaulabad, who made his escape on the surrender of that fortress, and has since resided with a few adherents in various ruined forts in the hill countries. He, in the month of December last, made an incursion through the province of Angulcoote, to the mountains of Condolore, in his way to which he had committed considerable depredations; in consequence of which, preparations were making at Hyderabad to collect the military in the Western districts, who were to march precisely at the same period as those in the Eastern, and attack the insurgents on both sides, an expedient which, if carried into effect, must end in their total extermination.

The annual revenues of the country ceded by the Nizam to the Company in commutation for the subsidy payment, according to the valuation of his Highness the Subadar of the Deccan, amount to 64 lacks 74,262 rupees. His Highness has also ceded to the Company in perpetual sovereignty all the territory acquired by him under the treaties of 1792 and 1799, with the exception of certain districts situated to the North of the river Tumbuddra: which are retained by him in exchange for the provinces of Adoni and Nundyal, and for all his remaining possessions and dependencies situated to the Southward of the above river, and of the river Kristna below its junction with the former.

Accounts had been received at Whampooa in China, that a revolution had taken place in the Northern districts of China, and which are originally said to have been excited by some French emissaries, who had introduced themselves by the way of Tartary, through part of which they had passed in disguise, till finding themselves encouraged by some disaffected persons on the borders, in spite of all the precautions of that government, they caused such an emotion, that troops had been assembled in great force toward Syngan, in order to oppose the progress of the insurgents.

TURKEY and EGYPT.—The fate of Egypt may still be said to be doubtful.—By a dispatch from General Hutchinson, we learn that a detachment of his army under Colonel Spencer, had made themselves masters of Rosetta, and taken the garrison of about 300 men prisoners. This acquisition opens the communication with the rest of the Delta from whence our army can draw supplies, and also makes us masters of the Western mouth of that river. Yet it is apparent that the war in that country is to be pursued on a different plan from which it has been, and that instead of attacking Alexandria, the country round has been inundated, and the place, we presume, is to be gained by blockade, or by starving the garrison. On the whole, we

are as yet in possession only of a small spot of ground round Aboukir, and the fort of Rosetta. Meantime we learn that the Grand Visier, with the Turkish army, has passed the desert; that Damietta and Balbeis is in his possession, and that he has advanced far toward Cairo. The reason why the English army has not advanced farther into the country is, the want of cavalry, in which the enemy have such a decided superiority. Reinforcements are going from Minorca, Gibraltar, Malta, Ireland, and England.

ITALY.—The affairs of this country remain precisely in the same state they were. The new Sovereign of Tuscany, who is to take the title of King of Etruria, is on his journey through France, to take the government of his dominions. He and his Princess travel under the names of the Count and Countess of Leghorn. In France, and more especially at Paris, every kind of attention is paid to them.

The Court of Naples has officially published that the peace between his Majesty the King and the French Republic had been ratified. This joyous intelligence was celebrated by public festivals, which lasted three successive days, and by the illumination of the city. We learn that the French troops, 15,000 in number, have concentrated themselves between Otranto and Tarentum.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—The Spanish troops have entered Portugal, and an action has taken place in which some blood has been spilled, and as usual, both parties claim the victory. It is certain, however, that the Spanish troops have advanced as far as Elvas, which place they are preparing to besiege, and the French troops are on their march to join them. The Chevalier Pinto, it is said, has been sent by the Court of Portugal to treat of peace.

The affairs of Spain are in a very singular situation. Irquejo, the friend of France, is in disgrace, and yet the French troops are marching through Spain, and have the greatest attention paid to them. The real truth of the case is, that Irquejo wanted to amend the condition of his country, and if possible to restore her ancient constitution, and at the same time maintain a close friendship with France, but keep her independent of that power. His disgrace, has in fact defeated both his great objects, and the Prince of Peace, who succeeds him, and who, during his former administration, was supposed to be sold to the British Cabinet, seems now to be wholly devoted to the Grand Consul, and has permitted the passage of a French army through the country, which will most probably work a revolution of the worst kind. The Spanish navy has been for some time in Brest, and consequently in the power of the French government. The army promises soon to be in the same situation. Irquejo's fate, it is said, is determined on, and he has been accused of a conspiracy against the Prince of Peace; it is more than probable that his execution will not long be delayed.

FRANCE.—From this country, our information has lately been of very little importance. The French have landed troops on the Island of Elba, and have besieged the capital. What is become of Gantheaume's squadron is uncertain. By the last accounts, he was off Leghorn. A negociation we are told still continues between the English and French Ministry, but whether there is any prospect of its coming to a favourable conclusion or no, is quite uncertain, both administrations keeping a most profound silence. Nor does it appear, from some conversation which took place in the House of Commons, that the English Ministry mean to make any thing public during this session of parliament. The following paper, which being published in the *Moniteur*, may be deemed official, shews the intention of the government of France:

PARIS, JUNE 9. The French armies have entirely evacuated the enemy's territory. All our troops have returned to the left bank of the Rhine. The Imperial army lately on the Radnitz, has, on its part, returned to Bohemia,

Suabia, Franconia; and in general the countries situated between Bohemia, the Hereditary States, and the Rhine, have been restored to the Princes of the Empire to whom they belong. A regiment of cavalry and a demi-brigade of infantry still occupy the Brisgau, until the agents of the Duke of Modena, to whom that country is to be given up, shall arrive to take possession of it. As the Duke of Modena has as yet no troops of his own, it has been agreed upon that an Austrian regiment, to be acknowledged by both Powers, shall serve as auxiliary troops to the Duke of Modena, without giving permission to the other corps of the Austrian army to leave the Hereditary States, and to enter into Germany.

The fortifications of Dusseldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Cassel, and Kehl, have been demolished, conformably to an article of the treaty of Luneville. These fortresses are to remain in the same state in which they were when evacuated by the French.

Several commanders had evacuated the right bank of the Rhine without drawing up a statement of the condition in which they left the fortifications of these places. The depot of war having required such statements, the Commanders at Dusseldorff, and several other points, have been obliged to pass over to the right bank, to draw up statements of the condition of the fortresses, and to cause them to be signed by the Syndics of the different cities. This business was accomplished in 24 hours.

In Italy all the right bank of the Adige is occupied by the French army. Differences have arisen as to the points of Torbole, Mori, and Riva, but they have been removed in concert by the two Powers. Such of those points as formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice, will form a part of the Cisalpine Republic; and those which belonged to the Tyrol will continue to form part of the Bishopric of Trent.

Some differences took place between the Pope and the Cisalpine Republic, respecting the boundaries on the side of Romagna. It has been decided that the treaty of Tolentino, shall be the umpire upon this occasion. Consequently the countries which the Cisalpine Government has occupied, without forming part of the ancient territory of Romagna, must have been evacuated, the Pope having ceded by the treaty of Tolentino, the legations only of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna. The greatest harmony subsists between the troops occupying the peninsula of Otranto, under the command of General Sault, and the people of that country, as well as the Neapolitan Government. Eighty pieces of artillery are by this time mounted on batteries to defend the superb roadstead of Tarento.

In Tuscany the *presidis* have been put into the hands of the French army. Our troops have occupied Orbitello, where they found some excellent artillery. The part of the Isle of Elba that belonged to the King of Naples is occupied by the French. Porto Longona is sufficiently supplied with provisions. Porto Ferrajo has not shown a disposition to surrender. The Council of State is engaged in discussing the proper means of removing the sequestration in Belgium. This important business will be speedily decided.

The Treaty of Luneville has been, is executing, and will be punctually executed by the Republic. That of Florence, which put an end to the war with the King of Naples, has been, is executing, and will be executed with equal punctuality; and that of Tolentino, which form the basis of the regulations with the Pope, is also carrying into full execution. Holland has thought proper to make alterations in its Constitution; and in conformity to the principles of the French Government, not to interfere with the affairs of its Allies, unless required by them to do so, the Government takes no part in the changes which the Batavians have thought proper to make in their internal organization.

After noticing the state of Helvetia, Piedmont, Lombardy, and Tuscany, the *Moniteur* observes, "All the small States which have undergone

new modifications, by the Treaty of Luneville, are on the point of receiving their definitive organization, and of enjoying, at length, some tranquillity and happiness after so many vicissitudes and calamities."

With respect to the Indemnities which are to be given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to the *ci-devant* Stadtholder, and the Princes who had formerly possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, they are the constant object of the cares and discussions of the Diet of Ratisbon.

The *conclusum* of the Diet has but very recently reached Vienna, and with a little concession and moderation on the part of the great Powers, it will be easy to conciliate every interest.

All the communicatious which the Government has received from the Emperor Alexander, are calculated to convey a high idea of the spirit of moderation and the wisdom which influence the Cabinet of Petersburg.

It does not appear that the King of Spain and the French Republic can conclude peace with the kingdom of Portugal, without having in their hands some provinces of the only Ally which still continues attached to England upon the Continent, in order to give them, by way of compensation, when peace may be made by the latter, for the restoration of the Spanish and Dutch colonies.

The wounds inflicted by war on the Continent during the last years of the past century, begin to close.

Is the British Government sincerely desirous of putting an end to the present war? The present Minister says so. We shall probably soon know in what estimation his protestations ought to be held. The Ministerial Journals frequently repeat that every thing is in motion on the coast of France, in order to an expedition against England. It is from them that the details of these preparations are learnt at Paris. What object have they in view? Do they wish to exasperate still more two nations which have already been too long engaged in fighting? However this may be, we are bold to state, in the most positive manner, that an honourable and just peace is the first concern of the French Government; war is only its second.

RUSSIA, DENMARK, and SWEDEN.—The dispute between England and these Powers seems nearly accommodated. The Emperor of Russia has released the English ships seized by his father, and has opened the ports as usual. In return, the embargo on Russian and Danish ships in English ports has been taken off.

The following is the Russian Imperial Declaration which was sent to Sir Hyde Parker, the Admiral of the British fleet in the Baltic:—"By the decease of his Majesty the Emperor Paul I. of glorious memory, the Sceptre of the Russian Empire has descended by right of birth into the hands of his Imperial Majesty Alexander. One of the first events under the government of this Monarch has been, that he has accepted the offer which the British Court had made to his illustrious Predecessor to terminate the disputes which threatened the speedy breaking out of a War in the North of Europe, by an amicable Convention.—Faithful to the engagements which he has entered into with the Courts of Stockholm, Berlin, and Copenhagen, his Imperial Majesty has signified to them his resolution, not to act but in conjunction with his Allies, in whatever may concern the interest of the Neutral Powers. His Imperial Majesty could not have expected that the British Court would have undertaken an hostile attack upon Denmark at the very time when its Envoy at Berlin was authorized anew to enter into conference with the Russian Minister residing there.—The measures taken by his Imperial Majesty were only a consequence of his wish for Peace, and the welfare of mankind, and to avoid a destructive misunderstanding between the contending Powers. The hostilities commenced against Denmark, and the hostile fleet, would have frustrated the wish of his Imperial Majesty to maintain Peace, had not this attack upon his Allies been made before his proposals were known to the Court of London. But as the British Fleet had sailed for the Sound before his

Majesty ascended the Throne, he will wait the measures of the British Court, when it shall be informed of that event.—The Underigned, General of Cavalry, and Minister of State for foreign Affairs, requires, therefore, in the name of his Illustrious Sovereign, that the Admiral in Chief of the Fleet of his Britannic Majesty shall desist from all further hostilities against the Flags of the three United Powers, till his Excellency shall have received further directions from his Sovereign; otherwise the Admiral must be responsible for the consequences that may ensue from the prosecution of the war.—Prepared to repel force with force, his Imperial Majesty persists in his pacific sentiments; but the justice and moderation of the Cabinet of London, must enable him to reconcile the demands of humanity with the duties which he owes to the Honour of his Crown and the Interests of his Allies. (Signed) “VON DER PAHLEN.”

The affair with Sweden was longer in suspense; they write from CARLSRONA, MAY 10.—By a flag of truce which arrived here to-day, the following letter from Admiral Nelson to Vice-Admiral Cronstedt, Commander in Chief of the Fleet here, was received:—“SIR, The former Commander in Chief of the British Fleet in the Baltic, having, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, consented not to interrupt the Swedish navigation, it would be extremely unpleasant to me should any thing happen to check the returning harmony and friendship between Sweden and Great Britain.—Your Excellency must, therefore, permit me to inform you, that I am not directed to abstain from hostilities, should I meet with the Swedish Fleet at sea. As it is, therefore, in your power to prevent this, I am convinced that you will consider this information as a friendly measure on my part, and communicate the same to his Swedish Majesty. I entreat your Excellency to believe that I am, with the utmost respect, your most obedient servant, “NELSON and BRONTI.

“On board the Royal George, in the Baltic, May 8.”

The following is the concise answer returned by Vice-Admiral Cronstedt: “ADMIRAL, I have had the honour to receive the letter of your Excellency, of the 8th inst. and have transmitted it to the King my Master, who is gone from hence to Stockholm; when I shall receive his answer, I will do myself the honour to forward it to you immediately.

“C. O. CRONSTEDT,

“Carlsrona, May 10.

Adm. and Com. in Chief of the Fleet.”

Letters from Vienna, of the 20th May, state, that the troops of Paswan Oglou having received several checks, became disgusted with his service, and have abandoned him in great numbers. He has in consequence been obliged to recal his detachments, and has concentrated his forces in the environs of Widdin. The Count de Valesé, Minister of his Sardinian Majesty at this Court, has received dispatches from his master, which have caused him to solicit an audience of leave. He will immediately repair to Peterburgh to congratulate Alexander on his coming to the Throne. From the great attachment of this Minister to his Sovereign, it is presumed that he is charged besides with some important commission.—Although the letters from Constantinople of the 25th ult. are not yet arrived, we have nevertheless learnt from Boucharest that the account of the English having been defeated before Alexandria is entirely false, and that about the middle of April all the Copts and Maronites abandoned Menou and joined the English, who continued to straighten Alexandria both by land and sea, though the formal siege appears to be deferred till the arrival of the Grand Vizier.

