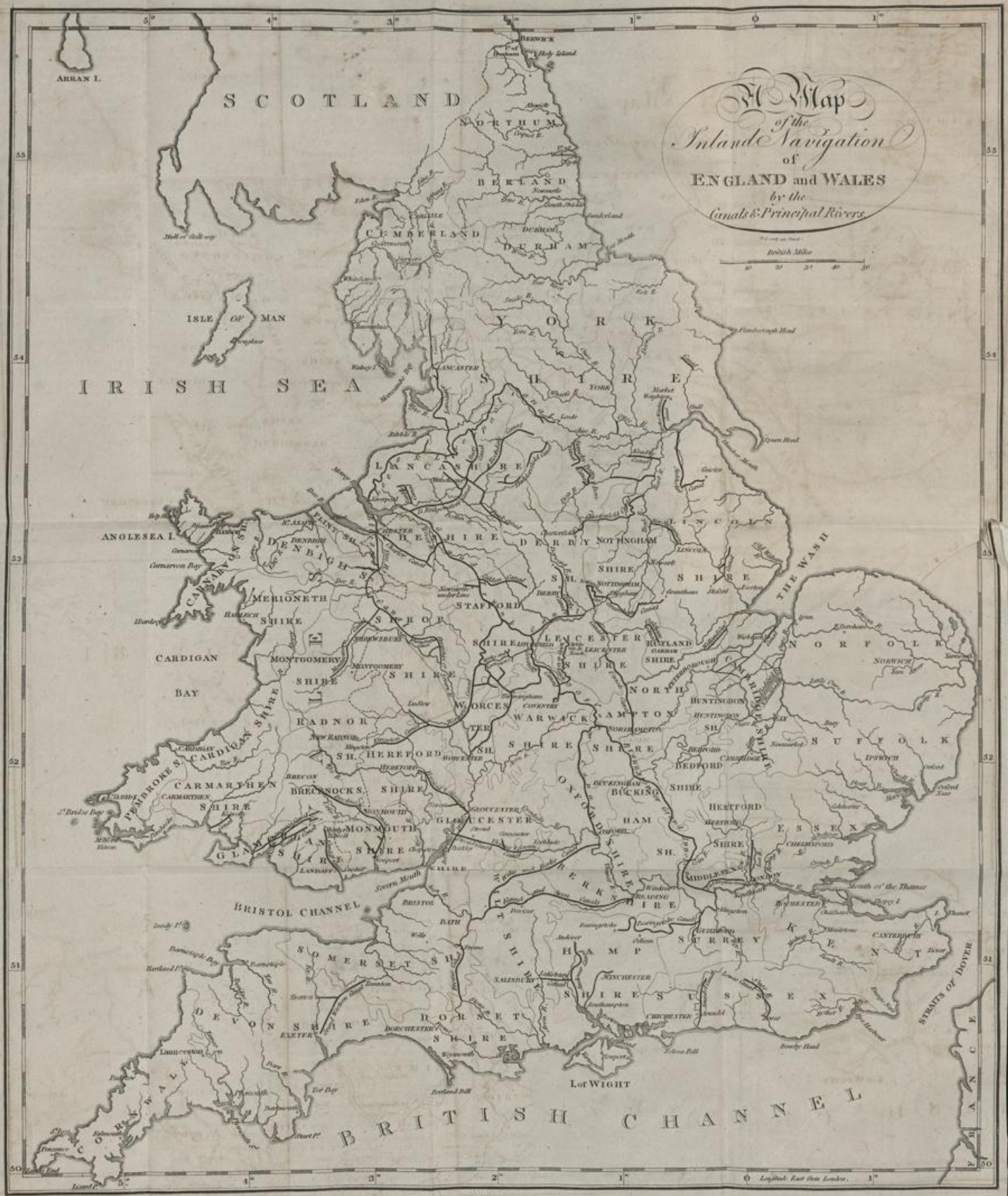
A Map
of the
Inland Navigation
of
ENGLAND and WALES
by the
Canals & Principal Rivers
British Miles
SCOTLAND
IRISH SEA
BRITISH CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
ISLE OF MAN
ANGLESEA I.
ARRAN I.
Lof WIGHT
THE WASH
STRAITS OF DOVER
NORTHUM BERLAND
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
YORK SHIRE
LANCASHIRE
CHESHIRE
DENBIGH SH.
FLINT SH.
CARNARVON SH.
MERIONETH SHIRE
MONTGOMERY SHIRE
CARDIGAN SHIRE
PEMBROKE SH.
CARMARTHEN SHIRE
BRECKNOCK SHIRE
RADNOR SHIRE
HEREFORD SH.
GLOUCESTER SHIRE
MONMOUTH SHIRE
GLAMORGAN SHIRE
SALOP SHIRE
STAFFORD SHIRE
WORCESTER SHIRE
WARWICK SHIRE
DERBY SHIRE
NOTTINGHAM SHIRE
LINCOLN SHIRE
LEICESTER SHIRE
RUTLAND
OAKHAM SHIRE
NORTHAMPTON SH.
OXFORD SHIRE
BUCKINGHAM SHIRE
BEDFORD SHIRE
HUNTINGDON SH.
CAMBRIDGE SHIRE
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
ESSEX
HERTFORD SHIRE
MIDDLESEX
BERKS HIRE
SOMERSET SH.
DEVONSHIRE
DORSET SHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
SURREY
KENT
SUSSEX
CORNWALL
BATH
BRISTOL
EXETER
SALISBURY
WINCHESTER
CHICHESTER
DORCHESTER
LONDON
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No. XXV.] AUGUST, 1801. [Vol. V.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

(*Continued from our laſt, p.* 10.)

[ACCOMPANIED WITH A MAP.]

IT is ſaid that the Duke had planned this work before he came of age, and, with the conſent of his guardians, had actually made ſome progreſs in the undertaking before that period. It confers a high degree of honour on this nobleman, that, at an age generally ſpent in diſſipation by the young nobility, his attention was taken up with a work of ſuch great importance to his country.

Having fixed in his mind the plan, and his ſurveyor having alſo completed his, he, in the year 1758, the thirty-ſecond year of the reign of George the Second, obtained an act to make a navigable cut or canal from the townſhip of Salford to or near Worſley Mill and Middlewood, and to a place called Hollen's Ferry, in the county of Lancaſter; and being thus legally authoriſed began his work.

The firſt deſign of this intended canal was to convey coals from the Duke's mine on his eſtate at Worſley to Manchester, but his views enlarged as he advanced in the work. He began to cut therefore at a place called Worſley Mill, about ſeven computed miles from Manchester, when he firſt excavated a baſon capable of holding not only all his boats, but a great body of water to ſerve as a reſervoir, or head of his navigation. The coals are dug from a hill adjoining, to which works a ſubterraneous paſſage is cut large enough for the admiſſion of flat-bottomed boats for three quarters of a mile, which are towed by hand rails. At the diſtance of three quarters of a mile from the entrance, the paſſage divides into two channels, which have been far extended, and may be carried further at pleaſure.

This paſſage being a curious and intereſting work of art, we ſhall deſcribe it:—In ſome places it is cut through the ſolid rock, and in others arched with brick. There are ſeveral air tunnels cut through near forty yards deep, at certain diſtances, to give air: the entrance is ſix feet wide, and about five feet high above the water; it widens in ſome places for boats to paſs. The coals are brought to the boats in low carriages, and as the paſſage is on a deſcent, although they hold a ton each, they are eaſily drawn along by men, on a railed way, to a ſtage over the canal, and then ſhot into the boats. Theſe boats, which contain about

ſeven tons each, are eaſily drawn out of the paſſage, where two, three or more are linked together, and drawn by horſes or mules to the place of their deſtination.

The canal is in ſome places carried over the roads on arches, and in places where the arch is not high enough for carriages to paſs, the road has been ſunk, at a great expence, for the convenience of the paſſage. But the moſt ſtupendous work on this canal is the bridge and aqueduct over the river Irwell. At Barton-bridge, three miles from the baſon, is an aqueduct which conveys the canal over a valley for two hundred yards, and over the navigable river Irwell above 40 feet higher than the level of the river. The canal is carried over the meadows on each ſide of the river Merſey, and over a place called Saltmoor, at an incredible expence. Mr. Brindly proceeded thus: he cauſed trenches to be made, and then placed deal balks upright, ſo as to back and ſupport each other, ſupporting them by other balks, laid horizontally in rows, and ſecured together; thouſands of oak piles were driven in between them; he then threw in the proper quantity of earth and clay, and cauſed it to be well rammed in. Having thus completed about forty yards, he removed his balks and proceeded again. The bridge over the Irwell is of ſtone, and has three arches all of hewn ſtone; the center arch is ſixty-three feet wide, and will admit barges to paſs through with their ſails ſtanding. The river Medlock is raiſed, and ſupplies the canal with water by means of a fine wear, conſtructed in a curious manner.

The ingenuity diſplayed by Mr. Brindly through the whole of this work is ſurpriſing. His ſmiths forges, his carpenters, and his maſons workſhops, were covered barges, which floated on the canal, and followed the work as it advanced. The Duke had one great advantage, having all the neceſſary materials, timber, ſtone, lime, and coals, taken from his own eſtate.

In the ſeſſion of parliament, 1758-9, the Duke obtained an act to make a navigable canal from Worſley to Salford, near Mancheſter, and to carry the ſame to Hollen's Ferry; but after he had completed the canal from Worſley to the highway between Warrington and Mancheſter, it was diſcovered that it would be more beneficial to carry it over the Irwell, and to extend it to Longford-bridge. An act was obtained for that purpoſe.

On a further ſurvey it was diſcovered that it was practicable to extend the canal from Longford-bridge to a place on the river Merſey, called the Hempſtones; a third act was obtained for that purpoſe. The whole navigation was then proceeded on and completed, being more than twenty-nine miles in length, and having, at its fall into the Merſey, locks which let boats down ninety-five feet, for it is ſo contrived as to be on a level the whole length to that place. It may be proper to remark

that the locks were formed at Runcorn instead of the Hempstones.

We cannot omit an anecdote of Mr. Brindly respecting the aqueduct at Barton. When the canal approached that place, it was supposed the undertaking would end, as the passage of the river was regarded as impracticable, and Mr. Brindly himself wished the Duke to take the opinion of some engineer of eminence. A gentleman was called in, who took a view of the spot, and exclaimed "That he had often heard of building castles in the air, but was never before shewn the place where one was to be erected." This severe sarcasm did not deter either the Duke or Mr. Brindly; they proceeded, and succeeded to their wish.

We cannot conclude this account of the Duke's undertaking, without observing, that it has a variety of good effects. The price of carriage of goods of all kinds, and of coals for the manufactories of Manchester, are very considerably reduced; the value of all the estates contiguous to the canal is considerably increased, and the Duke of Bridgwater has been recompensed by a princely addition to his fortune.

As coal mines form the great encouragement to canals, we then also introduce a description of the Duke's mines, by a person who has often visited them, especially as that description will give an idea of those mines in general:—

"You enter with lighted candles the subterraneous passage in a boat, made for bringing out the coals, forty-seven feet long, four feet and a half broad, including the gunwales, and two feet six inches deep. This boat, when loaded, carries about seven tons, and sometimes eight. In this manner you proceed up the canal to the lake at the head of the mine, distant three quarters of a mile: the two folding doors at the mouth are immediately shut on your entrance, to keep out too much air, if the wind blows; and you then proceed by the light of your candles, which cast a vivid gloom, serving only *to make darkness visible.*

"But this dismal gloom is rendered still more awful by the solemn appearance of this subterraneous lake, which returns various and discordant sounds. At one moment you are struck with the grating noise of engines, which, by a curious contrivance, let down the coals into the boats. At another you hear the shock of an explosion, occasioned by blowing up the hard rock, which will not yield to any other force than that of gunpowder; immediately after, perhaps, your ears are saluted by the songs of merriment from either sex, who thus beguile their labours in the mine.