MADRID, MAY 20.—According to a Royal Edict, all the Ex-Jesuits in the kingdom are to repair to Barcelona, Carthagená, or Alicant, whence they will be embarked for Italy. Measures have been adopted to secure the payment of their pensions there. The order extends to the Jesuits in
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Spanish America. The Edict states that they are banished as a punishment, and to ensure the public tranquillity.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, May 18.—The thanks of the House were voted to Major Generals Hutchinson, Coote, &c. and to the Officers and Army in Egypt, for their gallant achievements in that country; and to Lord Keith and Sir R. Bickerton, for their judicious dispositions and co-operation in the debarkation. The Duke of Clarence wished that the distinguished services of Sir Sidney Smith should be particularly noticed, but after a long debate, in which Lords St. Vincent, Hobart, Auckland, Moira, &c. bore the most flattering testimony to the energies of this Officer, the proposition was rejected, on the ground that it would create invidious distinctions in particularizing him, while Officers of senior rank were passed unnoticed. The House in a Committee on the Insolvent Bill adopted the amendments suggested by the Lord Chancellor, relative to the exemption of persons confined for *crim. con.* and malicious prosecutions.

TUESDAY, 19.—On the report of the Irish Sugar Duty Bill, Lords Hobart, Sligo, and Clare regarded the duties as more than Ireland, by the articles of the Union, ought to pay; and the House adopted some amendments.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—The House in a Committee voted a subsidy to Portugal of 300,000*l.* which Lord Hobart observed was to be expended in this country in the purchase of different articles of our manufactures for the use of the Portuguese government.

FRIDAY, 22.—The report of the Committee on the General Inclosure Bill was received. Lord Carrington stated, that during the two last years, foreign grain to the value of 14,000,000*l.* sterling had been imported, and that an equal sum would have been fully sufficient to have reclaimed the seven million acres of waste land in the country. The Bill proposed the establishment of a Board of Control to superintend and direct all Inclosures. Lords Eldon and Roslyn thought the Bill would be more beneficial to the Attornies than to the Farmers, and be the occasion of endless litigation. Lords Somerville, Suffolk, and Hobart defended the principle, and it was ordered for discussion on Wednesday, to which day the House adjourned.

MONDAY, June 1.—The Damaged Hides Bill was read a third time, and passed. Several reports were brought up, and the Bills on the table forwarded in their respective stages.

TUESDAY, June 2.—A Committee was appointed to inspect the standing orders of the House relative to Inclosures, with a view to reduce the expence and trouble of obtaining Bills of this description. The House in a Committee, went through Lord Carrington's General Inclosure Bill. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Roslyn, and the Duke of Clarence urged various objections against the tenour of the Bill, as intrenching upon the rights of private property, delegating away a power which ought to remain in the immediate exercise of Parliament, and touching too incautiously the tithes which were the legal prescriptive property of the church. Lords Grenville, Warwick, Carrington, and Hobart explained and defended the different clauses of the Bill, as they passed successively under the consideration of the Committee. In the discussion of the clause, relative to the consent of the incumbent of the parish in which the common to be inclosed should lie, an amendment, adding to the incumbent's the names of the *patron* and the *ordinary*, was adopted, on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—A message from his Majesty respecting a Military College, was presented by the Duke of Portland, and ordered to be taken into consideration.

FRIDAY, 5.—Lord Carrington withdrew his Bill respecting Inclosures.—In a Committee on the Scotch Militia Bill, Lord Hobart moved to withdraw the clause which permitted Officers in the Scotch Militia to sit in Court Martial upon those of the English Militia, which was ordered, and the Bill was read a third time.

MONDAY, 9.—Lord Hobart proposed an Address to his Majesty, promising their Lordships' entire concurrence in the project of establishing a national Military Seminary. The Noble Secretary observed, that the intrepidity, patience, steady resolution, and bold comprehensive designs of the Officers and Troops of the British Army were unrivalled in the annals of the military exertions of mankind; and added, that their late splendid achievements in Egypt sufficiently proved their superiority to the most boasted troops of foreign nations in all the active qualities of good soldiers.—The Marquis Townsend applauded the plan, and expressed his confidence that our troops would become perfect in science, in discipline, and in all the technical, as they were in all the natural qualities of good soldiers.

THURSDAY, 12.—The Bill for amending the Act of James I. respecting Tanning, was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, May 18.—After an eloquent and pathetic eulogium on the character of the late General Sir R. Abercromby, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an Address to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty, in testimony of the splendid services rendered by that gallant Officer, would cause a monument to be erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. The House, on the motion of Mr. Addington, afterwards agreed to a Vote of Thanks to Generals Hutchinson, Coote, Doyle, Cavan, Moore, Ludlow, Stuart, and Hope, and Admirals Keith and Bickerton. Lord Hawkesbury, in a Committee of Supply, moved, that the sum of 300,000*l.* be granted as a subsidy to the Queen of Portugal, to enable her to repel the meditated invasion of her kingdom: his Lordship observed, that it was not the wish of Ministers to prevent Portugal from making a peace for herself, but merely in consideration of the good faith which her Christian Majesty had ever preserved towards this country, to enable her to defend herself if a safe peace was not attainable by her; the sum, although small on the scale of our expenditure, his Lordship remarked, would be sufficient in Portugal for the support of an army of 20,000 men for six months. Mr. Grey thought the sum insufficient for adequate defence, and would only buy off the enemy. Ministers had long been apprized of the danger of Portugal, and he considered them criminal in not having taken early and more adequate means for her support. Mr. Pitt supported the motion, and observed, that as we had had the magnanimity to leave Portugal to act for herself, released from all engagements with this country, he hoped that we shall not make the abolition of our connexion a mask for disguising our avarice and perfidy.

TUESDAY, 19.—After a debate of some length, the Clergy Ineligibility Bill was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—Mr. Tierney adverted to the extraordinary circumstance of that House having been hurried into a vote of thanks to Sir H. Parker, which, by the subsequent conduct of Ministers in his superfedure, &c. it appeared that his conduct was obnoxious to censure. Mr. Addington justified the conduct of Ministers, and deprecated a discussion of the question, observing, that the Admiral's honour and character would be best consulted by not pressing the story. In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the following new taxes in lieu of those on printed callicoes and pepper exported, which together amounted to 132,000*l.* proposed by the late Minister, but which had been given up—1*st.* an additional duty on the Probates of Wills, viz. where the property amounted to 600*l.* and from thence to 1000*l.* he proposed an additional duty

of 3l. which he estimated would produce 5,379l. From 1,000l. to 2,000l. an additional duty of 10l. estimated at 14,950l. From 2,000l. to 5,000l. an additional duty of 20l. estimated at 25,260l. From 5,000l. to 10,000l. an additional duty of 30l. estimated at 14,307l. From 10,000l. to 15,000l. an additional duty of 50l. estimated at 9,000l. And so on in proportion from 15,000l. to 100,000l. upon which amount he proposed a duty of 940l. estimated together at 55,553l. Amounting in the whole to 124,449l. which he would take at 120,000l. Additional duty on Deeds of 2s. in addition to 3s. imposed in the present session, 62,000l.—Additional duty on all Licences of 10s. 6d. each, 32,000l.—Sixpence per pack additional on cards, and 2s. 6d. additional per pair on Dice, with some regulation to prevent the evasion of the duties, 20,000l.—Estimated altogether at 234,000l.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.—The Irish Indemnity Bill was passed.—Mr. Abbot, after observing on the distracted state of Ireland, which he stated to be daily more disturbed, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time the Act of the present sessions to empower the Lord Lieutenant to establish Martial Law in Ireland.—Sir J. Parnel, Mr. Whitbread, Sir F. B. Jones, and Mr. O'Hara thought that lenient measures would best restore tranquillity; conceiving that despondency rather than resistance contributed to its present state. They contended, that the report on which the present motion was founded was in numerous instances flagrantly unfounded; that the Judges ought to have been consulted; that 29 out of 32 counties were perfectly tranquil; and that it was unjust to subject all to the operations of martial law because a small part was diseased. Leave was given.—The Attorney General obtained leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify such persons who had since the 1st Feb. 1793, been instrumental in apprehending or causing to be detained in prison in Great Britain any persons on suspicion of high treason or otherwise.—Mess. Grey, Tierney, and Sir F. B. Jones objected to the measure as unconstitutional.—Mr. Pitt declared the object of it to be not to justify or to sanction certain individual measures, but to protect persons from being punished for acts performed in strict conformity with their public duty, but the legality or propriety of which they could not defend without endangering the lives of others, as well as disclosing the channels through which government derived their necessary intelligence.

THURSDAY, 28.—Leave given for a Bill to exclude certain Officers of the Irish government from a seat in that House; as also for obviating the expence and trouble of examining witnesses here in cases of contested elections, by establishing a commission of the assisting Barristers at the quarter sessions, to report to the Committee of the House such evidence as should direct their decision.—The Foundling Hospital Bill was read a third time, and passed.

TUESDAY, 2.—The Bill for granting a Patent for the Manufacture of Paper from Straw, without disclosing the process, was passed.—Mr. Jones's motion that an Address be presented to the King, praying that his Majesty would cause it to be signified to the House by whose advice the treaty of El Arish had been broken, induced a debate of considerable length, in which the several arguments so often urged were again repeated. Mr. Pitt avowed that he had advised the order to Lord Keith of the 15th Dec. 1799, and declared himself ready to answer any charges which could be founded on that admission.—On a division the motion was negatived, the numbers being ayes 22, noes 133.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—The Portugal Wine, Sugar Drawback, and Lady Abercromby's Pension Bills were passed.—A message from the King announced his Majesty's intentions to establish a Military School; and required that the necessary provision be made for its support. The Secretary at War presented an estimate of the expence, as also of the charges to be incurred in building an asylum at Chelsea for the children of soldiers; referred to the Committee of Supply.

FRIDAY, 5.—The order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for indemnifying such persons as have been concerned in apprehending and imprisoning certain persons under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, occasioned a most animated debate, in which Mr. Jekyl, Mr. Hawkins Brown, Sir W. Elford, Sir F. Burdett Jones, Col. Martin, Mr. Grey, Mr. Windham, Mr. H. Tooke, the Attorney General, Mr. Tierney, Mr. W. Smith, Sir W. Pulteney, and the Solicitor General, took principal parts; when the House divided, for it 172, against it 38. Majority 134. When it went through the Committee.

MONDAY 8.—The House having, after some ordinary business, resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, agreed to the project of establishing a Royal Military College: it likewise voted the sum of 8,072*l.* for building a place at Chelsea for the Education of the Children of Soldiers.—Messrs. Martin, O'Hara, and Jones objected to these measures, as tending to create Military force wholly independent of and unconnected with the great mass of the people, which they regarded as hostile with the freedom of the country. Messrs. Wyndham, Lawrence, and Wilberforce defended the Bills.—Sir F. B. Jones, General Walpole, and Mr. Tierney presented Petitions against the Indemnity Bill.

TUESDAY 9.—Leave was granted to bring in a Bill to protect Clergymen from vexatious Prosecutions for non-residence.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that some of the Bishops incomes did not exceed that of some parish Priests; and that next Sessions he should propose some measure to augment the benefices of those Clergymen whose incomes are too small.—The House in a Committee on the Bill for amending the West India Admiralty Courts, voted pensions of 1000*l.* to each of the Judges of the Marine Courts at Jamaica, Martinique, and Halifax, provided they have been five years in office.

WEDNESDAY 10.—The House in a Committee of Supply, voted 30,000*l.* to his Majesty, for the purchase of land for the erection of an Establishment for Military Education.—A further sum of 37,000*l.* would be wanted this year for the building; and the future annual expenditure was estimated at 3000*l.* Messrs. Grey, Whitbread, Martin, and Hussey objected to the measure, as tending to establish a Military Government.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after adverting to the extraordinary expences arising from the expeditions to the Baltic and to Egypt, the support of Russian, Danish, and Swedish prisoners, (which in the navy, victualling, and transport departments amounted to 1,686,871*l.*), moved that the sum of two millions in Exchequer bills be granted to his Majesty, as a vote of credit to meet any probable demand upon the public revenue. Mr. Addington further moved, that 200,000*l.* be granted in aid to his Majesty, to be paid to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, on account of the sinking fund; 3000*l.* to the Trustees of the British Museum; 2701*l.* 9*s.* to the Chairman of the Committees in the House of Lords; 5000*l.* to the Governor and Company of Turkey Merchants, trading to the Levant Seas; 3,500,000*l.* 3,000,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.* making the sum of 9,500,000*l.* for paying off Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1800; 10,891*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* issued in pursuance to his Majesty's orders, in consequence of Addresses; 227*l.* 12*s.* to Bernard Colbelyn, Esq. for extra services in auditing the public accounts; 528*l.* 9*s.* to Joseph White, Esq. for purchasing old houses for erecting a new Marshalsea; 800*l.* to Arthur Young, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture; 4000*l.* to the Sierra Leone Company, on account of their Civil Establishment for one year; 2,500,000*l.* army extraordinaries; 600,000*l.* extra services in Ireland, on account of the army, for bread and meat.—These resolutions were severally put and carried.—A debate of considerable warmth and length ensued on the commitment of the Bill for continuing Martial Law in Ireland.—Mr. Abbott proposed its duration to extend to one month after a peace.—Mr. Addington thought, and the Committee concurred in the

opinion, that it was expedient to limit it to the 25th March next; before which period he expressed a hope that the country would be blessed by a return of peace.—Several clauses were proposed, declaring that persons acquitted before any other Court should not be tried by a Court Martial for the same offence; that no officer under 21 years of age should be competent to sit in a Court Martial; that nine Members should be necessary to form a Court where the charges were capital: but these, after a conversation which lasted till three o'clock in the morning, were severally rejected.

FRIDAY 11.—Copies of various Papers relating to the trade with India were moved for by Sir William Pultney.—Sir F. Baring opposed their production as interfering with the Company's charter.—Messrs. Pitt, Dundas, and others contended that the Company's charter did not render it independent of the country at large, that the surplus trade of India should be brought to this country by the private shipping of India, and expressed their hope that the forests of Asia would shortly not only augment our mercantile, but our national marine. The House in a Committee, Mr. Dundas brought forward the India Budget. The war, he observed, which happily established our empire in India, had also increased the debts of the Company to 14 millions, to the reduction of which however, a million might annually be applied.—The sales of the Company, even in the time of war, had increased from 4 to nearly 7 millions and a half. Mr. Dundas here entered into a detailed account of the financial situation of India, concluding with the following general view of the whole.

Result of the year 1799-1800 collectively:—*Revenues.* Bengal 6,504,738l; Madras 2,822,536l; Bombay 415,663. Total revenue, 9,742,937l.—*Charges.* Bengal 4,332,991l; Madras 3,132,919l; Bombay 4,495,270l. Total charges 8,961,130l.—Nett revenue of the three Presidencies 781,757. Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c. 171,363l. The remainder is 610,394l; and deducted from interest paid on the debts at Bengal 642,818l; Madras 253,667l; Bombay 82,371l. The total is 978,856l. The deficit of revenues from the territories, &c. is 368,462l; and deducted from the amount of sales of imports 706,495l. The remainder, 338,033l. is the amount applicable to the purposes of commerce.

Amount advanced for purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, and in aid of China investment:—At Bengal 1,197,764l; Madras 851,483l; Bombay 315,993l; Bencoolen 30,504l. Total advances for investment 2,395,744l.

Cargoes invoiced from India to Europe in 1799-1800, with charges, 2,168,302l.

Result of the estimates, 1800-1801, collectively:—*Revenues.* Bengal 6,339,204l; Madras 3,273,071l; Bombay 300,475. Total revenues 9,912,750l.—*Charges.* Bengal 4,422,048l; Madras 3,723,112l; Bombay 1,051,693. Total charges 9,196,353l.—Nett estimated revenue of the three Presidencies 715,897l. Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c. 82,360l. Remainder is 633,537l. Deducted from interest on debts 1,082,642l. shews the nett deficiency of the revenues from the territories to be 448,505l. which deducted from the estimated amount of sales of imports 991,975l. the remainder is 143,470l. and is the amount estimated to be applicable, in the year 1800-1801, to the purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, &c.

Home Accounts.—Aggregate amount of sales, 1800-1801, 10,323,452l. More than last year 162,842l. Excess on the Company's goods alone 234,314l. Excess on private trade goods 45,112l. Deficiency on neutral property 116,584l. The sales of the Company's goods, estimated at 6,675,000l. actually amounted to 7,602,044l. being more than estimated 927,041l. The receipts on the sales of Company's goods, estimated at 6,201,000l. actually amounted to 7,382,849l. being more than estimated

1,181,849l. Charges and profit on private trade, estimated at 100,000l. actually amounted to 133,429l. being more than estimated 33,429l.

General Result.—Although the actual receipts are short of the estimates upwards of 800,000l. from a disappointment in an expected payment from government, and from deferring the disposal of the Loyalty Loan; and although the payments have been exceeded by an enlarged supply to India, yet the very favourable produce from the sales of goods, and the extension of time for liquidation of the debts to the Bank, have so operated, that the balance of cash, estimated to be, on the 1st of March, 1801, against the Company in 368,013l. actually proved to be in their favour, to the amount of 930,590l. being more favourable than estimated by 1,298'603l.

General Comparison of Debts and Assets.—Increase of debt in India 1,644,876l. Decrease of debts at home 436,233l. Net increase of debts 1,208,643l. Increase of assets in India 1,310,446l. Decrease of assets at home 781,214l. Increase 529,232l. Add net improved balance at China and St. Helena, as follows: China 1,446,101l. Deduct St. Helena 3,869l. 1,442,232l. Total increase of assets 1,971,464l. Deducting the above increase of debts from the increase of assets, an improvement would appear to have been made in the state of the Company's affairs in the course of the year, to the amount of 762,321l. But the following sums remain to be deducted for bills on India, adjusted in No. 24, but not included in the India debt by No. 16, or in that at home by No. 23, 391,915l. For the value of cargoes to India, included in the home assets, but arrived, so as to form part of the stock there on April 30, 1800, 280,441l. 672,356l. The remaining total 90,465l. is the amount in which the general state of the whole concern has amended during the last year, subject, however, to such adjustments as may result from the settlement of the account between Government and the Company.

Commercial Affairs.

MR. Farquhar, the East India Company's Resident at Amboyna, lately issued the following rates of duty, viz. all kinds of western cloths, Bengal, Coromandel, &c. to pay six per cent. Java, Cherribau, Baly Bantam, Macassar, or other kind of eastern texture to pay 15 per cent. All kinds of China merchandize imported to pay 10 per cent.. All kinds of goods moved from one ship to another must be first landed, and pay a duty of five per cent. For every last or 3000 Dutch weight of rice imported to pay two rix dollars, and for every last of paddy one rix dollar. Arrack to pay five rix dollars per leaquer. All European cattle and live cattle exempted from duty. Nutmegs, mace, and cloves are prohibited to be sold except by the Company.

There are in Paris 455 booksellers, 340 printers, 133 bookbinders, 41 fitchers of pamphlets, 327 engravers, 85 copper-plate-printers, 49 print-fellers, and 71 old book-shops, 240 sellers of lemonade, 200 keepers of cooks shops, 630 wine merchants, 146 perfumers, 154 lottery offices, 975 actors, actresses, singers, dancers, &c.

The Gazette of June 13 contained an Order in Council for taking off the embargo on Russian and Danish ships. The restriction on the trade of Sweden was continued; but it is since taken off.

Accounts from Java state, that upwards of 100 neutral ships have arrived there annually for these five years past, each of which, on an average, must have left at least 10,000 dollars in hard specie, making the whole sum of 1,500,000 dollars; all of which are still on that island, besides immense magazines of produce, military, and other stores.

The trade of Bencoolen, which was monopolized by a few individuals, and by them subjected to such arbitrary and unjust restrictions, that nothing could be disposed of there but on such conditions as they thought fit to prescribe, has been thrown open, and persons of all nations, and of all casts,

are invited to trade at Port Marlborough, under the promised protection of the Government, in every species of merchandize, which does not interfere with the exclusive traffic of the Company.

We have sent out a Superintendent, at a very considerable salary, to see these regulations put into practice.

Ceylon produces rice of excellent quality, which is cultivated in the mountains, and does not require continued irrigation, as in the case of the ordinary rice.—Government has devoted much attention to the increased culture of this grain; and instead of being dependent on Bengal for supplies, Ceylon will shortly be able to export a considerable surplus stock.

By the late overland dispatch, we have advice from Madras that the sugar plantations throughout the Company's dominions, but more especially in Dindigul, are of singular promise, and that the ensuing season was expected to be uncommonly productive.

During last week, immense shoals of whittings and other fish were caught on the beach in the bay of Aberdeen. Every receding wave left numbers behind it, and the only trouble was to pick them up. The cause is thought to be, that the dog-fish now begin to infest the coast; and to escape their voraciousness, the small fish push for the shallow water.

Hereford and other places are calling meetings for the purpose of petitioning Parliament, as already done by Worcester, that grain, turnips, and potatoes may be sold by weight instead of measure.

The quantity of tea brought from China by the fleet, lately arrived, consisted of 2,208,377 lbs. of Bohea, 7,577,691 lbs. of Congou, 647,282 lbs. of Compoi, 51,799 lbs. of Souchong, 266,980 lbs. of Singlo, 1,362,807 lbs. of Twankay, 428,130 lbs. of Hylon Skin, and 143,079 lbs. of Hyson; in all, 12,689,155 lbs. There were also 105,700 pieces of brown, and 49,300 pieces of white Nankeen, and 107,167 lbs. of raw Silk, with several parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The price of the best Carolina rice has fallen to 29s. 9d. per cwt.; being a reduction of more than cent. per cent. within a few weeks.—There is no India rice at market.

The following is an account (the latest that has been formed) of the importation of provisions into England during the last year:

			s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Barley	-	61,034 Quarters, at	-	53 11	Per Quar.	194,547	12 2
Beans	-	13,151 Ditto	-	66 11	Ditto	44,001	1 1
Oats	-	446,712 Ditto	-	38 6	Ditto	859,520	2 0
Oatmeal	-	1,107 Bolls	-	68 1	Per Boll	3,768	8 3
Pease	-	16,565 Quarters	-	63 8	Per Quar.	47,743	18 8
Rye	-	148,429 Ditto	-	71 9	Ditto	532,482	19 10
Ryemeal	-	-	-	-	-	24,890	1 4
Wheat	-	1,032,121 Ditto	-	106 0	Ditto	5,460,241	6 0
Wheat Flour	-	320,130 Cwt. reckoning 3 Cwt. per Quarter,	-	-	536,217	15 0	-
Rice	-	291,950 Ditto	-	15 0	Per Cwt.	218,962	10 0
Potatoes	-	6,885 Ditto	-	10 0	Ditto	3,442	10 0
Bacon	-	68,034 Ditto	-	45 0	Ditto	153,076	10 0
Beef	-	132,134 Barrels	-	37 4	Per Barrel	246,652	9 4
Butter	-	225,002 Cwt.	-	27 6	Per Cwt.	309,377	15 2
Pork	-	102,521 Ditto	-	37 4	Ditto	189,649	4 0
Tongues	-	2,040 Doz. at 2s. per Doz. and } 736 Barrels, at 10s. per Barrel }	-	-	-	472	0 0
Total - - Imports, England						£.8,793,976	2 8

In the four years preceding the war, thirty Canal Bills passed the Legislature, authorizing the persons interested to raise the aggregate sum of 2,377,200l. to carry them into effect. In the four first years of the war,

69 Bills were passed, and the sum of 7,415,000*l.* was borrowed in consequence. Bills of Inclosure have been in a like proportion.

The total coinage for a century, namely from 1558 to 1659, amounted to 19,832,476*l.* The coinage within the present reign has been 62,945,125*l.*

During the present reign, 2,837,000 acres of land have been reclaimed; being about one-fourth part of the entire waste land of the kingdom.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT, for JUNE, 1801.

THE long continuance of very dry weather, with only a few showers of rain, has caused the hay (about the metropolis, and in the vicinity of large towns, and in most other situations where the land is rich by nature or art) to be *carried*. The crops of hay are in very fine condition; and the early crops are in general very good; but where the land is weak or the soil very dry, and where the grass was eaten late in spring, the crops of hay are likely to be very light.

The long continuance of dry weather has enabled the farmers to clean their wheat and turnip fallows in the best manner on all soils, except strong clays that were permitted to be too hard before they were broken up.

The dry weather also has favoured the paring and burning system, (for cole-seed very much); and a greater quantity of land has been ploughed and burned in the fens this year than was ever remembered.

But the weather has been too dry for the early-sown turnips and cole-seed, also on all highland soils.

The long continuance of dry weather has also caused the grass to fall off very much, on all highland and burning soils.

But the dry weather has improved the wheats on all loamy soils, where the land is rich. On most strong clays, and on all soils where the land is weak, the crops will prove very light. If the weather prove fine, the harvest is likely to commence very early, especially for rye, oats, and wheat.

The oats, beans, and barleys on strong clays, are light, and on most soils where the land is weak; but, on all loamy soils and low lands, and especially in all the extensive fens, the oats look amazingly well.

The potatoes on very rich soils look well; but on all poor or burning soils, the crops are likely to be very light.

And the long continuance of dry weather has also rather injured both the gardens and apples; likewise the hops.

Butcher's meat continues very high in price, and is not likely to be lower soon, except the excessive dry weather should cause a scarcity of grass.

Chatteries.

J. SCOTT:

WOBOURN SHEEP-SHEARING FESTIVAL.

First Day, June 15.—The annual sheep-shearing festival, instituted by the Duke of Bedford, attracted a vast number of strangers. Every bed in the place was occupied, and though the Duke of Bedford caused accommodation to be provided for all his particular friends at the Abbey, a great number of strangers found it difficult to procure lodging in the town.

About nine o'clock on Monday morning, his Grace gave a public breakfast at the Abbey, and between ten and eleven his Grace, attended by a great number of agricultural gentlemen, among whom were, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Ongley, Lord Thanet, Lord Carrington, Lord John Russel, Lord Preston, Lord Villiers, Sir George Osborne, Sir John Riddle, Major Gilpin, and Messrs. Whitbread, Colhoun, Holland, Lee Antonie, Coke, Owsley, Rowley, Henry Pointer Stanley, Byng, Gregory William Smith, Hammer, and Chaplin, and Mr. Young, Secretary to the Board of

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Agriculture. They proceeded to inspect the sheep that were shearing, under a covered building very conveniently prepared for that purpose. Soon after three o'clock, the company retired to the Abbey, and about four, near two hundred sat down to a very elegant dinner, in the hall of the ancient front of the Abbey, and at which his Grace presided. To prevent improper persons intruding themselves, as on a former year, no person was admitted but those who had been presented by his Grace with a ticket. About one hundred farmers were entertained in the steward's room by the bailiff. Between six and seven o'clock the company returned to the Park farm to business, when a number of South Down tups, some two-shears, and some three-shears, were exhibited, previous to their being cut.