"When you have reached the head of the works a new scene opens to your view: there you behold men and women, almost in their primitive state of nature, toiling in different capacities,

by the glimmering of dim tapers, some digging the jetty ore out of the bowels of the earth, some again loading it in waggons, made for the purpose, others drawing the waggons to the boats.

"To a superficial observer such scenes serve only to amuse the eye by their novelty; but, to a reflecting mind, they afford ample matter of instruction. When we behold a part of our species deprived of sun-shine, the common inheritance of mankind, and buried in a dismal and confined cavern, in which they can scarcely stand upright, our feelings prompt us to commiserate their condition: but when we observe the lively ray of chearfulness break forth in this scene of darkness and distress; when we behold the glow of health in the midst of damps and suffocation, we then cease to pity them, and begin to examine ourselves: we discover that our enjoyments above ground serve only to multiply our wants, and we are convinced of the truth of that maxim, which assures us, that happiness is every where, or no where."

Although the boats which we have mentioned are only seven tons burthen, it may be proper to remark, that these boats are only employed for coals, and to pass on other canals which communicate with this, and where the locks will not admit vessels of greater breadth; but the boats principally used on the canal are of the burthen of forty or fifty tons, and are drawn by two horses, have a mast and sail, and cross the Mersey from Runcorn to Liverpool, even when the wind is fresh. They are, however, flat-bottomed, and can only venture the passage at certain times. The proprietors of the Trent and Mersey canal have made their canal of sufficient breadth to admit such boats as high up as Middlewich, in Cheshire. The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, was the second undertaking of this kind in England, and which we shall proceed to describe.

The Duke having thus led the way, several other plans for navigable canals were immediately brought forward, and the success which attended the first essay prompted many to undertake the like works. The gentlemen, who reasoned properly, naturally concluded that every thing which caused a ready communication between one place and another would increase the value of their estates, and the manufacturer reasoned in the same way, with respect to the fall of his commodities. Among the noblemen and gentlemen who patronised the undertaking were Lord Gower, brother-in-law to the Duke of Bridgwater, Mr. Egerton, of Cheshire, and Mr. Anson, of Shuckborough, in Staffordshire. In a part of that country near Newcastle there are several towns near each other where the coarse eathen-ware then in use was manufactured, and which spot is, from that circumstance, called the Pottery. The inhabitants of this part clearly saw the advantage such an undertaking would be to them,

and readily joined in subscribing money, and assisting in the work.

To proceed properly in a work of such magnitude, a public meeting was called at Sandon, near Stone, in Staffordshire, at which the above named noblemen and gentlemen, with many of the neighbouring gentlemen, and persons concerned in the manufactories, attended. Among the latter was the late Mr. Wedgwood, then in a small way of business, in which we believe he had succeeded his father, in the Pottery. That gentleman had too much good sense not to see that such an undertaking opened the way for attaining wealth and independence, and he continued to the last day of his life to give every assistance to this work. Mr. Brindly had planned originally the great design of uniting the four great trading towns of England, London, Bristol, Hull, and Liverpool, by means of navigable canals; but in this part of his plan, the canal from the Trent to the Mersey, the gentlemen of Liverpool had been rather before-hand with him, and had employed two surveyors as early as the year 1755 to make a survey, which they completed; but Mr. Brindly was made choice of by Lord Gower to make another survey, which he did, in conjunction with Mr. Smeaton, and they both reported that the country was most admirably calculated for the purpose.

Their plans were laid before this meeting; but some difficulties being started, other surveys were advised, which were presented to a second meeting. Here were consequently two plans before the public, and the gentlemen who proposed to be subscribers approved of Mr. Brindly's, at an adjourned meeting held at Wolseley-bridge, in Staffordshire, on the 30th Dec. 1765.

This meeting was truly respectable, being attended by Earl Gower, who, as lord lieutenant of the county, was called to the chair; the two county members, and those for Litchfield, Newcastle, in Staffordshire, and several other places. Here they came to the following resolutions:

To apply to parliament for leave to make a navigable canal from Wilden, in the county of Derby, to the river Mersey.

To complete it on Mr. Brindly's plan.

To raise 101,000l. in shares of 200l. each, and to open subscription books at the great towns near which it was to pass. As this was the first public canal in England, it may be necessary to make some remarks on the advantages of Canal Navigation in general, as they are set forth in a work supposed to have been written by the late Mr. Wedgwood, on the peculiar advantages of the line taken by the canal, and some extracts from the clauses of the act, as this has served, with some alteration, as a foundation for all future canal acts.

The advantages attending navigable canals are great. Every perſon muſt allow that the ſtamina of our trade is the internal produce of the kingdom, and that the nearer the manufacturer is to the market the better price his goods will bring him. For inſtance, if a perſon manufactures a piece of cloth forty or fifty miles from the part where it is to be ſhipped, he muſt abate in his price the value it will coſt to carry it by land carriage to the market; but the opening a water navigation will leſſen the expence, and either enable him to ſell his work cheaper, which is a national benefit, or give him more profit, which is a private advantage.

In caſe of invaſion, government will, by theſe canals, be enabled to tranſport the heavieſt cannon to any part of the country in a very ſhort time; regiments alſo, and their baggage, may be conveyed in a ſafer and more commodious way than by long harraſſing marches, through roads often impaſſable, and oftentimes circuitous. The ſaving in draught horſes and the expence of baggage waggons will be great.

It has been objected that an inland navigation will deſtroy the breed of draught horſes, ſince there will be little or no employ for them: to this it may be replied, that the number of horſes ſhould be decreaſed; but there can be no danger of their deſtruction; and the land ſaved from the growing of produce for the horſes will feed thouſands of poor families.

Nothing requires the attention of the people of this country more than huſbandry: this will receive great advantages from theſe canals; the farmer will be able to ſend his corn to market at any time of the year, and this eaſy conveyance from one place to another will tend to bring it to a greater equality of price throughout the kingdom, and by this means that firſt neceſſary of life will be kept nearer a medium. If corn and other proviſions be kept low, the manufacturers will be able to work cheaper, and ſell more of their manufactures. Another advantage which will ariſe to the farmer will be, that, inſtead of employing his team in ſending corn to market, he may tranſmit it by the canal, and his horſes, mean time, "may be employed in improving his land, by carrying marle and manure to it: and he might incloſe and till more lands, which are now waſte grounds and commons." How greatly would agriculture be improved, and the increaſe and produce of our land fulfil the proverb of returning tenfold, and the ſhepherd made happy by the increaſe of his ſheep. I cannot omit mentioning, before I conclude, the enumeration of theſe general advantages, that prodigious and immenſe convenience, that the merchants at the three ports will receive, from being able to ſend their merchandiſe by this canal from Briſtol to Hull; which is in fact joining the eaſt and weſt together, by which means they will both avoid

that most tedious and hazardous voyage of two months round the land's end, and also the expence attending those dangerous voyages, and find themselves considerable gainers.

I must here observe one very great and material advantage that inland navigation is of in keeping, through a whole country, an equimediate price of provisions; for, where any commodity is cheap at home, it may be carried to a more populous part to get a proper price for it, and when it is dear at home, it may be fetched from a cheaper market, and the poor will never be so liable to suffer by monopolisers.

The great advantage that this kingdom will derive from a less number of horses being kept for draught is prodigious, as the same lands that kept twenty thousand horses will, perhaps, now keep thirty thousand fat oxen; by which means butchers' meat will be always cheaper to the labouring poor, as well as to the labouring manufacturer; all which articles are very considerable, and of material moment in the price of our manufactures, as they, in a great measure, work their trade to rise and fall in price according to the cheapness of their materials and the necessaries of life.

Inland navigation will encourage old manufacturers to work with fresh vigour, when they can obtain their materials cheap; and will give opportunity to set up new trades and manufactures, as the materials may be conveyed to any part of the country whatever.

There are many large mines of valuable contents, that for want of carriage and conveyance are now useless; such as stones, iron ore, marble, and quarries of various sorts, that would then be opened and worked, and be productive, perhaps, of the greatest advantages to the proprietor, as well as to the various parts of the kingdom, in which they might be purchased at an easy rate.

The coasting trade seems to claim mention of the great advantages that will accrue to it by these navigable canals, as all or most of the goods that have usually gone by land carriage from London to these countries will now be sent by shipping to the ports, and from thence be dispersed far and wide by means of these navigable canals; for, the more you open a channel, the more water it draws from the head, and consequently works its way farther on.

They will certainly cause more shipping to be employed on the coasts, and more sailors to navigate them. I must here make one observation, that old men and worn out sailors may be employed on these navigable canals; and those whose constitution will not suffer them to undergo the hardships and severities of a sea voyage, yet may do very well to navigate these vessels on the canals: every boy in each village through which the

canals paſs, will have a deſire to become a ſailor, and will be trained up in his early youth to hand a rope, and ſoon be fit to be of ſervice on board a ſhip; by which means theſe canals will become one of the moſt natural nurſeries for ſeamen for his Majeſty's fleets and the protection of this iſland; as alſo for ſhipwrights upon an emergency; both which are great advantages to any ſtate.

Theſe canals will be of great advantage to the landed eſtates, as more perſons will now come and ſettle themſelves on many commons adjacent to the navigation, for the benefit and convenience of trade, and thereby improve and incloſe thoſe barren lands; and the preſent incloſed lands will reap great benefit, either by draining ſome that want it, or flooding others, which is reckoned a great improvement to meadow lands.

I think the reſult of every plan and ſcheme for the public ſervice ſhould ultimately terminate in giving aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſes of the poor, and relieving their wants by letting them have the neceſſaries of life at a cheap rate: this I term charity to our brother. This is the true ſtrength of our trade, and a principal ſecurity for our preſent and future affluence.

It is impoſſible that the immenſe advantages that will accrue to this nation, in a variety of inſtances, from inland navigation, ſhould be enumerated by one pen, as it is to number the ſands on the ſhore: I ſhall, therefore, proceed to point out ſome local advantages to the manufactures only bordering on theſe canals.

The line of this canal is from the Merſey into the Duke of Bridgwater's canal at Preſton, from whence it runs paſt Northwich, Middlewick, Sandback, Lawſon, Burſlem, Newcaſtle, Stoke Trentham, Stone, Sandon, Haywood, Wolſeley, Wickner, Burton, to the Trent at Weldin. The price of land carriage in the neighbourhood of theſe towns is, upon an average, nine ſhillings per ton for ten miles; the charge on the canal will not exceed two ſhillings and ſixpence, a ſaving which will alone enable the landholders to carry many things to market which are now uſeleſs. From Northwich to Lawſon is a bed of rock ſalt, forty yards thick. Near the latter place is a mountain, containing four different kinds of uſeful ſtone. Near Wolſeley-bridge is ſtone not at all inferior to Portland. Near Rudgley is coal, called cannel coal, and near the place where the canal joins the Trent is a vaſt mountain of lime-ſtone, and lime-ſtone in various other places; and not far diſtant, quarries of ſlate. Marle and other manure may be conveyed with great advantage to the land in the neighbourhood. Iron ſtone, copper, calamine, marble, white clay, &c. are all found at no very conſiderable diſtance from the line. Of manufactures and cultivated articles are timber, cord wood for charcoal and iron works, oak bark, wood, madder, hides, tallow, and proviſions of all kinds, the ale of Burton, the

manufactories of the Pottery of Nottingham, Leiceſter, and Derby, the flour and clay to make the pottery ware, and the groceries to ſerve the towns on the line, will all be brought for near one fourth the expence of carriage which they have hitherto been carried at.

(*To be continued.*)

POPULATION OF FIFTEEN COUNTIES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

AS you admitted into your Magazine for January laſt (p. 59) an attempt which had been made to aſcertain the extent and population of ſome of the principal Counties, you may, perhaps, think the following table worth inſertion. It includes only thoſe counties from which the returns required by the Act for aſcertaining the Population are, in the account laid before Parliament, ſuppoſed to be *complete*; the number of houſes and inhabitants may, therefore, be conſidered as determined with as much accuracy as they are likely ever to be, and perhaps as much ſo as can be requiſite for any uſeful purpoſe: the number of acres are taken from a late publication of the Rev. H. Beeke, who, from the attention with which he appears to have made the computation, has probably approached very near the truth.

Aug. 12, 1801. J. J. G.

Counties.	*Inhabited Houſes.*	*Uninhabited Houſes*	*Proportion of uninhabited Houſes.*	*Number of Perſons.*	*Inhabitants to a Houſe.*	*Acres.*	*Acres to a Perſon.*
Northumberland	27,578	1,579	1 in 18	163,468	6	1,455,313	9
Durham	27,447	1,175	24	161,666	6	662,416	4
Weſtmoreland	8,014	315	26	42,387	5 1/4	502,780	11 3/4
Lancaſter	101,723	3,115	34	588,711	5 3/4	1,173,618	2
Nottingham	25,256	529	49	133,727	5 1/4	511,896	3 3/4
Derby	31,822	1,369	24	161,147	5	697,761	4 1/4
Stafford	46,002	2,010	24	244,851	5 1/4	807,900	3 1/4
Warwick	40,258	2,916	15	204,651	5	624,530	3
Rutland	3,226	87	39	16,300	5	122,983	7 1/2
Huntingdon	6,814	135	51	37,449	5	216,970	5 3/4
Eſſex	38,407	1,027	38	226,638	6 1/2	1,050,243	4 3/4
Hertford	17,531	491	37	96,770	5	412,690	4 1/4
Bedford	11,888	185	65	63,393	5 1/4	293,059	4 1/2
Oxford	20,615	594	35	109,721	5 1/2	485,246	4 1/2
Devon	57,955	3,235	19	342,987	6	1,802,893	5 1/4

ON SMUT-BALLS, &c.

We insert the following Letter in our Correspondent's own words. Mr. TREFFRY's Pamphlet, we had not before seen. *We have read it with admiration.* How strange it is, that such a man as its author, should be unknown among those who talk of agricultural improvements, while so many Quacks and mere Pretenders run away with ample rewards! Copious Extracts are subjoined.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sorry to find, that in this neighbourhood and some other places, there is, this year, an unusual quantity of Smutty Wheat, as it must not only be an individual but public loss, at a time when every diminution of the produce will be of more than common importance; and when it is considered that, if, through ignorance or negligence, the needful care be not taken, this crop may produce one still worse next year. How desirable it is, that any useful information on the subject should be diffused as widely as possible before next wheat seed time, and that those concerned should be earnestly cautioned and recommended to take *especial* care where there is any reason to expect danger, either from the seed or manure, that the most effectual means be used to prevent it. One would think that interest alone would be a sufficient spur to adopt any easy plan that was pointed out; but experience shows how very slowly any new improvements or discoveries are brought into use, which require a little variation from ancient practice, or in any degree contradict opinions that have been before formed or adopted. A glaring instance of this attachment to former prejudice, or otherwise unaccountable supineness and negligence, is manifest in a near neighbour of mine, who, though he was a subscriber for one of the inclosed pamphlets, and has been in possession of it 7 or 8 years, yet, for want of taking the necessary care, has this year a crop of 12 acres or more of wheat, which, it is believed, is not much less than one * sixth part of it smut, the last harvest being a wet one, and the seed he used was smutty, and if it was washed at all, it was only once, and that by servants, that probably would not take half the trouble that such circumstances required.

The author of the inclosed pamphlet, if living, is an intelligent, reputable farmer in Devonshire, who spent a deal of time in this business, and having a family of ten children to provide for, he well deserved a much greater reward than he obtained; the subscribers (considering the importance of the discovery, and the

* Some people think a much larger proportion of this person's crop is smut, but I wish not to exaggerate, nor would I have it understood, that other people's crops are like this: I believe few are so bad, and some farmers are nearly, if not quite clear.

numbers intereſted in it) being comparatively very few, and conſequently the public in general were not benefited by it; indeed, conſidering that there were ſo many as eight or ten ſubſcribers of one guinea each in this neighbourhood, it is matter of ſurpriſe, it is ſtill ſo little known, as the generality of farmers appear as ignorant as to the real cauſe of ſmut, or the beſt means to prevent it, as they were before the diſcovery was made.

If you ſhould think proper to publiſh in your uſeful Magazine ſuch extracts from the pamphlet as are neceſſary to give the needful information and caution, I hope the ſubſcribers nor author will have any juſt reaſon to complain, the former having had 7 years to profit by it, and the latter, I ſuppoſe, cannot now expect further benefit, unleſs it be from the voluntary and generous bounty of Agricultural Societies, or that of individuals, who have a ſatisfaction in rewarding thoſe who have contributed to the public weal.

Perhaps the remark P. Preſton makes in your laſt Magazine, of wheat ſown after potatoes being more ſmutty than others, may, if the ſeed was equally clean, be beſt accounted for from its being uſual to uſe manure from the farm-yard for potatoe crops, ſee the pamphlet, page 14, for Treffry's Experiments.

I remain reſpectfully, your Friend,

Aug. 11, 1801. A. D.

"The roots and blades producing Smut-Balls, appear like thoſe which yield wheat, but as ſoon as the ear comes forth, it appears ſomewhat different, and the balls of ſmut are to be found, though ſmall, yet in a perfect form, before the grains of wheat appear in embryo, or the bloſſoms begin to hang at the outſide of ſuch ears and huſks, as will contain wheat; for thoſe ears which contain Smut-Balls do *not* iſſue forth bloſſoms at the outſide of the huſks, but, on opening them, the balls of ſmut are found, with yellow bloſſoms adhering to them; which balls are at firſt green, afterwards change to a ſmoaky colour, are nearly round, and contain a black powder, which in ſmell much reſembles the Newfoundland cod-fiſh when ſalted, as doth the whole ear. It may further be noted, that ſome roots produce no ears but ſuch as contain Smut-Balls only, whilſt others produce an ear or two, in which are nothing but Smut-Balls; and again, Smut-Balls, and very fine grains of wheat, are not unfrequently found in the ſame ear; but *moſtly*, all that proceeds from the ſame root, is either all wheat or all Smut-Balls.

"The cauſe of Smut-Balls is ſimply this; every grain of wheat that the *duſt* of theſe Smut-Balls ſhall touch and *adhere to* is thereby cauſed to produce Smut-Balls the next harveſt, as certain as the ſmall quantity of matter, put into the arm of any perſon who hath not had the ſmall-pox, cauſeth ſuch to have that diſorder. This duſt is of a very virulent nature, and wheat

being extremely ſuſceptible, is liable to take the infection various ways, which, I believe, has been the means of producing ſuch a variety of conjectures concerning it.

" Firſt, as the Smut-Balls come to maturity before the wheat, in wet ſeaſons, ſome of them burſt, and, mixing with the rain, impregnate the water, which entering the huſks that encloſe grains of wheat (if there are any in the ſame ear) and the wind blowing the ears one againſt another, all ſuch as thus touch an ear which contains Smut-Balls, are liable to be infected, and in conſequence thereof to produce Smut-Balls the next harveſt, provided an *effectual remedy* is not made uſe of to prevent it. Likewiſe, when the wheat is cut, the binding it in ſheaves, ſetting it up in ſhocks, loading it in carts, or waggons, laying it in ricks, ſtacks, or mows, and barns, threſhing, winnowing it, &c. have each a tendency to break ſome of the balls, and to mingle their *duſt* with the wheat. And what ſome might not ſuſpect, even its being threſhed in a barn, where ſmutty wheat has been recently threſhed, winnowed on a floor, or ſheet, laid in a granary, or carried in a ſack or bag, where any of this *duſt* may remain, every grain of wheat, which a particle of it ſhall touch and *adhere to*, is apt to produce Smut-Balls the next ſeaſon.

" But ſome may be ready to ſay, they have ſown wheat, that they were certain never had a Smut-Ball amongſt it, yet ſuch produced Smut-balls the next ſeaſon. Let ſuch examine (not ſuperficially, but ſtudiouſly and carefully) the barns, the winnowing floors, or ſheets, the bags, &c. and alſo whether they have not manured their fields with dung from a farm yard, where the ſtraw or chaff of ſmutty wheat has been laid, and that at the time the wheat was ſown, ſuch dung has not been quite rotten, the duſt of the Smut-Balls not being at that time returned to their primitive duſt. For though putrified dead bodies communicate their noxious qualities to thoſe which are living, yet when they have paſſed through the great chymical proceſs of nature, they ceaſe to offend, any more than ſuch earth as was never animated by the breath of life.

" I ſay, let ſuch carefully and attentively examine, and then I believe they will find, it had touched ſome of this infectious matter, and that this was the cauſe of it.

" I was informed by a perſon of great reſpectability in Somerſet, that a neighbouring farmer who had many Smut-Balls amongſt the wheat, winnowed ſome of it in a field of *his*, which he ſowed with wheat ſoon after, the conſequence was, that where the chaff and duſt from this corn blew, very few ears of wheat were to be found the ſucceeding harveſt, being *nearly all Smut-Balls*. The cauſe he attributed it to was, that the grains which produce Smut-Balls are of a much lighter nature than thoſe which produce wheat, theſe blowing off the ſheet with the chaff;

and the field being ſown, ſoon after, with wheat, produced as before related. But the cauſe why the wheat *ſown* on this ſpot did not produce wheat, was by him unaccounted for.

" In Eſſex, two reſpectable farmers told me, that a neighbour of theirs, who had ſome Smut-Balls amongſt his wheat the preceeding year, had his barn ſwept at harveſt time: the ſweepings were accidentally thrown on a ſpot in a field then laying fallow, which was the next ſeed time ſown with wheat; at the ſucceeding harveſt, it was obſerved, that this ſpot produced very little beſides Smut-Balls. Notwithſtanding the cauſe appears ſo evident, I apprehend that neither the farmer or his neighbours did diſcover it.

" In Rutlandſhire, I was informed, that ſome ſmall farmers, near one of their market towns, were ſcarcely ever free from Smut-Balls, let them ſow whatever wheat they might be able to procure; but a neighbour of theirs who gave me the information, ſaid, that *he* had ſeldom much, if any; that one of theſe neighbours of his, and himſelf, bought ſome wheat for ſeed of one man; that when brought home, it was parted indiſcriminately, and each made uſe of the ſame preventative preparation before ſowing: at harveſt, my informant had very few Smut-Balls (if any) amongſt *his* produce, whilſt the other had ſuch abundance, as to have difficulty in ſelling the wheat at five ſhillings a quarter below the price he made of his. This *alone* is a conſiderable loſs, without eſtimating *the deficiency in quantity*; for where a ball of ſmut grew, a grain of wheat ought to have been produced; and further, it has been imagined by ſome whom I have confidentially made acquainted with my diſcovery, that *wheat infected with Smut-Ball Duſt produces fewer plants, than ſuch as is quite free from infection, and the plants which are produced are, in general, not ſo vigorous.* But do not inſert it as coming within my own obſervation.