A number of ladies of distinction, in their carriages and on horseback, were spectators of the scene.

The premiums offered by his Grace this year, as a stimulus to the improvement of agriculture, to be determined by a Committee, are as follows:—

To the person in Bedfordshire who has, between June and Christmas, 1800, expended the largest sum of money (not less than sixty guineas) in the purchase of breeding ewes or theaves, of the New Leicester or South Down breed, and have put them to a tup of the same sort in the years 1800 and 1801, a premium of fifty guineas.—A premium of twenty guineas to the person who expends the next largest sum in the same object, and on the same conditions.

All other claimants of the above premiums, who appear to have expended a sum not less than sixty guineas, to have the use of a ram, in the year 1801, of the same breed as the ewes purchased, gratis.

To the person who shall produce the best two-shear fat wether, the premium of a silver cup, value ten guineas.

To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire the best two-shear fat wether, a premium of five guineas.

To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire the best theave, silver cup, value ten guineas.

To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire the second best theave, a silver cup, value five guineas.

To the person who shall produce the best and most useful newly-invented implement used in agriculture, the sum of twenty guineas; and as it is the intention of giving this premium, both to encourage and introduce to general notice such improvements in implements of agriculture as appear of real utility, it is to be left to a Committee to decide, which implement produced is the preferable, and whether any of them merit the reputation that the acquisition of a premium may confer.

Mr. Salmon, the Duke's surveyor, exhibits a new drilling-machine.

By permission of his Grace, Mr. Chaplin, from Lincolnshire, exhibited some extremely fine sheep of his own breeding, which were highly approved of.

Second Day.—Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, his Grace gave a public breakfast at the Abbey; about ten o'clock, his Grace and the company came out to inspect the fat wethers, candidates for a silver cup, value ten guineas, when four were produced, belonging to Mr. Dutfield, of Potsgrove; Mr. Bithery, of Sharnbrook; Mr. Cowley, of Aspley; and Captain Moore, of the same place.

The decision is left to a Committee of three, consisting of Lord Somerville, Mr. Croak, from Wiltshire, and another eminent judge.

The company then proceeded, in procession, to the park-yard, when sixteen Leicester tups and a number of theaves, were exhibited.

The capital mill, which his Grace has lately built, was set to work, for the inspection of the company; it thrashes, and the corn undergoes every operation—the chaff goes one way, the dirt or dust another. It is contrived,

that the corn falls into a sack, and the straw into a waggon. The mill is worked by two horses, and two men supply it.

A number of improved implements in agriculture were produced, to be exhibited for a prize, to be determined by a Committee.

Mr. Lester, from Northampton, produced two chaff-cutters: one to be worked by two men, and to cut eighty bushels in an hour, and to be worked by one horse.

A number of improved cultivators for breaking clods of clayey land were produced.

Mr. Cooch, from Northamptonshire, produced an improved plough, to alter the position of the plate, to suit the sort of land it is going to plough, by means of a screw. He likewise produced an improved dressing-machine.

Mr. Salmon, the Duke's resident Surveyor, likewise produced a dressing-machine, and to-morrow they are to be tried against each other.

A double harrow, to harrow two lands at the same time, to be worked by three horses, was brought from Nottinghamshire.

Between two and three o'clock, his Grace and friends proceeded to the Abbey, to inspect the fat wethers, candidates for the cup, after they had been sheared. During the morning, his Grace had invited near 200 gentlemen to dine with him. About 100 farmers dined with the Bailiff.

They rose from dinner soon after five o'clock, when the fat wethers were inspected again, after they had been killed.

They then proceeded to the Park Farm; when the following Leicester tups were put up to be let for the season, in the Exhibition-room, for the annexed sums:

SHEAR HOGS.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| No. 1. by son of L. for 20 gs. | No. 5. son of L. K. for 100 gs. |
| 2. by son of L. dam by R. for
30 gs. | 6. son of L. for 50 gs. |
| 3. R. K. for 40 gs. | 7. R. L. for 70 gs. |
| 4. R. L. for 70 gs. | 8. R. L. for 50 gs. |

TWO SHEARS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| No. 9. by L. for 80 gs. | No. 12. by L. for 30 gs. |
| 10. by L. for 60 gs. | 13. by L. for 50 gs. |
| 11. by L. for 50 gs. | |

THREE SHEARS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| No. 14. by L. for 30 gs. | No. 16. L. 40 ewes to be taken |
| 15. by L. for 80 gs. | to this sheep for 120 gs. |

The persons of distinction, in addition to those mentioned in the preceding page, present this day, were, Earl Spencer, Lord Somerville, Sir Harry Featherstone, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Page, &c.

The meeting again attracted a number of females.

Third Day.—Wednesday, after the public breakfast at the Abbey, his Grace and his friends proceeded to examine the four prize wethers, after they were dead; when the report of Lord Somerville, Mr. Crook, and Mr. Bennett, the Committee appointed to decide on the best, was publicly made known:—it is stated, that the four prize wethers did great credit to the breeders; but the Committee taking into consideration the injury which results to the public, from the practice of fattening animals on corn, were compelled to withhold the first prize, of a cup, value ten guineas, from Mr. Moore, and to give it Mr. Bithry. The second, or Bedfordshire prize of five guineas, for the second best two-shear fat wether, is adjudged to Mr. Moore, carcase and wool considered. Mr. Moore, and Mr. Butfield, fed theirs upon corn, Mr. Bithry, and Mr. Cowley gave theirs none.

The company then went to the Park Farm-yard, where ten South Down Tups were shewn in the exhibition-room.

Ten score of South Down Ewes were sold by auction in the Park, and they fetched from 38s. to 65s. a head.

The Society for encouraging the production of fat cattle, at Smithfield-market at Christmas, sent the account of their prizes for the ensuing Christmas, to be publicly made known at this meeting; oxen above 120 stone, a plate, value thirty guineas, to the best; and a plate of fifteen guineas, to the second best.—Oxen under 120 stone, a plate, value twenty guineas, to the best; and a plate, value ten guineas, to the second best.—Cows or Heifers, a plate, value twenty guineas, to the best; and to the second best, a plate, value ten guineas.—Whether sheep, short or carding wool, a plate, value twelve guineas, to the best; and a plate, value eight guineas, to the second best.—Wether sheep, long or combing wool, a plate, value twelve guineas; and a plate to the second best, value eight guineas.—A pig, not exceeding ten months old, a plate, value ten guineas, to the best.

Between one and two o'clock, the company, consisting of several hundreds, on horse and foot, proceeded to a fallow field, in Crawley Farm, headed by the Duke, when a great number of improved implements in agriculture were tried.

The instruments which attracted the most notice, and received the approbation of the best judges, were a Drilling-Machine, by Mr. Salmon, of Woburn, which was drawn by one horse, to drill seven rows of any kind of seed; and if the horse went crooked, the man guiding the machine could keep it straight; and, on the contrary, if the horse went straight, the machine could be made to go crooked, if required.—Mr. Cooch's Plough, from Northamptonshire, to plough deep or shallow, according to the soil, by the simple movement of a screw; and a drill from Scotland, attracted the particular attention of well-informed men, which is particularly adapted to the drilling of turnips. This lasted till near four o'clock, when, as usual, near 300 retired to the Abbey, to partake of the Duke's hospitality.

About seven o'clock, they left the Abbey for the Park Farm again, when the following South Down Tups were put up, to be let for the season, in the exhibition-room:

TWO SHEARS.			THREE SHEARS.		
No. 1.	for	10 gs.	No. 6.	for	25 gs.
2.	—	10 gs.	7.	—	20 gs.
3.	—	25 gs.	8.	—	35 gs.
4.	—	40 gs.	9.	—	40 gs.
5.	—	20 gs.	10.	—	30 gs.

The lettings were much brisker than for the Leicestershire.

The conditions were, that they were to be conveyed twenty miles free of expence, and after that distance, a shilling mile was to be charged, and none of them are to have more than 100 ewes put to them.

Fourth Day.—Thursday morning, after public breakfast, the company proceeded to inspect an uncommonly fat pig, belonging to Mr. Inskip, of Warden, in this county, after which they attended the letting of the following Leicester tups:—

TWO SHEARS.			THREE SHEARS.		
No. 1.	for	10 gs.	No. 6:	for	25 gs.
2.	—	10 gs.	7.	—	20 gs.
3.	—	25 gs.	8.	—	35 gs.
4.	—	40 gs.	9.	—	40 gs.
5.	—	20 gs.	10.	—	30 gs.

The letting of which was much brisker than on a former letting of Leicester tups. A number of fine ewes were then sold by auction, from pens in the Park. A machine, lately invented by Mr. Perryman, for cleaning wheat from the husk, without injury to the wheat, was exhibited. It takes off the husk in the most complete manner, and it is calculated, that there will only be one pound wasted, instead of seven by the common method. It is proposed to make paper of the hulks.

Mr. Moore, of Aspley, exhibited an uncommon fine sow pig; and it was allowed by Lord Somerville, Mr. Eiman, and other eminent judges, to be the handsomest they had ever seen. Mr. M. stated the history of her coming into his possession to be by a present from Lord Beftive, of Ireland, who told him he believed the breed to come from France. She is about two years old, weighs about ten score, had a litter of pigs about three months since, and is uncommonly fat, although she has only been fed in the common way, upon split grown barley.

Mr. Garrard, from London, attended for the purpose of taking likenesses of the most famous sheep which have been exhibited this year, as did Mr. Read, of Bedford.

His Grace's breed of Kent sheep were exhibited, and highly approved of by some Gentlemen from Kent.

Between three and four o'clock, the company invited by his Grace, of the usual number, retired to the Abbey to dinner. About half past four his Grace took the chair; and the Vice-Presidents to the five tables branching out from his Grace's seat were, Mr. Northey, Mr. Byng, Lord John Russell, Lord Preston, and Mr. Young.

After dinner his Grace gave the following toasts:

The King	A General Inclosure
Success to Agriculture	Success to the Agricultural Societies in Ireland
The Plough	Breeding in all its branches
The Fleece	To the memory of Mr. Bakewell
Success to Experimental Husbandry	Lord Ilchester
Small in Size, and Great in Value	Sir Christopher Willoughby.

His Grace then rose, and announced, that Mr. Cowley, of Aspley, was intitled to the premium of fifty guineas, for expending the largest sum of money (not less than sixty guineas) in the purchase of breeding ewes or theaves of the New Leicester or South Down breed.

They had determined, that Mr. Runciman, of Birchmore, was intitled to a premium of twenty guineas, having expended the next largest sum.

The unsuccessful Candidates for these premiums were, Mr. Bithry, of Snelson, and Mr. Gresham, of Cheeklands, who are to have the use of a ram, of the same breed as the ewes purchased, gratis, during this year.

The premium of a cup, value ten guineas, was adjudged to Mr. Butfield, of Potsgrove, for breeding in Bedfordshire the best theave.

The premium of a cup, value five guineas, was adjudged to Mr. Moore, of Aspley, for the second best threave. His grace stated that the judges had paid very particular attention to the different implements that had been exhibited, and were of opinion, that Mr. Lester was not intitled to any premium for his improved cultivator: nor was Mr. Gooch, for his improved plough; but that Mr. Salmon, of Woburn, was intitled to a premium of twenty guineas, for his drilling-machine, which was capable of drilling any kind of seed. His Grace then made a very animated address to the farmers, exhorting them to exertions for the improvement of the breed of their stock, and of their agriculture in general; and then made known the premiums he intended to give for the next year; he likewise gave notice of one for the year 1803, namely, to the farmer in Bedfordshire, who shall produce the most satisfactory account of comparative trials, between the drill and broad-cast culture of wheat, barley or oats, on not less than ten acres, being in the same field, a premium of thirty guineas.

His Grace concluded, by giving the healths of the successful candidates, and immediately after Lord Somerville rose, and gave the Duke's health, which was drank with enthusiasm by the whole company.

Manufactures and Useful Arts.

THE British Society for extending the Fisheries and improving the Sea Coasts of Scotland, is immediately to establish a Bull Fishery on the coast of Caithness. Although there is no place in the North of Scotland so well adapted as Wick for carrying on a cod and herring fishery, yet, the want of a proper harbour has hitherto prevented its being attended with any remarkable success. Of this circumstance, the above-mentioned Society is aware; but it is expected that, as the success of the Northern fisheries is a matter of great national importance, Government will grant the money necessary to build a harbour at Wick. In the mean time, we understand, Mr. Telford, an Engineer, is to be sent North, to make a survey of the coast, and to ascertain the probable expence, which, it is thought, will be inconsiderable, the price of labour being low in that country, and all the materials on the spot.

The blanching of wheat, or taking off its exterior coat or scale, appears, from the sixth report of the Committee of Provisions, to be a recent discovery in the manufacture of flour, from which the most beneficial consequences may be expected to follow. The outer scale affords little nourishment. Wheat freed from it is ground in two-thirds of the time which the grinding would otherwise require. It is possible for one Miller to blanch wheat at the rate of twenty bushels an hour. Hitherto it has been usual either to grind down the old wheat, or take off, first, the two outer coats. Bread from blanching wheat is, in all respects, more excellent than our best white bread. Blanching wheat may be kept for any length of time, without danger of spoiling.