" In Huntingdonſhire, a farmer acquainted me that he never was without Smut-Balls, but always ſo few *as not to ſpoil the ſample*, except the harveſt of 1792, when he had (I think he ſaid) ten acres, ſmutted to a conſiderable degree; notwithſtanding the ſeed ſown was the ſame ſort, and prepared in like manner, to what he ſowed the ſame ſeaſon on other lands, which had produced but a ſmall proportion. I enquired, what he manured his land with? and was anſwered, that he *always* folded ſheep on ſuch lands as he ſowed with wheat; and that which produced ſo *many* Smut-Balls, *he additionally manured with dung from his farm-yard.*

" Theſe ſeveral circumſtances led me to direct, that three cart loads of dung ſhould be taken from near a barn door, where ſmutty wheat had been threſhed and winnowed in the courſe of the preceding year, and lain on three ſeparate ſpots, in a field intended to be ſown with wheat, which was done; and the

effect was such as to discover where this dung was spread, Smut-Balls being produced there in abundance, whilst the surrounding parts were nearly free.

" In the spring of the year 1792, I manured part of a field for potatoes with dung, taken from near the aforementioned barn door, and the *stable* dung-hill (my horses eating all kinds of chaff), and last Autumn, the potatoes being taken up, it was sown with wheat, amongst which, plenty of Smut-Balls were produced, whilst part of the same field laying fallow the preceeding summer, and had no dung lain on it previous to being sown, produced but few; I say but *few*, for I wish not to be understood, as if I have the least desire to be supposed totally free from them. For, notwithstanding I have discovered the *cause*, and appear certain of the *remedy*, having many servants, I forbore to apply it to more than two bushels in a season, in order to avoid a premature discovery. I have therefore continued to prepare my seed, according to my *old* custom, which is that generally practised in my neighbourhood, and have sown such as has been sold to me for clean, though it hath not always proved to be what it was warranted.

" From the several instances before recited, my readers will see, that although the wheat sown may be such as was entirely free from Smut-Balls when cut; or even unto the time it was deposited in the earth, it had touched no infectious matter; that notwithstanding it may have been previously brined, limed, &c. yet there is a possibility of its being infected afterwards, and is what I alluded to in the 9th page, where it is said, " all those who are in possession of, or can procure, wheat free from Smut-Balls, may sow such, year after year successively, without using any preventive preparation, and yet not be subject to them in the least degree, *provided all things are free from infection.*"

" The danger of infection from Smut-Balls *growing amongst the wheat* is not always equally great; for one year, when there was *an extraordinary dry summer and harvest*, I had Smut-Balls amongst my wheat, in stacking, mowing, housing, &c. it reesed, shed, or rushed out, much, which, being mixed with gravel, was not fit to grind; I therefore sowed it, and the produce was not more infected with Smut-Balls than that of wheat procured upwards of thirty miles distant, and purchased at an advance price, *as being prime seed*: this caused me to err exceedingly; for the next harvest except one was extremely wet, when some wheat, which had a few Smut-Balls amongst it, received so much rain after being cut, that it sprouted exceedingly; when I had considered much what was best to be done with it, I concluded to sow it, and allow an extraordinary quantity, to make up for the deficiency of the grains which had previously vegetated (having no greater expectation, then, of their vegetating the second time, or producing Smut-Balls, than I have now): the pro-

duce of this wheat was (I believe) about a fifth part Smut-Balls; my loſs was therefore very conſiderable, having about ſixty acres of it.

" It was now I began to ſee that it is infectious, and that the infection is in the duſt, which, in dry ſummers and harveſts, is not ſo freely communicated, *leſs balls being broken, and the grains of wheat dry*, the infectious particles do not adhere to them, as in and after wet harveſts, when the balls are *tender* and the grains *damp*.

" From repeated experiments which I have made year after year, as well as from numbers of corroborating circumſtances, and what I have gathered from ſeveral experienced farmers, with whom I have converſed, ſome of them celebrated for producing the beſt and cleaneſt wheat for ſeed every year, from thirty to fifty years and upwards, it fully appears, that the cauſe of Smut-Balls is not inherent with all wheat, though generally ſuppoſed ſo to be; but is, as I have already obſerved, *a contagious diſeaſe*. For in Bedfordſhire, I was informed, that a farmer, upwards of eighty years of age, who had been in the farming line from his youth, never limed, brined, or made uſe of *any* of the reputed preventatives, but, notwithſtanding, was *always* free from Smut-Balls; until he removed from one farm to another, about eight years ſince, when, the *firſt year* of his removal (if I recollect right), he had abundance.

" *I am fully convinced*, and believe that moſt of my readers will ſoon be ſo, that wheat is not liable to this diſorder, but by contagion, as is the caſe in the ſmall-pox; and to thoſe who may query from whence Smut-Balls at firſt proceeded? I think I may ſafely promiſe an anſwer to their queſtion, on their informing me the origin of that contagious diſorder. For it evidently appears, that where men have at their firſt entering into the farming line had wheat for ſeed, *free from Smut-Balls, and their barns, &c. all free from infectious matter*, and not being in the practice of *unneceſſarily* changing their ſeed (as too many are) they have continued clear, whilſt perhaps ſeveral of their neighbours have many times been often peſtered with it, although they have frequently changed their ſeed (a part of it every year) at a great expence, giving an advanced price in the purchaſe, and having it brought from a conſiderable diſtance.

" I come now to treat of the manner of cleanſing ſuch as is infected (for better cannot be done, than *leave what is well alone*).

" When I firſt ſuppoſed that the cauſe of Smut-Balls was owing to their duſt adhering to the grains of wheat, I took four gallons of wheat, which abounded with them, and rubbed all well together with my hands, by which moſt of the balls were broken, and the grains of wheat tinged with the duſt; in this ſtate it was ſown. And believing that ſomething of *a cleanſing nature*

was all that is neceſſary to remove the cauſe, I took two buſhels of the ſame parcel of wheat, which, after being well winnowed, was taken to a brook and waſhed in the following manner, viz.

"A gallon at a time was put into a wire ſieve, which had eight bars to an inch; at firſt it was gently immerged a few times in the water, by which every Smut-Ball amongſt it, was eaſily diſcovered and taken away; this being done, the ſieve was whirled round briſkly in the water, for about a minute, then all being waſhed in the ſieve, and thrown into a tub with ſome water, was ſtirred round with a broom; and laſtly, put into the ſieve again, a gallon at a time, and waſhed in the brook, expecting that the remaining particles would ſink through the bottom of the ſieve, and be carried away with the ſtream.

"This was ſown in the ſame field with the former, where no different kind of manure could have the leaſt tendency to produce Smut-Balls, amongſt either this, or that; but at harveſt, the difference in the crops aſtoniſhed every one who ſaw them, the firſt produced as many Smut-Balls as grains of wheat; but the latter was almoſt perfectly free from them.

"The next year, I took ſome grains of wheat which had been *rubbed out* of ears that contained both wheat and Smut-Balls; and ſowed half of them in that ſmutted ſtate; the remainder was well waſhed in water, and then ſown near the unwaſhed grains, in a ſeparate drill: at harveſt, the produce of the two was oppoſite; the firſt yielded *exactly* twenty-four ears of Smut-Balls to one ear of wheat, the other *about* twenty-four of wheat to one ear of Smut-Balls.

"The ſame ſeaſon, two buſhels of the under part of the heap, and the ſweepings, mentioned in the 14th page, were waſhed, and ſown like thoſe mentioned in the 20th page; the produce was very ſimilar, both being *nearly* free from Smut-Balls.

"The reaſon why waſhing did not *immediately wholly* remove the cauſe, and cleanſe *every* grain of ſuch wheat as I had made the experiments on, was, in my apprehenſion, becauſe they were made on ſuch grains as grew in the ſame ears with Smut-Balls, or were part of a crop which abounded with them: having obſerved, that ſometimes, in wet ſeaſons, the Smut-Balls burſt, as deſcribed in the 10th page; I concluded that the *few* which were found amongſt the produce of the *waſhed* wheat was owing to ſome of the grains ſown being impregnated with the infectious matter, before they came to maturity. But the duſt which adhered to the *outſide* of the grains of wheat, I expected would be effectually removed by waſhing in water, if repeated in proportion to the degree of infection.

"Such who may be induced to waſh part of a ſample of wheat, which they have ſmutted with this duſt, in order to prove the truth of my aſſertion, are requeſted to be *very* cautious, not to let the wheat touch any thing which is in the leaſt degree *greaſy*,

whether it be a *hat*, cullender, baſon, ſpoon, &c. for this duſt incorporates freely with greaſe or oil, but ſubſides in water. A very minute particle of duſt remaining with a grain of Wheat, is enough to cauſe infection; and it being evident that *cold* water, will not eaſily eradicate *greaſy* matter, the intention will be fruſtrated, and this ſimple method of waſhing, which has been clearly proved in many counties, to be effectual to ſuch wheat as was infected by the duſt, *after the wheat came to maturity*, will be ſet lightly by.

ACCOUNT OF THE ISLE OF SHEPPY.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THIS Iſland, ſituated near the confluence of the Thames and Medway, is about nine miles long and four broad. It is conſiderably leſs than it has been formerly; the ſea continually waſhing away the earth of the cliffs; ſo that in all probability it will in length of time be intirely deſtroyed. The inhabitants of Minſter pretend that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the width of that part of the iſland was near four miles greater than at preſent; but this ſeems rather doubtful. That it has been conſiderably wider than it is now, is however pretty certain, and this is a circumſtance very much in favour of the ſtory which is told of Lord Shoreman.

The iſland contains eight pariſhes, in one of which there are but three houſes, the inhabitants of which, always diſcharge their ſervants a few days before Michaelmas-day, and hire them again a few days after, that they may not have any poor to maintain: there is an old chapel in this pariſh, but ſervice is never performed in it, asthe miniſter uſually only comes there once, which is when he takes poſſeſſion.

Part of the iſland conſiſts of low marſhy grounds, on which they graze ſheep and cattle; but the middle, which is much higher, is very fertile and pleaſant; the eaſt end is rather barren. The chief places in it are Queenborough and Sheerneſs.

The TOWN of QUEENBOROUGH contains about an hundred houſes, an old church, a mill, and an antient brick market-houſe. It is chiefly inhabited by oyſter dredgers, and governed by a Mayor and Corporation, who lay out conſiderable ſums every year in purchaſing oyſter ſpat for repleniſhing the beds in the Swale, from whence no one has a right to take an oyſter who is not free of the Queenborough Company, under the penalty of one penny for every oyſter.

SHEERNESS or SHIRENESS is about two miles from Queenborough. Excluſive of the fort and dock-yard, it is a dirty irregu-

lar village of about fifty or ſixty houſes. There is here a neat Methodiſt meeting-houſe, and an incloſed well for ſupplying the garriſon with water. Before this well was dug, which is not many years ſince, they were under the neceſſity of ſending to Chatham for freſh water. It is 10 feet in diameter at the top, and 347 feet deep, beſides 14 feet of bore; and the workmen having dug and bored to this depth, broke into ſuch a fine vein of water, that they had not time to make the ſignal for being drawn up, but were obliged to leave their tools at the bottom, and came up floating in the water by means of the cork-jackets which they had on till they nearly reached the top, which was in about an hour's time. It is aſſerted that ſince this well has been dug, ſome other wells on the oppoſite ſhore of Eſſex have been found to lower conſiderably, from whence it has been inferred that they muſt be from the ſame vein, and that it muſt of courſe run under the ſea; the water of this well is ſaid to be very well taſted, but of a whitiſh colour, which may poſſibly be owing to its running through a bed of chalk.

MINSTER is a very ſmall village, about four miles from Sheerneſs. The old Monaſtery is partly pulled down, and part converted into a farm-houſe. The Church is more than 650 years old, and appears to have been part of the monaſtery. The moſt remarkable tombs in it are, one under an arch in the wall, of Lord Shoreman, of whom there is a figure lying on his back, in armour, but without any inſcription. Near to this a flat ſtone on the ground with the effigies of ſome venerable old gentleman and his lady, in copper; and in a part of the church, which is ſeparated from the reſt, there is on one ſide the tomb of Lord Thomas Cheiney, who by the arms appears to have been related to Lord Shoreman, and who was prime-miniſter to Edward the ſixth, and Queen Elizabeth, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, &c. This tomb is of marble, and the ſculpture appears to have been well executed, but is now much ſpoied by the people cutting their names thereon; Lord Shoreman's is in the ſame ſtate. On the oppoſite ſide is the tomb of the Spaniſh general who commanded the land forces of the Armada, who was taken by ſir Francis Drake, and died on board a ſhip at the Nore.

THE CLIFFS near Minſter are in ſome places about 100 feet in height. They are comopoſed of clay and blue marle, pieces of which falling frequently on the ſhore, are worn ſmooth and rounded by the motion of the ſea, and after lying there for ſome time, harden, and become the Pyrites or Copperas-ſtones, which are gathered by the poor of the iſland every ſpring, for the Vitriol works at Queenborough, Deptford, and other places. That this is the true origin of the Pyrites cannot be doubted, as pieces of marle may be obſerved on the ſhore in all the different degrees of hardneſs, ſhape, &c. from the rough ſtate in which

they fall from the cliffs, till they become perfect pyrites; and as there are trees and bushes growing on the top of the cliffs, it is not at all extraordinary that these pyrites are often found to contain a piece of wood, and sometimes a hazle-nut, or other vegetable production. On the shores are found very large pieces of septaria, and many pieces of it may be taken out of the cliffs, with the lepastrum and trichestrum in the cracks or separations; from which it is evident that these two curious species of selenite, which till very lately were thought peculiar to this spot, are formed in the earth, and not on the open shore. The lapis syringoides is also exceeding plentiful here, with petrified vertebræ of fish of various sizes, sharks-teeth, turbinitæ, and some few nautili and echini. Several of the poor who collect the copperas stones preserve such of these extraneous fossils as they happen to meet with, and will dispose of a considerable quantity for a trifle. The shells of the cuttle-fish are numerous on the shore, with great numbers of the five-finger or star-fish, and crabs.

There are two ferries for crossing the Swale; Hartey-ferry to the Feversham-road, and King's-ferry to the Milton-road. The latter being supported by government, passengers are carried over gratis.

G.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT. No. VIII.

HISTORY OF COMMERCE DURING THE ELEVENTH CENTURY, AND TO THE RISE OF THE HANS TOWNS IN THE TWELFTH.

IN the eleventh century some degree of order and regularity appeared in the middle and southern parts of Europe, the northern were but little advanced in civilization. Germany was improving fast. Bremen was become a place of great importance; the merchants were taken under the emperor's immediate protection, and they were permitted to hold two great fairs in the year: by one of the charters it appears, that silver uncoined was used as a medium of commerce; about the year 1010 this city was fortified.

The ravages of the Danes in England still continued; they penetrated into the inland parts, and burned Oxford and Cambridge, and were bribed with money by King Ethelred to retire. To raise this money, the tax called *Danegeld* was established; but the contest ended in the Danes making a conquest of the kingdom. In the relation of this contest it appears that London had a bridge of timber in 1016. London must have been now a place of considerable consequence, for of eighty-two thousand pounds raised by King Canute to pay his army, London paid fifteen thousand.

A. D. 1120. Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples, became ſo famous for the great number of trading ſhips which repaired thither, that the Saracen califf of Egypt gave the Amalfians a ſafe conduct to trade in his dominions, and they had alſo liberty to build a church at Jeruſalem. Two circumſtances reſpecting England deſerve notice: the one is, the mode the Saxon Kings uſed to ſupport their fleet; which was by calling on the various towns, both inland and on the ſea coaſt, to find certain ſhips, men or commodities: thus Warwick ſupplied the King with four boatſwains and four pounds in money; Glouceſter paid its quota in iron; Leiceſter ſent horſes to convey the arms from place to place. The other circumſtance reſpects what is commonly called Uſury, which had been prohibited by Edward the Confeſſor, and muſt certainly have been a great check to commercial concerns. By uſury they then meant all kinds of intereſt for money.

Piſa became about the middle of this century a moſt flouriſhing republic. Genoa had great power and commerce alſo. We find from our traveller, Ingulphus, that a large fleet arrived (1064) this year from Genoa at Joppa, in which he embarked for England. England in 1066 was conquered by the Normans, who introduced the feudal law in all its ſtrictneſs; conſequently, as that law is by no means friendly to commerce, it declined.

The pound of ſilver and the pound of account we have undoubted authority were now the ſame in England, and ſo continued until the reign of Edward the III. To William the Conqueror the Cinque Ports owe much of the conſequence they maintained for a long ſeries of years. He granted them many privileges on condition of finding a certain number of ſhips, and appointed a Warden over them. There ſeems to have been but little coin in England, as we are aſſured that all large ſums were paid by weight and *touch*, or proof of being ſtandard. About this time a paſture ox was worth in England three ſhillings. Of the ſtate of the cities and towns, as they are diſtinguiſhed, we find at this time nothing very favourable. It ſeems to be generally allowed that thoſe places are called cities, which had a biſhop's ſee, and were counties in themſelves. The towns had now little means of riſing to opulence, but under the protection of the King, or ſome great Lord. At the time of the publication of Doomſday-book, it is ſuppoſed that London and Wincheſter were the only two places whoſe citizens could be ſtrictly called free. Theſe two cities afterwards procured greater, and other towns equal privilges from ſucceeding monarchs.

Towards the latter end of this century Mr. Anderſon thinks that merchants or fraternities, called *guilds*, and by us corporations, were introduced into Europe.

In 1090, the Duke of Eſte, granted a charter, with great privileges, to the city of Mantua, in Italy.

In England these guilds had exclusive privileges, most of which still remain; the companies of London in particular are complete monopolies.

The commercial towns of Europe, of Italy in particular, reaped a great profit from lending out their ships for the expeditions to the East, commonly called the Crusades; they were not only well paid for transporting the princes, lords, and great men, with their soldiers, arms, and provisions, but many of the former granted them great privileges. During this century the Jews in England are said, by their traffic, to have gained great wealth, much of which was forced from them in the subsequent reigns. In old times, not only this persecuted people, but all foreigners, were looked on with a jealous eye in England—a jealousy which does not seem yet to have been rooted out.

In the twelfth century the commercial prospect brightens; the cities, which had been built on the south shores of the Baltic, opened new sources of commerce, and enlarge the communication between the various parts of Europe. A second crusade found full employment for the ships of the trading powers, but certainly for a time checked their commerce.

A. D. 1101. In the first year of the century, our King, Henry I. granted the citizens of London very considerable privileges, and appointed a standard ell for the measurement of cloth, &c.; halfpence and farthings, which were before square, were now coined round; and the public registers began to be preserved; all which tend to shew that the state of the country was improving.

Hackluyt tells us, that a large fleet of vessels, called *busses*, from England, Denmark, Antwerp and Flanders, with seven thousand men on board, arrived at Joppa, and after the passengers had made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, returned home again with the same cargo.

1106. Among the guilds or companies erected in England we find the weavers arrived to a considerable degree of importance, so as to enter into disputes with the city of London respecting their privileges. In England and Scotland we have authentic proofs at this period that the silver coin was kept to its just weight, that is, that a pound of accounts or of coin, still contained one pound troy of silver. Money however must have been scarce in Germany, as in some parts they traded, and paid taxes and imposts in linen, their staple commodity.

The states of Italy continued to amass considerable wealth by the assistance they gave the christian princes in their wars in the East; the Venetians had a fleet sufficiently strong to raise the siege of Joppa.

The first Norman kings ascending the throne by precarious titles, courted the people, and we now find a number of charters, granting considerable immunities to several great towns.

1130. About this time Roger the IId. king of Sicily, having taken Athens, Corinth, and Thebes, brought away from thence all who wrought in the ſilk manufacture, and ſettled them at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians to breed the ſilk-worm. From this place that art was tranſplanted to Italy, Spain, and, in proceſs of time, to France. Du Thou places this event later. The people of Palermo improved on their maſters, and ſoon manufactured better ſilks than the Grecks.

1135. Hitherto the kings of England had received the rent of their demeſne lands in kind: about this time it began to be paid in money; a proof that the wealth of the country was increaſing.

1137. Briſtol began now to riſe to notice; William of Malmſbury, calls it a *famous town*. About the ſame time, we find, that there were vineyards in England of conſiderable extent, particularly in the county of Lincoln.

In 1140, the celebrated commercial city of Lubec was built, and, in a few years, began to be a place of great conſideration, and in time to be the moſt celebrated commercial city in Germany. Other towns on the Baltic, ſeeing the ſucceſs of Lubec, were led to follow her example. This proſperity drew on them the envy of the kings of Denmark and Sweden, and other princes of Germany, which obliged theſe towns to enter into an alliance to each other, and hence aroſe the famous *Hanſeatic* league, which afterwards became ſo powerful and ſo much celebrated. Lubec was declared the head of this league, which however was not completed until the cloſe of this century.

Bremen alſo roſe rapidly, and was now become ſo conſiderable in point of ſhipping, that (1147) they fitted out a fleet to aſſiſt the emperor Conrad in his wars againſt the Moors of Spain, and ſucceeded in taking Liſbon.

Sugar was now produced in very conſiderable quantities in Sicily, with which the Venetians traded to the ports in the Ocean. The ſugar had before been brought from Egypt, from whence the ſugar canes, which were planted in Sicily, are ſaid to have come.

[*To be continued.*]

ON INCLOSURES.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

ON a former occaſion I gave you ſome information reſpecting Incloſures of Cheſhunt and Edmonton Commons, which have lately taken place in our neighbourhood—Cheſhunt Common was ploughed during the winter, and is now chiefly under oats, the appearance of which crops are uncommonly luxuriant, riſing on the average of the whole to above ſix quarters per acre.

I have been informed of one piece of land of two acres which sold for twenty-four pounds per acre, the oats now growing upon which have been estimated at nine quarters per acre, being nearly equal to the fee simple of the land. They were merely harrowed in on one ploughing. These facts are decisive in regard to the utility and importance of inclosures. The average price at which the land sold was twenty-five pounds per acre. I observed a crop of Tartarian oats, which promise remarkably well.