Fine Arts, Sciences, and Literature.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

THIS establishment is to consist of a senior and junior department. In the senior department will be admitted 30 Officers, to be instructed in the duties of the General Staff of the army, and in particular those which belong to the Quarter Master General in the Field.—The junior department to be for the instruction of those who are from early life intended for a military profession, and who will by this means be well grounded in a knowledge of science, previous to their attaining the age that enables them to hold commissions in the army. This department is to receive 300 students, from the ages of 14 to 16; of which number, 50 may be Cadets of the East India Company's service; 100, the sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who may intend them for the service; 100, the sons of Officers actually in the service; and 50, the sons of Officers who have died or been disabled in the service, and are left in pecuniary distress. The establishment to be governed as a military body; according to his Majesty's rules and regulations for the discipline of the service, with such additional restrictions as may be necessary to the conduct of youth, and the objects of the Institution. The Commander in Chief for the time being to be Chief Governor of the Military College, under whose controul the establishment will be placed. Each department to be under the command of Officers of rank in the army, who will be responsible to the resident Lieutenant Governor for the discipline, the conduct of the students, together with the interior care and economy of their respective departments. All elementary tuition will be conducted by Professors and Masters, subject to the controul of a Director of Instruction. Public examinations will be held of the progress made by students in their studies.

Several valuable literary works are preparing for publication for next season. Among them are three important Voyages and Travels, viz. Mr.

Mackenzie's, over land from Montreal to the North Sea, in Latitude 69, and Longitude 134, and also to the Head of the Slave River, and to the Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 52, 21.—Capt. Broughton, who went out in the Providence, (the ship which Capt. Bligh commanded) on new discoveries and survey;—and the other is M. Sorcer, who, in company with Capt. Bellings, sailed from Jakutz, in Siberia, through the Icy Sea, and completed the discovery of the N. E. coast of Asia.

Natural Phænomena.

A LARGE and ferocious male hawk, which has been for years in the garden of Watson, of Kirbymoorside, began early in the spring to make himself a nest upon the ground, and being furnished with the necessary materials, soon completed it; in which there were placed six duck eggs, on which he sat until he hatched six ducklings. The day after several persons visited the garden, to see this extraordinary family, which exasperated him so much, that, in attempting to defend his young brood, he trod on one of them, which occasioned its death. The remaining five are yet alive, and seem likely to be brought up under the protection of this extraordinary nurse.

A small shock of an earthquake has been lately felt at Chester.

A salt spring, similar to those at Northwick, has been discovered in the district of Manleon, in the vicinity of the Pyrenees. Great profit is expected in manufacturing salt from it.

The high winds in November last blew down an oak tree in Birch Wood, at Penhurst, Kent;—shortly after, a man was sent to hew the branches and top, but not being able to cut them all that day, he returned the next to finish his job, when, to his astonishment, he found the tree he left the night before laying on the ground, righted up into the place it formerly stood. It is supposed that some of the roots, particularly the top-root, were not broken off, but elongated, and when the tree was lightened by the woodman, it rose again by the elasticity of the roots.

Commercial Law Cases,

KING'S BENCH.

A RULE was obtained to stay proceedings in an action brought against Lieutenant General Forster, the Marquis de Bouillon, and others, under these circumstances:—The Marquis de Bouillon was entrusted by the British government with a command in a regiment, and was with the troops at Jersey, which is out of the jurisdiction of this Court. A sum of money was transmitted by government to the Marquis, and by some accident lost; it was afterwards found by some of the soldiers. Lieutenant General Forster ordered all the troops on the island to be drawn out on the parade, and part of the money was found upon the plaintiff in the present action. Of course it was taken from him under the direction of Lieutenant General Forster, and by his orders restored to the Marquis de Bouillon. Since then he had thought proper, by the advice of an Attorney, in Somersetshire, to bring this action against Lieutenant General Forster and the Marquis de Bouillon, to recover back the money. The Court granted a rule to shew cause.

JOHNSON, v. STEWART.—An action for a libel.—The plaintiff and defendant are both Merchants in Perfumery. The former, it was stated, had dealings to the amount of 100,000*l.* a year, and paid upwards of 20,000*l.* per annum to the revenue; he brought this action for damages for an injury done him by two letters written by the defendant to Mess. Gilchrist and Co. Merchants, at Hamburgh, Mr. Johnson's correspondents, reporting him as a noted speculator, and not trust-worthy.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 1000*l.* damages.

BURNELL, v. — Marfell, Esq.—This action was brought against the Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, for a false return. The circumstances were shortly these. The Marquis of Donegal was possessed of a house in that county, and being indebted to Mr. Houlditch, his Coach-maker, he sued out an execution, the Sheriff entered, and took the effects of the Marquis. And on that occasion, Mess. Walwyn and Co. who are Bankers to the Marquis, purchased from the Sheriff a bill of sale of these goods and chattels which he had seized, and for which they paid upwards of 5000*l.* And then they let a lease to the Marquis of his own house and furniture. And the question on the evidence was, Whether that property in the hands of the Marquis was subject to the executions of other creditors, or whether it was protected by the bill of sale which had been *bona fide* purchased by his Bankers. Lord Kenyon was clear that this being chattel interest, was subject to the plaintiff's execution. Possession was *prima facie* evidence of personal property. But with regard to real property, the title deeds must be called for and inspected, in order to ascertain whose property it was. Verdict for plaintiff 3000*l.*

MAY, v. GERAUX.—The defendant had undertaken to instruct a young woman in French, English, dancing, and the method of keeping a boarding school, and received 50*l.* as a fee for so doing. After examining evidence, and the Judge being of opinion the action ought to have been sooner brought, the Jury gave a verdict of 1*s.*

HASLAKE, v. THE WESTMINSTER INSURANCE COMPANY.—This action was brought to recover 360*l.* insured on the life of John Robson; and the question was, whether the said J. Robson was in good health at the time the insurance was made. After hearing a variety of witnesses, a verdict was given for the plaintiff.

STODKDALE, v. VANCOUVER.—This was an action brought by a Bookseller against the brother of the Circumnavigator, to recover damages for a breach of contract in the sale of the copyright of the Narrative of Capt. Vancouver's Voyage round the World, and the remaining impression, 175 copies, which now sells for eight guineas a set. Mr. Stockdale at first offered 700*l.* but afterwards would give no more than 500*l.* which was accepted; in the purchase the plaintiff would not allow any thing for the copper-plates, which he said he merely considered as old copper, and brought this action to recover 240*l.* as the value of these plates, which had been either lost or stolen from Mr. V. Lord Kenyon expressed a wish that Mr. S. had acted with more liberality towards the defendant; but it being proved the plates originally cost 300*l.* the Jury gave the plaintiff damages 186*l.*

BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

Announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June 1801.

BANKRUPTCIES,

ANDERSON, G. Bury St. Edmund's, innkeeper. (Wilson, Castle street, Holborn
AIRIS, J. and W. Taylor, Oxford, corn-dealers. (Inge and Carter, Coventry
ANDREWS, J. Kent road, victualler. (Taylor, Gray's inn
ASKW, C. Kendal, merchant. (Chambre, Serjeant's inn
ALLEN, J. Birmingham, corn-dealer. (Egerton, Gray's inn
ARMITAGE, R. New Bond street, ironmonger. (Dawson, Warwick street
BEDFORD, T. Sutton, paper-maker. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
BARKER, W. S. Field, and A. Field, Leeds, woollstaplers. (Batty, Chancery lane
BLYTH, B. Birmingham, woollen-draper. (Alexander, Bedford row
BARTON, J. Davies street, dealer in horses. (Moore, wood-Rock street
BRODHERST, B. and J. Cookson, Walfall, coal-merchants. (Clarke, Gray's inn
BELL, W. Bath, cruch master. (Crutwell, Bath
BLAND, W. Birmingham, grocer. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
BLOOR, J. Ludgate street, dealer. (Walt, Upper Thames street
BYRDON, J. Charing cross, printseller. (Ellison and Dawson, Crane court
BRAMM, G. Clifton, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn
COOK, W. Warley, corn-chandler. (Smith, Robert street, Adelphi
CLERK, the Rev. Sir W. H. Bart. miller. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn
CARLES, G. Birmingham, grocer. (Fox, Parliament street
COLLETT, J. Strand, oilman. (Neeld, Norfolk street
DODGSON, P. Liverpool, linen draper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
DANFON, G. Lancaster, merchant. (Dowbiggin and Baldwin, Lancaster
DAWSON, R. Edward street, milliner. (Saxon, Temple
DELANOY, W. Liverpool, linen draper. (Wiatt and Forrest, Liverpool
EADES, W. Deretend, silver plater. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's inn
EWING, W. and W. James, Birmingham, composition ornament-manufacturers. (Boutflower, New North street
FINDLEY, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Vandercom and Light, Bush lane
FISH, J. Newcastle, soapmaker. (Shelton, Sessions House, London
FITCH, G. Piccadilly, dealer. (Bearain, Union street, Bishopgate street
GREGORY, A. Tavistock street, Covent Garden, taylor. (Harvey, Curfitor street
GOVETT, J. H. Wivilcomb, cloth manufacturer. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's inn
GANNETT, M. H. Taunton, draper. (Berry, Meard's street