The Bill for the inclosure of Endfield-Chace and Common Fields passed at the conclusion of the last sessions. I formerly noticed the clause in the Edmonton Bill which gave a corn-rent in place of tythes. I shall now state what has been done in the Endfield Bill on this interesting subject, which in some respects differs from the Edmonton act,

The proportion of land given for tythes is one fifth of the arable, and two seventeenths of the meadow and pasture. Where the proprietors are possessed of common field, or marsh land, the tythe owner insisted on having land in place of tythes, and would only consent to a corn-rent, in cases where the property of the inhabitants consisted only of old inclosed land, to part with which in small parcels was considered as likely to prove injurious to their estates. But as *every* proprietor would have an allotment of land from the Chace, *this* was in the first place to be given up in lieu of tythes, as far as it would go, and the remainder only was to be satisfied by a corn-rent. The commissioners were to ascertain what had been the average price of corn for the last twenty-one years from January 1801, and from thence to fix what should be paid for the next twenty-one years ensuing. At the expiration of this time the bill provides for a similar calculation.

A power has likewise been granted to the Church, which I am informed has never yet been allowed in any Inclosure Bill, and that is to sell part of their allotments to the amount of three thousand five hundred pounds, in order to defray the costs and charges of such buildings, barns, and out-offices, as may be necessary for the proper occupation of the land given inlieu of tythes. This was so novel a clause, as the Church has not been allowed to alienate any of its property, that we were apprehensive it would be the means of throwing out our Bill in the House of Lords. It was however consented to, on condition that the money should be repaid in the course of forty years, by an annual payment to be made every year, after which the monies thus arising were to be re-invested in land.

The rights of the cottagers will be considered by the Commissioners, as the smallest tenement will be allowed an equal share with the largest mansion. These common rights will be valued at twelve shillings per annum each, and will have an

allotment of land equal to nearly an acre, or to half an acre, or to one rood, according as its quality and ſituation may affect its value.

The Bill gives to the inhabitants a power to ſell theſe common rights, previous to the diviſion of the Chace, and the Commiſſioners will lay them with the allotment of the purchaſer. I have myſelf bought up ſeveral at fifteen and ſixteen pounds each, in order to ſecure my own premiſes, which extend for three quarters of a mile along the Chace.

The timber and underwood on the Chace will be valued to the proprietors of the ſeveral allotments of land, and the money ariſing from the ſale of the ſame will be inveſted in the funds in the Accomptant General's Office, the intereſt to be applied in aid of the poor's rates. It is expected that nearly thirty thouſand pounds will ariſe from the ſale of the timber.

White Webb Farm,
Endfield Chace, Aug. 22. A. WILKINSON, *M. D.*

A SKETCH OF THE LAST EASTER LEIPSIC FAIR.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THEY ſold lately in Paris a caricature with this legend (*La Baſcule Angloiſe*), the Engliſh ſee-ſaw, where Mr. Pitt is tumbling down from the upper end of the beam, while the Engliſh people are ſeen at the lower end groaning under its weight.

It is worthy of notice, that another caricature of a ſee-ſaw, with a ſimilar inſcription, was likewiſe expoſed in public in the late Leipſic fair, where, inſtead of Pitt falling as in the other, they have repreſented the well-known goddeſſes of Trade and Commerce. The fair itſelf was ſwinging at a prodigious rate, and little ſhould we wonder, therefore, to hear of many downfals and bruiſes! But who was to be placed at the lower-end of the beam? There was ſcope for the fancy; they only placed three figures, a Frenchman levying (contributions) forced loans, then Admiral Nelſon, and an exciſe officer with an ukaſe* in his hand, who, from the 1ſt Jan. 1801, takes an account of the importation of all foreign goods in the Empire of Ruſſia, and lays enormous taxes over them.

For the laſt twelve years and more, no fair was ſo completely palſied in payments and exchanges as the late Leipſic fair. The cauſes are innumerable, it is true. It may be aſſerted, however, in general, that it was owing to the moſt wicked of all wars, the fruits of which are reaped at this day. In the mean time, let us ſhew the ſource of this evil in the three chief cauſes which have been alluded to, with a great deal of good ſenſe, in the

* An order from the Senate.

print above. All the ſouthern part of Germany, as well of the rich and powerful provinces of the Auſtrian monarchy, and the little, but very important for the occaſional trade, free ſtates of Switzerland found themſelves, after the late juſt concluded peace, ſo depreſſed and exhauſted, that they could appear at the fair as purchaſers, but with very ſcanty ſums of money. The French tranſactions at the end of the unfortunate winter campaign of 1800, 1801, had drained the people of the laſt drops of their vital blood. Swabia, a land bleſſed both by nature and the induſtry of its inhabitants, according to a computation no ways exaggerated in the National Chronicle, paid, during theſe times of trouble, no leſs than 30 millions. The loſs of Salzburg and Upper Auſtria was with reſpect to the ſhortneſs of the time that the thunderbolts of war hung over them, ſtill more conſiderable.

The hiſtory of the Eaſter Francfort fair is known already from the accounts given of it; but from the opening to the concluſion of it, which laſted out to the very middle of the Leipſic fair, it is proper to add a few words in this place.

The Swabian, Bavarian, and Upper Auſtrian States could not pay in ſpecie alone the heavy contributions laid upon them by a victorious enemy, provoked to greater demands from the hardſhips of a tedious winter campaign; a part of which they diſcharged in billets de banque and lettres de change, drawn upon the beſt Francfort houſes. But the French pay-maſters had depoſited before that time conſiderable ſums of money in the hands of the bankers. The ſtocks of courſe roſe at every call upon them. All this muſt have been realized by the Frankfort houſes all at once, at the beginning of the fair, or as they call it, the *Geleits week:* which made the people give the French the odious name to paralyſe the whole fair, as the balance happened to be in favour of the Engliſh alone; but however unfriendly the intentions might be againſt them; as the term goes, it is denied in a way demi-official, and propoſed as an Engliſh intrigue, a word always to be underſtood in France in a bad ſenſe. The French government, for inſtance, wiſhed to erect Mentz into a free ſtate, if the ſmuggling inhabitants had not proteſted againſt it themſelves; ſo little pleaſure could they find on account of the loſs which urgent neceſſity and immediate orders from Paris had made an obligation of, as an indiſpenſible meaſure, to the great diſpleaſure of the pay-maſter who thereby ſaw his profits leſſened. In ſhort the Rix and French dollars came out of Francfort in heavy waggons, and with them the nerve and ſtrength of trade for that time. The houſes Muhler and Bethman, had alone three millions of livres to pay down for Upper Auſtria, which was the caſe, alſo, with Heider, and other great houſes. They were forced to buy then

from 12 to 14 per cent. The French dollars were hurried away, poſt haſte, from Hamburgh, Leipſic, and other commercial places. The little tradeſmen who brought papers could not realize them at firſt, though ever ſo good; and a diſcount of one-half, or at leaſt of one-fourth per cent. was requeſted for them.

Great mercantile houſes availed themſelves of the four days reſpite merely to gain time. This cauſed a great deal of embaraſſment and obſtruction, which of courſe muſt have been felt afterwards in Leipſic. But after the French armies had left little money, and began to receive their ſalary on the other ſide of the Rhine, all the money having been drained off the country before; it was then that the want of ſpecie muſt have been moſt felt all over Upper Germany, the time not being come yet, that they who had enriched themſelves *per fas et nefas*, ventured to make free with their ſuperfluities: and there were even ſome men too weak to reſiſt their childiſh fears, or the love of their gold, who kept back conſiderable ſums of money, and hoarded them up in their iron cheſts. There was no ſuch thing to be found, one may ſay, in the Leipſic fair, as whole or half dollars of French money. Gold, on the contrary, was to be met with in great plenty, and therefore had fallen a little upon the change. All this was the reſult of the French addreſs in making requiſitions in the ſouth of Germany!

England gave a proof of the contrary in the well-known note of Mr. Haugwitz to Lord Carysfort, with an armed fleet under the command of Admirals Parker and Nelſon, which profited of the jealouſy of the Swedes in requeſting the *toll-money* of the Sound, to paſs it and ſtorm the lines before Copenhagen. This ſpread the alarm upon the coaſts of the Eaſt and North ſeas. The Daniſh army in the Duchy of Holſtein came with forced marches, and took poſſeſſion of Hamburgh and Lubec. Pruſſia ſeized upon the Electorate of Hanover. The Elb and Weſer were blocked up. War became thus here alſo the watch word of the day, and a ſtop was put to all trade in the North of Germany before a change took place in Peterſburgh, and one could know what might be the reſult of the Engliſh engagement with the northen coalition. The nobility of the Duchy of Holſtein were forced to fit up and mount their peaſantry. The well meaning moneyed men were alſo in a ſtate of perplexity, and forced to renounce capitals which they had laid by for trade. The Daniſh bank paid with 15 per cent. loſs. They threatened the Engliſh warehouſes in Hamburgh and Altona. It cauſed a few turbulent nights in the former place, when the Engliſh goods and their corn even changing the names of their owners, brought every thing quiet again, and the Danes contented themſelves with threats. Nevertheleſs was the Elbe blocked up for ſix weeks. A vaſt quantity of northern ſhips were detained in the Engliſh ports, and the Engliſh merchant

himſelf was excluded the continent, at leaſt with regard to his exportation goods.

All this could not fail having a very unfavourable effect upon the Leipſic fair, where there was, properly ſpeaking, no exchange with England. There were certainly Engliſh goods, and a good ſale of them, but all theſe dated previous to the embargo at Hamburgh, and were nothing but a ſhadow of the prodigious affluence and ſale for thoſe goods at the preceding fair. In fact, the whole of the traders of the North were kept back this time. There were hardly forty Ruſſian and Poliſh merchants of note on the ſpot. They had heard long before of the general obſtacles to be thrown in the trade, which were to take place in all the old as well as new acquired provinces of the Ruſſian Empire, with the firſt year of the century; they had therefore provided an abundance of all kinds at the Eaſter fair of the preceding year, and ſtill more ſo at the remarkably brilliant Michaelmas fair of 1800, ſo as to ſtop up all their ſtorehouſes; of courſe there was no longer a call for goods, as every intelligent merchant of Leipſic had judged before hand, from the affluence in the preceding year. Add to this, alſo, an unaccountable ſcarcity of ſpecie throughout the Ruſſian Empire, which every day ſwarmed more and more with paper-money, and occaſioned the greateſt embaraſſment in the foreign trade: yet the laſt channel, the trade with England, ſubſiſted ſtill, as long ſince the greateſt and moſt important article of exportation, that of corn, had been thwarted in its execution. In the mean time all this ſhould have inclined the more the Ruſſian and Poliſh merchants to freſh ſpeculations upon the Leipſic fair, had that cataſtrophe, the incalculable conſequences of which can hardly be gueſſed at to this day, taken place two months ſooner. For the Ruſſian merchant muſt begin his travels at the time when the rivers are frozen, and by means of a late winter, and above all, wants a long time to diſpoſe himſelf for it. When the Emperor Paul died, it was too late to think of travelling, particularly as the fair began ſooner this laſt time; hardly would they cheriſh the hope given out in the newſpapers, that the Midſummer fair would fetch what had remained of the Leipſic fair. The firſt great effects of the new mild ſyſtem of Alexander could not be felt before the Michaelmas Leipſic fair, where the Spaniſh Piaſtres found their way again to Ruſſia, and the ſyſtem of economy which the new Emperor endeavours to introduce in all the branches of adminiſtration, recovered the ſunken credit of the paper-money. The apprehenſion that no Engliſh goods ſhould be forwarded to the Leipſic fair, contradicted the appearance on all ſides. The Elb had remained open almoſt the whole winter, and the well-informed merchants in England had yet, before the laſt colds broke out, taken care that the warehouſes along the Elb ſhould be filled up to the roofs. Goods that were