- Hodson, J. Bristol, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn
Harris, G. Bristol, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn
Hewlett, W. and W. Pember, Bristol, dealers. [Lewis and James, Gray's inn
Holland, T. Bedfordbury, woollen draper. [Berry, Meard's street
Houlding, R. & J. Preston, dealers (Welch, Alderfgate st.
Healey, J. Bishopsgate street, dealer. (Pullens, Fore street
Hitchen, A. Waigherton, miller. [Lee, Temple
Hitchen, W. Hatheron, corndealet. [Lee, Tanfield court
Jones, J. Wigmore street, coach master (Foulkes, Southampton street
Knight, S. Alderfgate street, cork cutter, (Sherwood and Williams, Bank street
Littals, L. Walworth, merchant, (Rogers, Manchester buildings
Lloyd, T. Dudley, grocer. (Sparke, Gray's inn
Lumb, S. Rithworth, cotton manufacturer- [Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn.
Lewington, H. Andover, innholder. [Johnson and Gaskell, Queen's square
Lingard, J. Olborn street, scrivener. (Hill, Clement's inn
Lilly, John and James, Stayley Bridge, merchants and woollen clothiers. [Edge, Manchester
Long, W. Stonehouse, hatter. (Taylor, Old Street-road
Miles, R. Birmingham, malster. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's inn
Meek, J. Newport, Salop, linen and woollen draper, (Bembow, Lincoln's inn
Nightingale, J. Crown street, perfumer. [Yeates, Walsworth
O'Neil, T. Albion street, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Wanford court
Parker, J. jun. Great Bolton, iron-founder. (Meadowcroft, Gray's inn
Riff, J. Drury lane, currier. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Robinson, E. Dudley, currier. [Fellows, Dudley
Richardson, P. Portsea, bookbinder. (Consable, Symonds inn
Shaw, J. Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Shaw, G. Whatcliff Factory, linen manufacturer. (Frank, Stockton
Saunders, E. Hambleton, blanket manufacturer. (Price, Lincoln's inn
Smith, J. St. Martin's lane, baker. [Fitzgerald, Lemon, street
Stone, W. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant. (Wilson and Broad, Union street
Scone, W. Bristol, grocer. [Tarrant, Chancery lane
Saunders, A. West Smithfield, dealer. (Cokayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn
Spittle, P. Weanefbury, gunlock maker. (Hunt, Castle street, Holborn
Tharrait, W. Plymouth Dock, shopkeeper. (Sudlow and Richardson, Monument yard
Whittle, H. Reading, coach maker. [Jenkins and James, New inn
Warren, J. Manchester, innkeeper. [Ellis, Curfitor street
Whittington, W. Bradford, clothier. (Netherfole, Effex street
Witton, S. Oldwinford, glass manufacturer. [Brettell, Stoutbridge
Ward, W. Birmingham, grocer. (Sanderfon, Palgrave place
Williams, H. St. Mary, Newington, scrivener. (Johnston, Southampton court
Wardle, T. Trump street, warehouse man. [Willis, Warford court
Walker, T. Hopton, baker. (Wright, Duke street, Manchester square
Wallack, W. Oakley street, Lambeth, dealer. (Ifaacs, Bury street
Yates, T. Stockport, muslin-manufacturer. (Edge, Temple
- DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.**
Abraham, J. Houndsfitch, warehouse-man, June 27
Andrews, J. Little Eastcheap, victualler, June 16
Ansell, J. Wickham, victualler, July 1
Adams, J. Cateaton street, linen-draper, June 30
Bralbridge, J. Fleet street, silversmith, July 4
Baif, B. Leeds, linen-draper, June 20
Brodie, H. Falcon square, hardwareman, June 20
Barber, J. Gerrard street, woollen-draper, June 20
Bradshaw, S. Basinghall street, broker, July 4
Birchall, J. Moore, dealer in felt, June 25
Barrow, E. and J. Norwich, warehouse-men, June 29
Bethman, S. and M. Turnwheel lane, merchant, June 29
Butler, W. Whitecross street, brazier, July 11
Bedford, C. Bristol, linen-draper, August 27
Eaton, J. and T. Anthony, size lane, taylor, July 25
Clutterbuck, P. Petty France, brewer, July 4
Coxe, D. fen. and jun. Mark-lane, brandy-merchants, June 20
Child, E. South street, St. Luke's, dealer, July 4
Charles, J. and T. Lott, Friday street, warehouse-men, July 4
- Coxe, J. Cockermouth, tanner, July 7
Cheap, A. and A. Loughman, Newcourt, merchants, June 30
Carr, W. P. Kingston, Surry, shopkeeper, June 27
Cooper, J. Chorley, cotton-manufacturer, July 6
Clayton, J. Kirdford, jobber in cattle, July 15
Cook, T. Shrewbury, jeweller, July 6
Collins, J. and J. Reilly, Meard's court, taylor, July 11 (final)
Durant, G. North Tawton, serge-maker, June 19
Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread street, ribbon-weavers, July 21
Edwards, R. Morgan lane, brandy-merchant, July 7
Farnor, J. Birchworth, tanner, June 16
Friedberg, J. and B. sun street, merchants, June 30
Fiber, S. Sheffield, scrivener, June 30
Fearon, H. St. Mary-Axe, factor, July 4
Foster, C. London, bookbinder, July 7 (final)
Falkner, J. Brownedge, Ivory-comb maker, July 7
Fisher, W. Swine, and F. Fisher, Wyton, dealer, July 10
Garner, J. Bermondsey Spa-road, wool-comber, June 26
Gregory, J. Red Cross street, carpenter, July 4
Greaves, J. sen. Walworth, insurance-broker, June 27
Griffiths, V. Paternoster-row, printer, June 30
Gandell, J. Tiverton, vintner, July 11 (final)
Gill, R. Exeter, timber-merchant, July 18
Hair, J. Spur street, merchant, June 27
Hague, E. Fenchurch street merchant, June 30
Holmes, R. Little Brampton, dealer, June 16
Hinton, W. Old Bailey, engraver, May 10
Harrison, T. and A. and J. Kedder, Croydon, calico-printers, 27
Harris, S. and J. Clarke, Wormwood street, Ironmongers, June 30
Hewett, J. G. Bideford, merchant, June 30
Holmes, E. Fother lane, jeweller, June 16 (final)
Hunter, P. Collier place, merchant, July 4
Holland, J. Nottingham, butcher, July 1 (final)
Holland, E. Love lane, brandy-merchant, July 25
Higgins, T. Thorgmorton street, merchant, July 14
Hawkins, J. Cary street, carpenter, July 14
Haigh, J. Kent street, page-master, July 11
Hawkins, J. senior and junior, Rotherhithe wall, boat-builders, July 7
Hare, M. Kingston on Hull, grocer and tallow chandler, July 10
Humble, T. and J. Henderfon, Strand, cabinet makers, July 7
Holland, T. New South end, builder, July 25
James, J. Bristol, distiller, June 18
Johnson, N. Henfield, shopkeeper, July 6
Kay, W. Birmingham, factor, July 1
Luard, P. R. London, merchant June 16
Lockey, T. York, grocer, June 16
Longman, J. and F. F. Broderip, Cheapde, music instrument makers, June 20
Ludlow, S. H. Chipping Sodbury, banker, June 2
Lane, J. T. Frater, and T. Boylenon, Nicholas lane, merchants, June 13
Le Lieve, A. Finch lane, merchant, July 7
Marrell, N. Newton upon Ouse, dealer, June 10
Mallett, R. North Tawton, shopkeeper, July 1
Moynoux, W. Rabbax, hardware-merchant, June 6 (final)
Milne, A. Hatton Garden, merchant July 11
Millwood, Upper Skillington, merchant, July 13 (final)
Parkinson, T. Beverley, July 4
Parkinson, T. and J. Lazarus, Marybone street, mercers, June 30
Parr, J. O. London, insurance broker, August 1
Perry, H. Mark lane, builder, June 27
Richardson, J. Chelmsfield, liquor merchant, June 27
Roberts, J. Bishopsgate street, upholsterer, June 20
Reith, C. Holborn Hill, linen-draper, June 20
Richards, J. Gosport, baker, July 1
Riding, J. Runcorn, Chelster, June 29
Robertson, J. Fleet street, oilman, July 11
Sargeant, G. E. Portsea, shopkeeper, May 16
Shaw, J. Tongewith Haulth, W. Shaw, and J. Boyes, Manchester, dealers, June 22
Stevens, T. Effe street, wine merchant, June 16
Sheldon, T. Burslem, grocer, June 23
Sidebatham, W. Ashton under Line, shopkeeper, July 7
Smith, R. Hedge Nook, drover, July 10
Southan, T. Worcester, linen draper, June 30
Serjeant W. Walton le Dale, liquor merchant, July 7
Seaton, G. fen. Crowle, corn factor, July 10
Sampson, T. Benningholm Grange, dealer, July 13
Trench, F. Liverpool, merchant, June 23
Thompson, J. and C. Mc Adam, Liverpool, merchants, June 29
Twycroft, C. Thavies inn, scrivener, June 27
Turner, J. St. James's street, Silver smith June 24
Taylor, W. Brightelmstose, wine merchant, July 16
Tate, W. senior and junior, Findon, timber merchants, July 11
Wadstrom, C. B. Manchester, cotton manufacturer June 13
Whittaker, P. Manchester, machine maker, June 16
Ward, C. Thames street, warehouseman, June 27
Whittaker, J. senior, and W. Whittaker, Stockport, and J. Whittaker, junior, Edgely, cotton manufacturers, July 1
Wright, T. Canterbury, shopkeeper, July 7
Watson, R. Oxford, grocer, July 18
Ware, R. and P. Francis, Lawrance lane, grocers, July 23
Williams, H. Bath, linen draper, August 1 (final)

LONDON PRICES of GRAIN for June 1801.
MARK-LANE, Monday, June 1.

Our supply of English Wheat this morning was very small; but the arrivals of Foreign continue very large; but the quality in general being very indifferent, and having many country buyers, prime samples met a lively sale, and prices of such are full 10s. per quarter higher since this day se'nnight; yet the middling inferior sorts can scarcely be sold, though offered at reduced prices.—All other articles (except Oats) were rather scarce, and obtained a small advance; but Oats that are fresh and sweet, maintained the same prices as last week. Inferior samples rather cheaper.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	80s to 90s	White	to 66s	Small Beans	40s to 50s
Fine ditto	to 130s	Malt	50s to 65s	Fine	to 56s
Superfine Kent	to 142s	Fine ditto	to 70s	Tick ditto	36s to 44s
Dantzic	100s to 120s	Superfine	to 76s	Fine	to 52s
Fine	to 135s	Hog Peas	48s to 54s	Oats	22s to 28s
Rye	50s to 63s	Boilers	60s to 70s	Fine	to 36s
Stained Barley	30s to 40s	Suffolks	to 76s	Polands	to 40s
Malting	to 46s				

Monday, June 8.

We had a few fresh arrivals this day; but owing to the weather being fine, and a great deal of American Flour on Sale, caused our Wheat market to decline, in price, from five to eight shillings per quarter since this day se'nnight.

Rye, much the same as last week.—Barley is dull sale, and rather cheaper.—In Malt, no alteration.—Oats are from three to four shillings per quarter lower.—Tick and Small Beans are full two shillings per quarter cheaper.—In White and Grey Pease, and other a tickles, little or no variation.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	80s to 95s	Superfine	to 66s	Fine	to —s
Fine ditto	to 135s	Malt	50s to 76s	Tick ditto	40s to 48s
Superfine	to 140s	White Peas	65s to 78s	Fine	to 50s
Dantzic	— to —s	Grey Peas	44s to 48s	Small Oats	20s to 30s
Rye	50s to 60s	Fine	54s to —s	Fine	to 34s
Fine	to 63s	Suffolks	to —s	Polands	24s to 30s
Barley	30s to 42s	Small Beans	50s to 56s	Fine	36s
Fine	to 56s				

Monday, June 15.

We had some fresh Foreign arrivals of Wheat in this day, and though but with little or no English, caused a very dull sale; and fine samples were full 5s. per quarter cheaper; those of inferior quality scarcely saleable.—Rye the same as last week. Barley and Malt are very heavy sale, with little variation in price.—Oats remain much the same.—Tick and Small Beans were something cheaper; but White and Grey Peas are rather scarce, and brisker sale.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	85s to 90s	Malt	50s to 65s	Polands	24s. to 30s
Fine ditto	to 130s.	Fine	to 76s	Fine	to 36s
Superfine	to 135s	White Peas	65s to 76s	Small Beans	46s. to 50s
Rye	50s. to 60s	Grey ditto	44s to 48s	Fine	to 54s
Barley	30s to 42s	Fine	52s to —s	Tick do.	36s to 44s
Malting	to 54s	Short Small Oats	22s to 30s	Fine	to 50s
Fine White	to 65s	Fine	to 34s		

Monday, June 23.

We had a pretty good supply of Essex and Kentish Corn, but very little from any other part. Fine Wheat fully maintained last week's prices.—Rye, Barley, and Malt, are much the same as last week.—Oats are brisker sale, but not dearer.—White and Grey Peas, and Tick and Small Beans, are rather lower.—Flour the same as last week.—In other articles, little or no variation.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	85s to 90s	Malt	50s to 76s	Polands	24s to 30s
Fine do.	to 130s	Fine	to —s	Fine	36s
Sup r fine	to —s	White Pease	65s to 75s	Small Beans	46s to 50s
Rye	50s to 58s	Grey Pease	44s to 48s	Fine	to 53s
Barley	30s to 42s	Fine	52s to —s	Tick ditto	36s 40s to 48s
Fine	to 54s	Short Small Oats	22s to 30s	Fine	to —s
Superfine	to 64s	Fine	to 34s		

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (First week, June.) 463

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from May 18th to May 23d inclusive.

Total, 32260 quarters.—Average, 98s. 9d.—7s. 5d: higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from May 16, to May 22 inclusive.

Total, 22,222 sacks.—Average, 97s. 10d.—8s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quarter Loaves at 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d 4s 4d—Against the Baker 1s 6d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 18,140—Rye 810—Barley 200—Pease 410—Oats 17,410qrs.—Clover Seed 85 cwt.—Flour 27,350.

Price of Hops.

	Bags.		Pockets.
Kent	9l 9s to 11l —s	Kent	11l 11s to 13l 10s.
Suffex	8l 15s to 10l 5s	Suffex	10l 15s to 12l 12s.

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	42s to 96s	Cinque Foil, ditto	42s to —s
White Clover, ditto	50s to 105s	White Mustard Seed (p. b.)	10s 6d
Trefoil, ditto	30s to 48s	Brown do. do.	—s to 11s 0d
Turnip, (per bushel)	30s to 42s	Canary Seed do. do.	—s to 12s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	30s to —s	Rape Seed, (per last)	—1 to —1

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

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

Head of Cattle this day)—Beasts about 2,000—Sheep and Lambs 8,500.

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	17d to 19d	Calf Skins, 50 to 70lb. p. doz.	21d to 26d
Ditto, 60 to 64lb. each	21d to 22d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	22d to 25d
Merchants Backs	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Ditto, 30 to 40lb. do.	18d to 21d
Dressing Hides	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 15d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 33d p. lb.
Fine Coach Hides	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 17d	Large do.	84s to 140s p. doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Tanned Horse Hides	15s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	16d to 17d	Goat Skins	21s to 63s p. doz.

Raw Hides.

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

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	— 3s 7d	Russia ditto (Soap)	— 62s to 0s
Clare Market	— 3s 7d	Melting Stuff	— 50s to —s
Whitechapel Market	— 3s 6d	Ditto rough	— 34s to —s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	3s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Graves	— 19s
Town Tallow	— 61s 6d	Good Dregs	— 13s
Russia ditto (Candles)	— 64s 0s	Yellow Soap, 76s.—Mottled, 84s.—Curd, 88s	
	Candles, per dozen, 11s 0d—Molds, 12s 0d		

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, May 30.

St. James's—Hay	5l 0s to 6l 6s	Average	5l 13s 6d
Straw	2l 8s to 2l 17s	—	2l 12s 0d
White ch.—Hay	4l 10s to 5l 12s	—	5l 1s 0d
Clover	6l 0s to 6l 10s	—	6l 5s 0d
Straw	2l 2s to 2l 12s	—	2l 1s 0d

464 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c.* (Second week, June).

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 25th of May to May 30th inclusive.

Total 17607 Quarters—Average 102s 6½d.—2s. 9½d. higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from May 23d, to May 29th inclusive.

Total 12395 Sacks—Average 99s 0½d.—1s 2½d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loaves at 1s 4¾d 1l 11s 8d—In favour of the Baker 7¼d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 56470—Barley 30—Pease 70—Oats 17850—Rye 200 qrs.—Flour 14430 cwt.

Price of Hops.

Bags.				Pockets.			
Kent	—	8l —s to	11l —s	Kent	—	10l —s to	13l 14s
Suffex	—	8l —s to	10l 10s	Suffex	—	10l —s to	14l —s
Effex	—	8l —s to	10l —s	Farnham	—	12l —s to	16l —s

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to	96s	Cinque Foil, ditto	42s to	—s
White Clover, ditto	20s to	105s	White Mustard-fd. p. bu.	10s to	14s od
Trefoil, ditto	5s to	50s	Brown, ditto do.	10s to	14s 6d
Turnip, (per bushel)	20s to	36s	Canary seed do.	8s to	10s
Rye Grass (per quarter)	30s to	—s	Rapeseed, per last	40l to	46l

Meat. Smithfield. Monday, June 8. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.

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

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

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	17½ to	19d	Calf Skins, 50 to 70lb. p. doz.	22d to	27d
Ditto, 60 to 66lb. each	20d to	21d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	22d to	26d
Merchants' Backs	18d to	19d	Ditto, 30 to 40lb. do.	18d to	21½
Dressing Hides	14d to	15½	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to	33d p. lb.
Fine Coach Hides	16d to	18d	Large do	100s to	140s p. doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	17½ to	19½	Tanned Horse Hides	15s to	26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	16d to	17½	Goat Skins	21s to	65s p. doz.

Price of Bark per Load, 18l os to 19l os.

Raw Hides.

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

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	—	3s 4d	Russia ditto (Soap)	60s	—s
Clare Market	—	3s 4d	Melting stuff	51s	—s
Whitechapel Market	—	3s 6d	Ditto rough	30s	37s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	3s	4½d	Graves	18s	—s
Town Tallow	61s	od	Good Dregs	8s	12s
Russia ditto (Candles)	62s	—s	Yellow Soap, 76s—Mottled 84s—Curd 88s		

Candles, per dozen, 11s—Molds, 12s od

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday May 6.

St. James's—Hay	5l	os to	6l	os	Average	5l	10s od
Straw	2l	8s to	2l	14s	—	2l	11s od
Whitechapel—Hay	4l	10s to	5l	12s	—	5l	1s od
Clover	6l	6s to	6l	14s	—	6l	10s od
Straw	2l	2s to	2l	14s	—	2l	8s od

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Third week, June.) 465

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 1th of June, to the 6th of June, inclusive.

Total 19,859 Quarters—Average 109s. 8d.—7s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. higher than last return.

Return of the Price of Flour, from May 30, to June 5, inclusive.

Total 17997 Sacks.—Average 102s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—3s $\frac{3}{4}$ d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loaves at 1s 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d 5l 15s—In favour of the Baker 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Imports of Grain last Week.

Wheat 9250 qrs.—Barley 650—Peale 360—Oats 4060 qrs.
Flour 10640 cwt.

Price of Hops.

	Bags		Pockets
Kent	8l —s to 10l —s	Kent	10l —s to 12l 10s
Suffex	8l —s to 9l 9s	Suffex	9l 9s to 11l 11s
Essex	7l —s to 8l 8s	Farnham	12l —s to 14l —s

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 96s	Cinque Foil, ditto	42s to —s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 105s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	10s to 14s
Trefoil, ditto	5s to 50s	Brown, ditto do.	10s to 14s 6d
Turnip, (per bushel)	20s to 36s	Canary Seed, do.	10s to 11s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	30s to —s	Rape Seed, (per last)	40l to 46l

Meat. Smithfield. Monday, June 15. (To sink the offal. per stone of 8lb.

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

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts about 1,900—Sheep and Lambs 7,000

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 19d	Calf Skins, 50 to 70lb. p. doz.	22d to 27d
Ditto, 60 to 66lb. each	20d to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	22d to 26d
Merchants Backs	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 19d	Ditto, 30 to 40lb. do.	18d to 21d
Dressing Hides	14d to 17d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 33d per lb.
Fine Coach Hides	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 18d	Large ditto	100s to 140s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	18d to 20d	Tanned Horse Hides	15s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Goat Skins	21s to 63s p. doz.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	3s 4d	Russia ditto (Soap)	58s to 59s
Clare Market	3s 3d	Melting Stuff	51s —
Whitechapel Market	3s 3d	Ditto rough	30s 32s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	3s 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Graves	20s —
Town Tallow	57s	Good Dregs	10s —
Russia ditto (Candles)	60s to —s 0d	Yellow Soap, 76s-Mottled 84s—Curd 88s	
	Candles, p. doz. 11s—Molds, 12s.		

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, June 13.

St. James's—Hay	5l 10s 0d to 6l 6s	Average	5l 18s 0d
Straw	2l 8s 0d to 3l 1s 6d	—	2l 14s 9d
White-ch.—Hay	4l 10s to 5l 16s	—	5l 3s 0d
Clover	6l 6s to 6l 14s	—	6l 10s 0d
Straw	2l 14s to 3l 3s	—	2l 18s 0d

456 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c.* (Fourth week, June.)

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from the 8th June to 13th inclusive.
Total 30952 Quarters—Average 106s. 7d.—3s. 1d. lower than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from 6th June to 12th inclusive.
Total 11676 Sacks—Average 102s 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d higher than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

[Eighty Quartern loaves at 1s 5d. 1l. 13s. 4d.—Against the Baker—1s 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Price of Hops.

	Bags.		Pockets
Kent	71 17s to 10l os	Kent	— 10l —s to 12l 12s
Suffex	- 71 7s to 9l 10s	Suffex	- 10l —s to 14l 15s
Effex	- 71 os to 9l os	Farnham	— 12l —s to 14l os

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 95s	Cinque Foil, ditto	42s to —s
White Clover, ditto	20s to 105s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	10s to 14s 6d
Trefoil ditto	5s to 50s	Brown, ditto do.	10s to 14s 6d
Turnip, (per bushel)	20s to 36s	Canary Seed do.	8s to 10s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	30s to —s	Rape-feed, (per last)	40l to 44l

Meat. Smithfield, Monday, June 15. (To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.)

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

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts about 1,900—Sheep and Lambs 8,500.

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	18d to 20d	Calf Skins, 50 to 70lb. p. doz.	22d to 26d
Ditto, 60 to 66lb. each	21d to 22d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	21d to 25d
Merchants Backs	—d to 19d	Ditto, 30 to 40lb. do.	18d to 21d
Dressing Hides	14d to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 33d p. lb.
Fine Coach Hides	16d to 18d	Large do.	100s to 120s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	17d to 20d	Tanned Horse Hides	15s to 26s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 17d	Goat Skins	21s to 66s p. doz.

Price of Bark, per Load, 19l. os. to —l. —s.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	— 3s 2d	Russia ditto (Soap)	— 55s to —s
Clare Market	— 3s 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Melting Stuff	— 49s —s
Whitechapel Market	— 3s 2d	Ditto rough	— 30s —s
Per stone of 8lb—Average	3s 2d	Graves	— 20s to —s
Town Tallow	— 55s 6d	Good Dregs	— 10s
Russia ditto (Candles)	56s to 57s	Yellow Soap 72s Mottled 80s Curd 84s	

Candles per Doz. 11s.—Molds, 12s

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday June 20.

St. James's—Hay	5l 8s to 6l 8s	Average	5l 18s od
Straw	2l 14s to 3l 3s od	—	2l 18s 6d
Whitechap.—Hay	4l 4s to 5l 8s od	—	5l 1s 6d
Clover	6l os to 6l 14s od	—	6l 7s od
Straw	2l 12s to 3l 3s	—	2l 17s 6d

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 JUNE 13, 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	132	0	62	c	48	6	41	11	52	10	58	0		
Surry	138	0			52	0	38	4	55	6	50	0		
Hertford	119	1			51	6	36	4	61	4	62	3		
Bedford	117	6			65	8	34	3	63	9				
Huntingdon	119	1			66	2	33	0	46	8				
Northampton	104	8			66	0	31	6	49	0				
Rutland	117	6			85	0	31	0	68	0			75	6
Leicester	117	11	89	5	68	3	32	7	68	3	115	0	69	11
Nottingham	121	10	86	2	77	10	42	0	69	0				
Derby	121	6					40	6	71	6				
Stafford	140	9			82	11	49	5	80	0			64	4
Salop	138	4	101	0	88	0	44	3			81	9	104	6
Hereford	142	11	102	4	85	10	43	4	81	7	78	10	118	9
Worcester	147	8			85	0	44	2	78	2	77	2		
Warwick	146	0			92	2	42	9	75	0	96	0	77	5
Wilts	134	0			68	8	36	4	69	0	67	0		
Berks	128	7			54	0	37	6	59	6				
Oxford	138	0			70	4	39	4	62	9	63	6		
Bucks	126	0			72	0	38	3	60	6	65	9		
Brecon	148	10	120	0	110	4	40	0					89	1
Montgomery	132	0			64	0	39	5					89	1
Radnor	143	11			92	7	40	3					93	

Maritime Counties.

Essex	120	0	60	6	52	2	32	8	49	6	48	0		
Kent	123	6			44	0	32	0	50	6	70	0		
Suffex	132	0			60	0	36	0						
Suffolk	115	0			41	9	32	9	42	10	50	6	82	8
Cambridge	107	10			52	2	23	5	45	10				
Norfolk	97	3			35	10	28	0	49	6				
Lincoln	104	8	73	6	69	8	30	4	78	0				
York	112	3	87	2	59	4	34	0	58	5	93	4	74	5
Durham	139	3	76	5			42	4						
Northumberland	115	2	92	0	65	8	38	10			72	0		
Cumberland	129	7	103	6	85	1	52	8					42	5
Westmorland	153	0	87	8	92	2	52	7					42	5
Lancaster	130	4			61	8	49	9	78	0			36	5
Chester	124	0			75	4	43	4	59	0			36	10
Flint	131	1			81	2								
Denbigh	125	9			89	8	38	4					55	11
Anglesea														
Carnarvon	124	8			70	8	38	0					82	8
Merioneth	132	10			82	5	39	0					73	8
Cardigan	115	9			82	11								
Pembroke	116	1			76	8								
Carmarthen	128	0			96	0	40	0						
Glamorgan	149	2					51	3						
Gloucester	161	2			83	4	36	7	65	10				
Somerset	148	6			64	0	32	0	84	0				
Monmouth	148	4			93	10								
Devon	130	2			78	6	32	5						
Cornwall	119	0			71	8	30	2						
Dorset	137	0			77	5	40	0	84	0				
Hants	139	1			62	6	35	1	69	9				

A TABLE of the Prices of STOCKS in June 1801.