come too late to Francfort went immediately as *paſſage goods* to the Leipſic market, and what, at the beginning of the fair, had not yet been forwarded in great quantities, came towards the end of it in whole trains of loaded waggons from Hamburgh. How great the quantity muſt have been of the cottons, Indiennes thickſets, and ſuch like, manufactured in England and Scotland, particularly in Glaſgow, may be judged from the inconceivable cheapneſs of the muſlins at this fair. The manufacturers from Saxony could ſtand no price againſt them, and a conſiderable merchant of Plauen affirmed that he regretted nothing ſo much as not having a handſome capital, ſo as to enable him to buy ready made cottons from England, as the profit by retailing them would be incalculable, and they could never be manufactured ſo cheap. This made the Engliſh merchants ſo tractable, that they did not diſdain the retailing part of trade, contrary to their former cuſtom, and ſold half pieces themſelves: which cauſed many, out of ignorance, to make the ſilly obſervation, that the Engliſh Cabinet had cauſed the ruin of the manufacturer by ſo low a ſale; but were we to conſider the immenſe ſums with which the Engliſh puſh forward thoſe manufactures, how ſimplified they are by means of their machines, which are every day brought to a greater perfection, and by chemical diſcoveries in bleaching and dying their ſtuffs, we could then form a right idea of what otherwiſe muſt be a riddle to us. So far it is plain that the Germans, and eſpecially the cotton manufacturers from Saxony, could not ſtand long ſuch journeys. It has been advanced yet lately as a proof of the flouriſhing ſtate of the cotton factories in Saxony, that in Plauen * alone, in the year 98, on ſimple Engliſh yarn machines, 18,444 pounds, as were declared by the exciſe man, had been worked. The quantity in the laſt two years has rather augmented than decreaſed; but this time this purchaſe has obſtructed them, and the manufacturers from Saxony felt the impoſſibility with the cheapeſt foreign yarn itſelf to cope with the goods manufactured in that foreign country. The Engliſh ſent vaſt quantities too from Leipſic into France, as had been the caſe already in Francfort. The rage of the French *beau monde* to wear nothing but Engliſh ſtuffs ſurmounts every repreſentation, and the dangers incurred by the ſmugglers have no other effect, but to make the balance of trade more uneven againſt France. For the Engliſh purchaſer muſt pay the foreign and adjacent trader who incurs thoſe riſks. Such is the caſe alſo with the goods of the Weſt Indian Colonies. It may rightly be inferred, from the annihilation of ſo many manufactures in the interior and the great quantity of ſhips along the coaſts of France, that if a total change does not take place in leſs than three years, almoſt all the ſums drawn by France out of Germany muſt return in to the hands of the Engliſh. Thus the great pot-pourri of the Engliſh table, and wines of the Engliſh cellars, as they are called, of Mr.

* A famous place for manufactures.

William Cole, on the late Newmarket, were no leſs inviting and alluring this time for the German *badauds* than formerly, and found no leſs a ſale. Truly, this extraordinary Madeira, which travels twice to the Eaſt Indies, and is hardly to be drunk in Europe (to uſe the tone of the puffing *announce* of Mr. Cole) coſts now three French dollars a bottle: And the Bengal Roſe-oil, *which uſed at all times to be half cheaper* ſeems from its price to be rather a true Guinea eſſence; but the fowler is once more in wait, and the Saxon blackbirds and goldfinches could not poſſibly reſiſt this Engliſh allurer. It was a pleaſant ſight to ſee a puny little fellow, from Frankfort or Dreſden, with a piece of Cheſhire cheeſe, and a bottle of porter before him, and a London hat bought in his own place, cocked in the higheſt London ſtile, come out of this tavern and give himſelf for a true Bond-ſtreet lounger.

The French ſilk-merchants and milliners could not naturally through a toral abſence of the northern amateurs ſupply large ſtocks this time. Out of neceſſity they took in ſome degree very moderate prices, which made their ruin looked upon as the more certain. It was reported generally that many a great houſe in Lyons had failed already, or was at the eve of doing it; that the raw materials of ſilk itſelf were of an exceſſive price. The early ſtore goods had been waſted before. This time they wiſhed to deprive the poor manufacturer of the fruits of his labour: the latter preferred not to work at all, inliſted themſelves for ſoldiers, or aſſociated into large gangs of robbers. They have, it is true, endeavoured lately in Brittany and Normandy, with the aſſiſtance of Engliſh weavers, who found different ways to abandon their country on account of the exceſſive dearneſs of all neceſſaries, to eſtabliſh Engliſh manufactures and engines; but theſe foreign plants will hardly thrive on French ſoil. On account of the Point Laces laſting ſo long in faſhion, merchants had yet a great deal of buſineſs with the *Points* of Brabant and Alençon: among the latter they ſold a great quantity of thoſe called according to the terms of their arts *Points derezeau*; and the Argentines ſtill better as they are more fit for veils and all ſorts of trimmings. It may have been obſerved that for want of rich Ruſſians and Poles, who made this traffic of Points ſo intereſting in the preceding fair; the fineſt aſſortment went to the magnificent Town of the Emperor. They noticed eſpecially in many *Reviews* the pleaſing State of Vienna itſelf at this fair. The tranſaction by which that court bought twelve millions of florins of ſtate-obligations which cauſed an extraordinary riſe of them, ſoon proved here its good effects. Now the news which ſpread about towards the middle of the fair, that Auſtria's pride and patron, Arch-Duke Charles, lay without any hopes of recovery, threw a cloud over the ſerene face of the Auſtrian patriots. As to what

concerns the Point trade, there was a ſenſible deſign to prefer the foreign to the home made; and to brave in that particular the rooted National hatred. The (Dentelles d'Angleterre) Engliſh laces, which are known to be made of nothing but ſilk, were brought to Paris in great quantities, and to large amounts; while for the Points (*en fil*) thread-lace, large commands from England, proved that for theſe fine contrabands many ſly-corners, and maſks can be found out. In fancy and fine furniture articles, as well as ſome ſtuffs and objects of faſhion juſt arrived from Paris, the Nile above all attracted the eye with all its wonders, gods and fancies intermixed in a manner often ridiculous, with the elegancies of the Seine inſtead of the late yet faſhionable lyre and bow of Apollo. In the head and ſhirt dreſſing pins, you ſaw the dog Anubis-like heads of the gentlemen and ladies, and hawk-bills, as figured upon old Egyptian idols. The toilette looking glaſſes are ſurrounded with leaves, and the elegant watch caſes, ornamented with coſtly gildings, are ſupported by ſphinxes. Even thoſe lovely and delicate little drawers which ſeem to have been reckoned to be made for a lady, of common ſize, when for the pigmy Bebe at the Court of King Auguſtus, from Poland, even theſe new faſhioned duodecimal drawers had intended hieroglyphics in their partitions, and the neweſt colour all around the cheſt, and the drawers was called (*brun terre d'Egypte*) Egyptian ground colour. Thus did the mode trifle with a land upon which at the preſent moment two powerful European nations cut one another's throats, to the great ſatisfaction of their common enemies the Turks and the Mamelukes, and with rivers of blood decide the queſtion, if the obſtacles of the trade to the European continent ſhall be multiplied or removed for ever. Letters were received in Leipſic from Macedonia and the Levant, which make it evident why this time the trade of all cotton ſtuffs, and all other goods which arrived from thoſe parts to Leipſic, was entirely ſtopped, which will not make one wiſh the Engliſh to have the excluſive right of in the Nile and Levant. Moſt part of the Pariſian Ware-ſellers, even thoſe who called themſelves Print or Bookſellers, had brought a good proviſion of fine china to the market, and made a conſiderable ſale of this article. The once ſo flouriſhing and renowned (Seve-china) Porcelain manufacture, from Seve, has degenerated into ſo many channels and branches, out of which theſe productions come. They talk, however, of re-eſtabliſhing the head manufactory itſelf. The neweſt taſte is for the cups and tea ſets, a dark flamed ground, and this they call *caillouté*. They ſold moſt of this kind. It was chiefly in the gilt, poliſh, and brightneſs, that the French Porcelain ſurpaſſed all our home-made, and chiefly that of Meiſſner's. Of late, ſince the active profeſſor, Schubert, ſuperintends the part which requires taſte, it has indeed improved very much in the elegance of ſhapes and pictures, and the tea-ſets

and table ſervices painted with arabeſks, met with a conſiderable ſale, even for the north; yet by leſs labour and ſtiffneſs in the forms, might the ancient reputation of the Meiſſner porcelain revive, a manufactory which none of its rivals has yet been able to cope with in the fineneſs of the materials, become ſtill more uſeful.

Among the productions of art which firſt came to market, the embroideries of the royal embroidering manufactory in Hanover, deſerve a moſt honourable mention. The inventive Mrs. Klockenbing who is at the head of this manufacture where they keep above fifty ſkilful young women, was preſent herſelf and proved by facts, that all what been ſpread about in the public papers in favour of this *German* embroidering manufactory was perfectly well grounded. There were a great quantity of remarkably elegant linen and muſlin dreſſes all white, made up with *flat ſeams*. The prices were by no means inferior to the work, and the commands the inventor herſelf received during the fair proved that people knew how to value them. The plaited and coloured ſtraw works from the Dreſden manufactories and neighbouring places rivalled each other in elegant inventions; but, through an almoſt degrading ſubmiſſion to the tyrannical laws of faſhion, hats, caps, bonnets, helmets, and ſo on, of ſhamois-leather, were worn with rich embroideries, very unbecoming in ſome articles.

If we turn our attention to the market for horſes, we ſhall find it in the ſame ſtate of obſtruction and embaraſſment. The main trade is always carried on here with horſes from Holſtein or Jutland, which are brought to Leipſic by Jews, as well as Mecklenburg horſe-dealers. The horſe-dealers, Gadike, two brothers, ſold a great deal at the fair without much ſhow, for the greater part of their ſtalls are in adjacent villages, from whence they recruit themſelves now and then. They have, however, the grand proceſſion of the horſes through the town on every Sunday of the fair, a cuſtom which dates from the times that the Poliſh kings and princes viſited regularly the fair, which the preſent count Marcolini, maſter of the horſe, will not ſuffer to be abolished from good motives, and for the better keeping up the breeds of the elector, which are of great advantage to him, a quite uſeleſs parade, unleſs men wiſh to know the total number of horſes brought to this fair. The horſes were dearer than might have been thought from the preſent circumſtances, at this moment, that there are in Saxony many more artillery horſes than wanted in a pacified country. But the horſes on account of the hard times became valuable by the expence they had put their maſters at during the ſcarcity of forage the preceding winter. This occaſioned great many pairs to be bought at the beginning for upper Germany, eſpecially for the upper Palatinate of Swabia, &c.