Days	Bank Stocks	3per Ct. Red.	3per Ct. Consols	4per Ct. Consol.	5per Ct. Navy.	5per Ct. Loyalty	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imperial Ann.	5per Ct. 17th	Omn.	India Stock	Eng. Tick.	Irish Tick.	Consols Acct.
30	—	60 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	93 1/2	18 1-16 1/2	5 1-16 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	15 12	8 8	61 1/2
1	168	60 1/2	60 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	93 1/2	18 1-16 1/2	5 1-16 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	15 12	8 8	61 1/2
2	—	60 1/2	60 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16 1/2	5 1-16 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	15 12	8 8	61 1/2
3	161 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16 1/2	5 1-16 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	15 12	8 8	61 1/2
5	—	60 1/2	60 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16 1/2	5 1-16 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	15 12	8 8	61 1/2
6	—	60 1/2	60 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16 1/2	5 1-16 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	15 12	8 8	61 1/2
8	—	60 1/2	60 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16 1/2	5 1-16 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	15 12	8 8	61 1/2
9	—	60 1/2	60 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16 1/2	5 1-16 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	15 12	8 8	61 1/2
10	167 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16 1/2	5 1-16 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	15 12	8 8	61 1/2
11	—	60 1/2	60 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16 1/2	5 1-16 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	15 12	8 8	61 1/2
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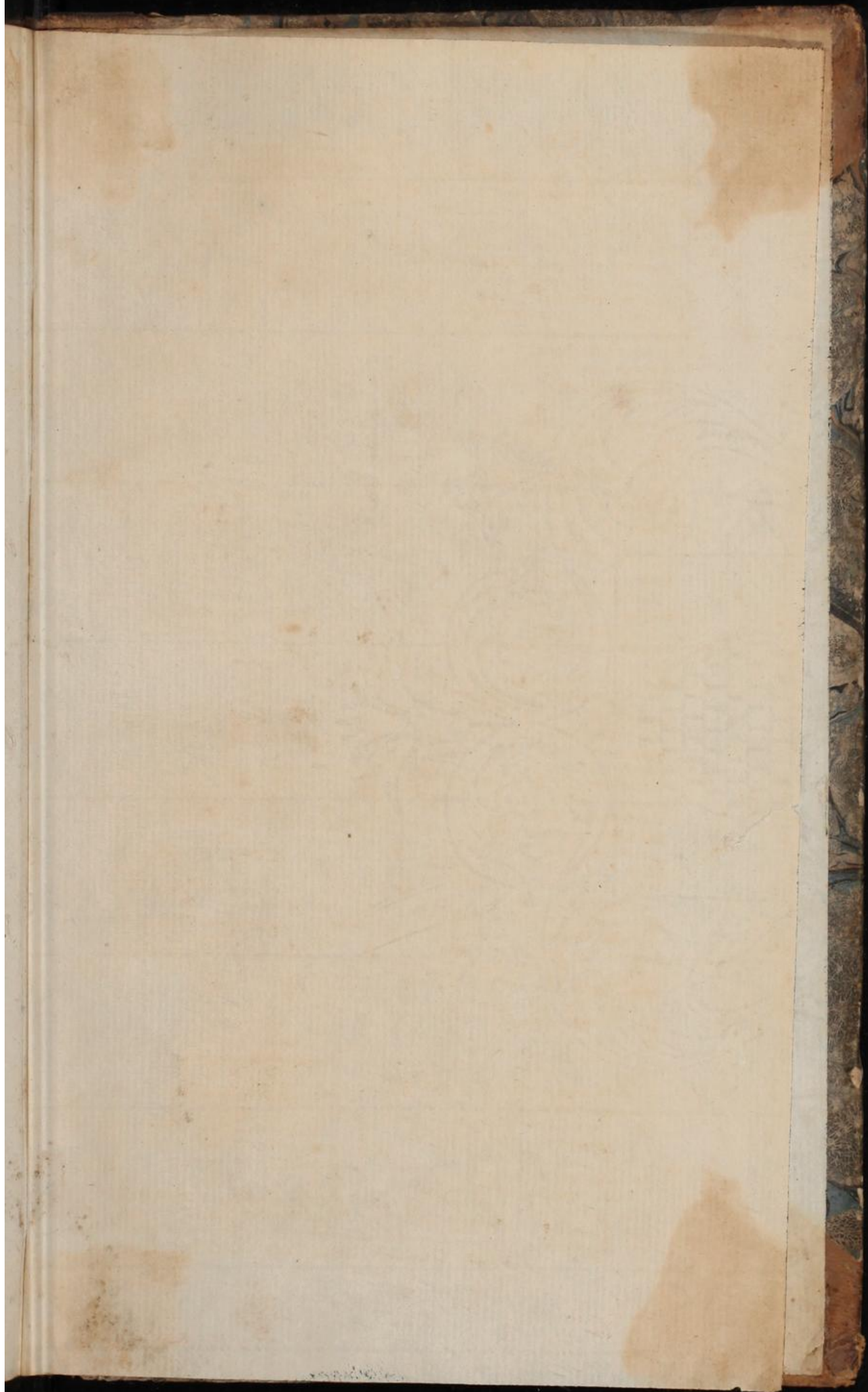
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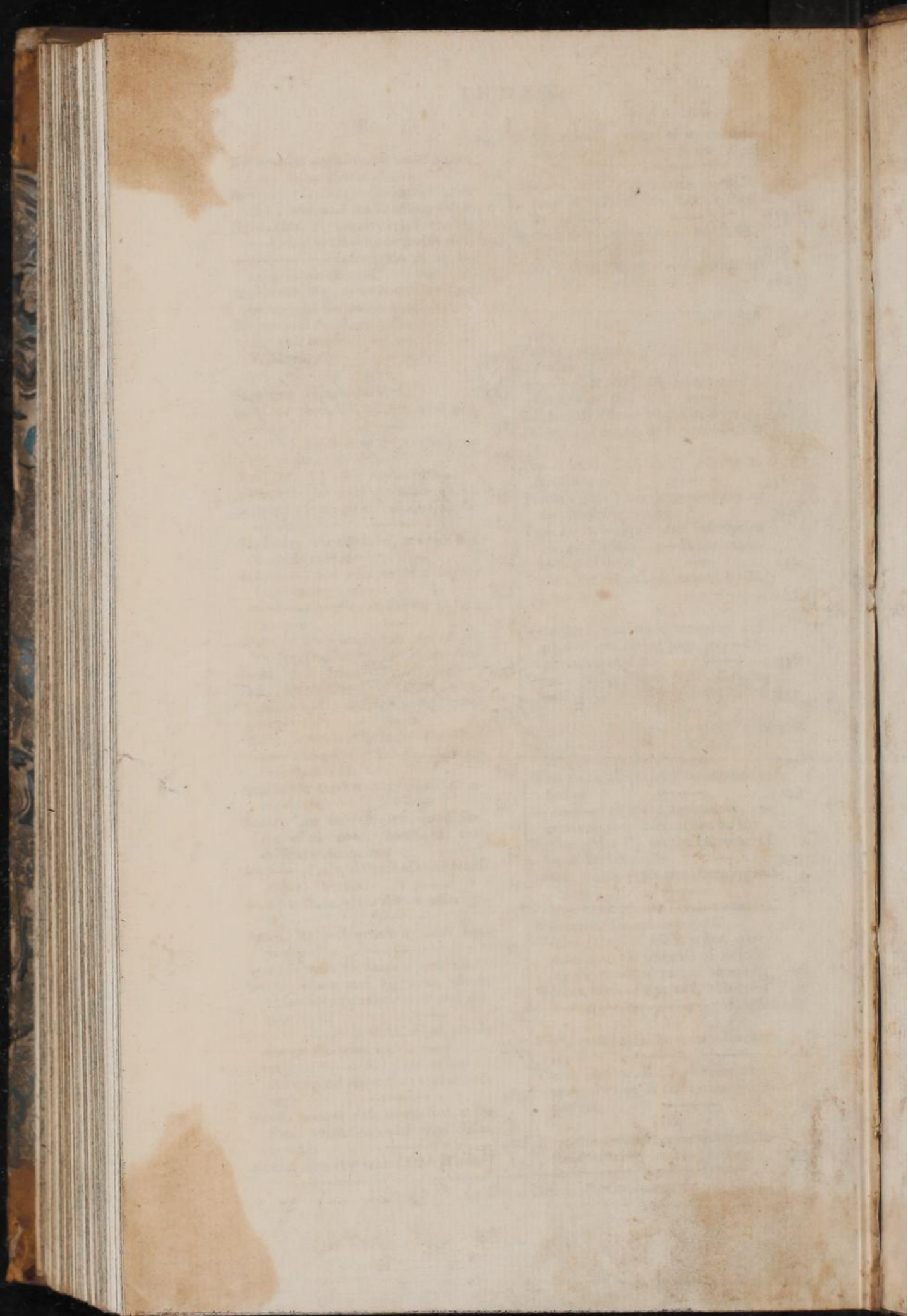
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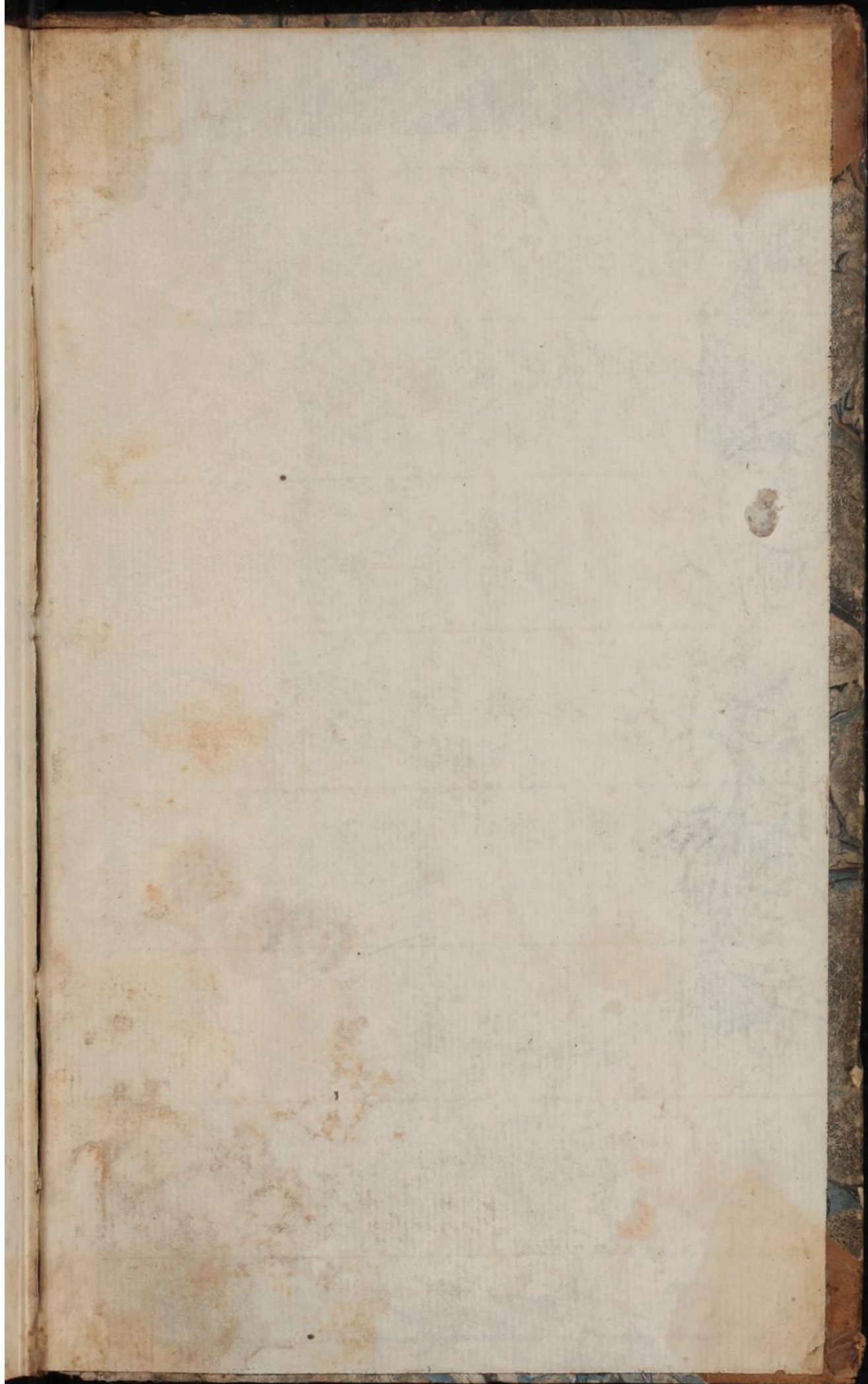
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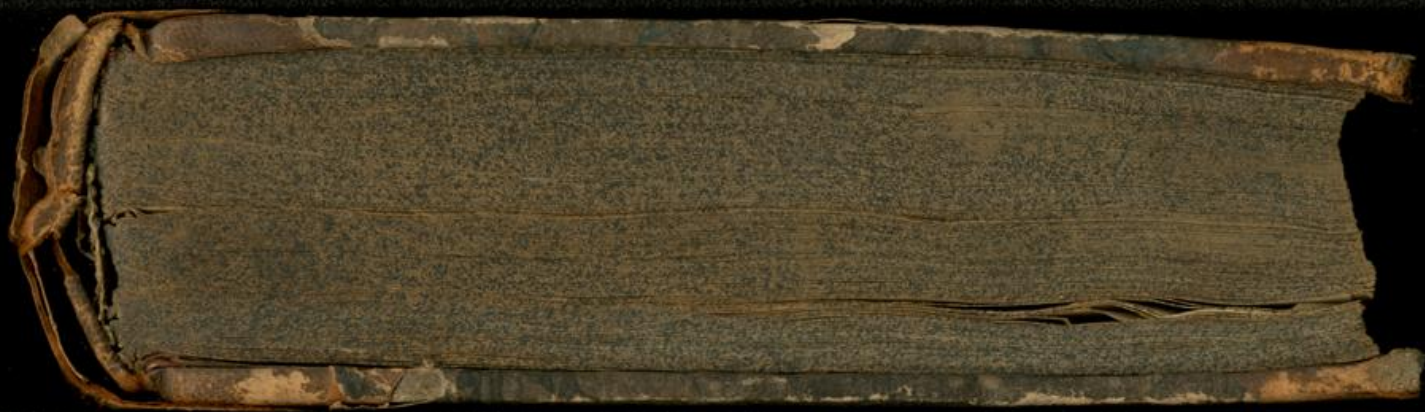


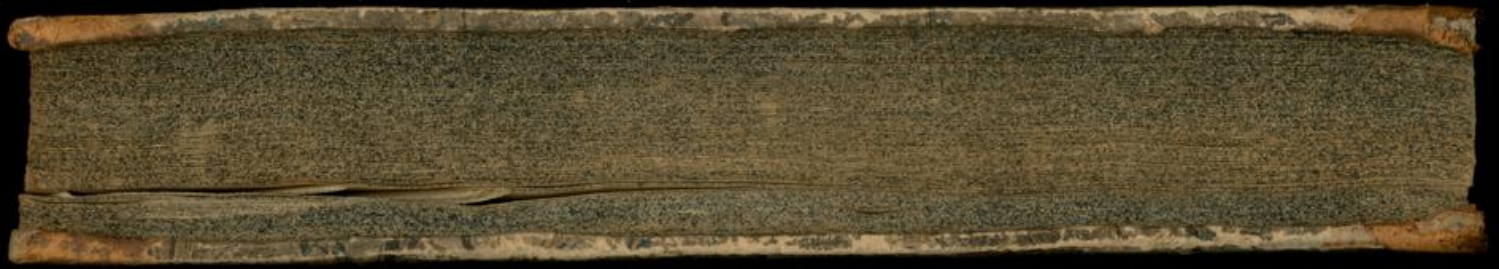


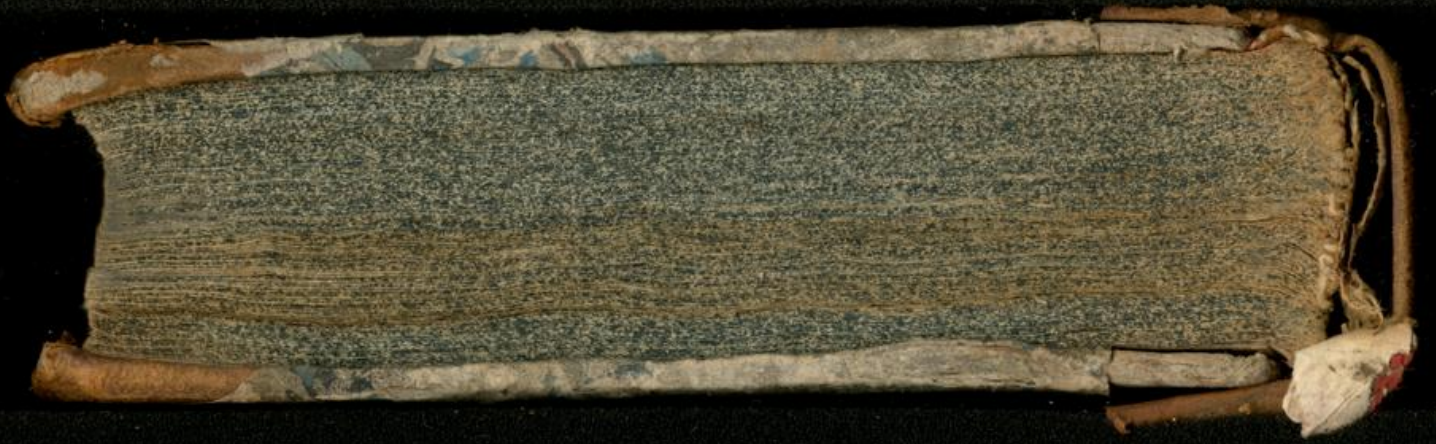
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