War and requiſition of all kind had extraordinarily leſſened the number of horſes as well as other cattle; and the French at the time ſpread about in the papers that the army of the Rhine was going to be reinforced with 6000 horſe, as they departed; and what did not the horrid winter campaign deſtroy! A very intereſting ſhow proved to amateurs, the riding-place, and trapping warehouſes, which lieutenant von Tenecker has opened; ſupplied with ſo many ingenious improvements in the ſaddle and girth works, &c. and by which he proves ſufficiently that the Germans do not want fancy and aptitude for improvements, though they have no patent privilege, as in England, to inſure the property of invention. Tenecker has been long known as a very uſeful writer to the amateurs of horſes; his various knowledge in bringing up horſes, appears always in detached pieces as well as from his *Meſs-Geſchenk*, Fair-Gift, for the amateurs of horſes; a little work which appears periodically full of very uſeful deſcriptions and plates. A work which on account of its great beauty, will recommend itſelf, is his Thoughts for Horſe-Drawing, in the firſt part of which have been publiſhed twelve black and twelve coloured plates of the largeſt ſize. He has contracted as a writer, with the bookſeller, Theodore Sieger, in Leipſic, whoſe warehouſes contain almoſt every thing what is new upon the ſubject horſes, and at whoſe houſe, during the late fair, ſold remarkably well, the fifth number of a work called le *Manege*, the author of which is the Horſe painter, Heſſe, (the ſame who acquired the favour of the late Emperor Paul, for having made a picture of the Coſſacks in their march) an example given to the public of a ſpeculation upon an article of literature, which ought oftener to be taken into conſideration in the book trade; for it is only by drawing the attention upon ſomething new, that ſome good can reſult. Tenecker's improved horſe-implements, deſerve therefore the greateſt commendation, ſince they do not debaſe, as the well-known Bendix, and ſo many other coach and harneſs-makers in *Bruhle*, the German works by affixing the term *Engliſh*, nor ſlaviſhly comply with the prejudice that our coachmen and poſtillions can neither be elegantly or ſafely equipped but with what comes from that country. Thus did act among others, Heft of Berlin, who boaſted his home-made Berlin goods as being of Engliſh manufacture. When Hamburgh for theſe two years gives to its coach-maker, going backwards and forwards to London, ſo many thouſand marks for a reward; it is right in that. The *middle-man* from Hamburgh knows how to make himſelf be well reimburſed by England; but is this the caſe with the Berlin and Leipſic trader? Beſides the book trade, which deſerves a ſingle glance, all the works of the artiſts that could be brought from the interior as well as abroad, are no wiſe to be looked over. What collection did not Auerbach offer

houſe to the amateur! The Archduke Charles and Buonaparte were in all the ſhapes and branches of the art, the heroes of the fair. In the art of Roſt—yet compoſed with much judgment, the Grand Conſul was to be ſeen not only after the neweſt buſts, and in the little but expreſſive copper-plate of Tardieu, after Habey's picture, but alſo in a very *mechanical* ſtile. Next to him, was ſeen drawn by the hand of Loyalty and Art, the buſt of the Archduke Charles, from Profeſſor Dauneker, in Stutgard. People conſidered with eſteem that of Buonaparte; cheapened with grateful feeling the expreſſive buſt of the beloved Archduke, who gladly laid his laurels by the endearing palm of peace; and bought a box with the portrait of Iffland, which made the novelty of the day.

A Moſaic picture, repreſenting Homer and Pindar, and a Madona painted in cauſtic upon ſtone, which was expoſed to ſale at the book-binder's Liebeſkind, for 250 ducats, met with neither viſitors nor purchaſers. It is a great pity that the Engliſh amateur H. Tomkins, who lately diſcovered ſuch wonderful pictures upon ſome walls by Sahara in Egypt, as was announced in the firſt papers, was no longer in Leipſic. The Madona painted upon ſtone would have had a fine pendant in his king, crowned with the ox diadem from Appelles! On all ſides were expoſed to ſale, image-works, prints, pictures, &c. The well-known M. Drapeau, in Sticalizeus houſe; Oſterwald, from Paris in Schieſſgraben; and a third in Ruſterſchen houſe, by the new market, ſold French images and prints. Happily for them they had alſo faſhionable articles, ſuch as gauzes, porcelain and laces in great quantities, and theſe found a well diſpoſed public, willing to purchaſe. A Pariſian of the name of Renouard, who appeared as a promoter of the Stéréo types, aſſured us that he would not have ſaved the mere expence of his journey, had he not had the good fortune to provide himſelf beſides with a good ſtock of gauzes and ſilk ſtuffs from the manufacture of his elder brother in Paris. With regard to the former, people came haſtily for the catalogue ſpread to no purpoſe, whereas hundreds of milliners came with handfuls of money to buy his antiſtéréo type ſtuffs. It fared a good deal worſe with the Engliſh artiſt Schiavonetti, who had the good fortune to ſell however his *paint-boxes*; and Boydell, the ſpeculative London Alderman, who will hardly venture to come a ſecond time to this fair, as his Shakeſpear and Milton galleries, his River Thames, and other ſplendid works, are not ſufficiently valued by our people; and the agent of trade, *H. Harriſon*, loſt, beſides, a conſiderable ſum of money, by truſting too eaſily a certain Gauner, who gave himſelf for a picture merchant. The mighty ſea fights of Lord Howe, St. Vincent, &c. found here neither admirers nor purchaſers. The Chal-

cographic company of Deſſau, acting prudently, had only ventured to come forward with a few new articles, and yet theſe were maſter-pieces; Pichler gave us at laſt the celebrated and long-waited for Venus, from Titian, in the Dreſden gallery. Haldewany from Deſſau gave us a large Claude Lorrain, and ſhewed by this ſo carefully engraved print the variety of his talents. He obtained for this plate, which he had in hand two years, 2800 dollars: Connoiſſeurs, however, did not find in it the brightneſs and beauty of the celebrated views of Italy from Gmelin. Perhaps the fact was partly owing to the original alſo. The active Frauenholz, from Nuremberg, brought, in ſpite of all obſtructions, from abroad, a quantity of intereſting novelties. Among the engravings, the beginning of a ſet of ſcenes from Oberon, drawn in Rome, by Koch, and engraved by Schuman, attracted the notice ſo much the more, as the grand pieces attempted by the Engliſh to erect monuments through the art of engraving, to their Shakeſpears, Miltons, Thomſons, were publicly expoſed this time by Boydell; and the Germans ſhould have remembered how far behind they are in this kind of gratitude towards their firſt writers and poets; Frauenholz had ſuffered under the direction of the extraordinary Mr. Muller of Stutgard, whom Leipſic reckoned this time among its foreign viſitors, a copy to be taken of the death of Major Pierſon, the famous pendant to General Wolf's, and the learned Engliſh artiſts could not refuſe their approbation of the excellence of this print, which in Francfort on the Main alone, found fifty-eight ſubſcribers.

A maſter-piece in a brown manner, after a drawing of Profeſſor *Caucig* of Vienna, engraved by Devian and Galimberti; Herodes frightened from the ſubterraneous flames, coming out of the vaults of the temple, pleaſed ſo much an Engliſh artiſt, on account of its horrid aſpect and effect, that he bought immediately from the publiſher, the extraordinary large plate, which will cauſe therefore the impreſſions to be ſcarce even in Germany. It was with pleaſure that the numerous admirers of the noble Mr. Garve, whoſe correſpondence with one of his Leipſic friends makes a part of the livelieſt productions of this fair, ſaw his portrait drawn to the life by Count Von Schlotterbeck, and the German patriot rejoiced to ſee cloſe by it, as it was a ſtriking likeneſs, the proof print in the black ſtile of a portrait, by *Leete* of *Wrenk*, of Archduke Charles, acknowledged, not only in the ſuperſcription, but according to every one's opinion, for the friend of humanity and the founder of peace. Among his numerous ſervices, we are indebted ſtill to the active Frauenholz for the claſſical drawing book of Volpato and Morghen, and for a new one after geometrical principles of Fuger, where he endeavours to make the ſcience eaſier of acquirement, and to employ his

leiſure hours to the advantage of the arts. Many were the ſumptuous works of which the firſt parts were to be ſeen at this fair, ſuch as Hoffman's ſubterraneous Hartz-Flora and the Franconian Ornithology (a true enchanting ſight to the eye), the landſcapes of Hohenheim, and the very intereſting *Populaire Zoologie*, by its aſſociating beauty to uſefulneſs, might with no diſadvantage appear againſt ſimilar works abroad. Beſides his purchaſes of cabinets of artiſts, which will amount to ſeven in the courſe of the ſummer, he made freſh acquiſitions at this fair, and while he was tranſacting for the ſale of the celebrated cabinet of *Praunſchens*, which he had bought a ſhort time before for 37000 florins, he took ſteps in annexing the branch of the Roſt-trade, to relieve the people of Leipſic from the anxiety that one of the beſt collections of the art ſhould not yet be bought at the fair. The fair itſelf was favoured with many ſales of collections of artiſts' works. Oſterwald put up to ſale in Schieſſgraben, the remainder of many a gallery from the Netherlands, or France, which had once ſeen better days. The high ſounding names of great artiſts could not give a ſufficient reliſh to this medley. They hardly ventured to ſend us any thing good from France. In Paris, lately, the Pariſian amateurs themſelves overbid the monſtrous great offer of the Engliſh in the ſale by auction, of the celebrated cabinet of pictures which had been in the poſſeſſion of Robit; one paid for two little *Morillos*, 40,000 livres, and in the courſe of the auction bought to the ſum of 800,000 livres. They did not act ſo raſh with the auction of pictures at Leipſic. The ſale of the gallery of Appelles in the Red College, had began already in the laſt Michaelmas fair. The 145 pieces which had remained for the late fair, conſiſted moſtly of pictures of the Flemiſh and French ſchools. They brought altogether 3272 louis d'or. A third auction took place in the *Maria*, a houſe ſo called in the *Grimmiſh* ſtreet, where they ſold four hundred and fifty pieces equally aſcribed to the firſt maſters. The connoiſſeur-like faces of many a non-connoiſſeur would have proved a very intereſting ſubject for a Phiſiognomiſt.

Finally, did the picture-ſeller, T. J. Rauh, in Auerbach-houſe, put up two auctions. There came at the end of the fair, a ſecond collection of eighty-five pictures, among which were a few pieces of diſtinguiſhed merit, even a Corregio and a Caracci. The beſt part fell to the banker Lohr, in Leipſic. Two Claude Lorrains, were paid near a thouſand dollars. The ſales of artiſt's works however happen to be ſubject to miſtakes. The long experience of a Kreichauft or Huber, ought to ſerve as an example to great many.

A certain claſs of ſtrollers which uſed to try to entertain the public at the fair, with their perilous or merry paſt-times or ſhows, did not chooſe to make their appearance this time, at a fair where there were neither men nor money, where the firſt

inns announced in the papers their vacant apartments. There were neither rope-dancers nor Engliſh riding-maſters, no Panorama, or ſhow of wild beaſts. The concert hall, unmercifully ſhut to the travelling artiſts, opened only on certain appointed days, when two foreign wind-inſtrument artiſts, the Fagottiſt Reinick, from Deſſau, and Roſkowſky, on the hautboy, altered the old monotony. With much more force did the Abbé Vogler in his journey over Germany, ſhew his talents upon the organ, once at the Univerſity, twice in the church St. Nicolas. This man, according to his own declaration*, has brought a total change in the preſent mode of building organs, and will for the future remove the uſeleſs parade of the pipes. The deſcription of his new-invented orcheſtra muſt throw every one in aſtoniſhment. But what is moſt wonderful is his concertos in four acts, which on announcing the fall of the Walls of Jericho, and other ſimilar thunder ſtorms, muſt carry horror and fear to the ſoul. How deplorable it is that a man of ſuch diſtinguiſhed abilities ſhould merely, to beg the ſuffrage and money of an ignorant public, ſo degrade himſelf by petty arts, which are excuſable in a Federl, who this time again gave a ſpecimen of his parts, and promiſed to have his wheel-barrow concert, as it is called, augmented with ten or fifteen inſtruments. Vogler drew from his organ heart-melting tones whenever he renounced his ridiculous pictures and popular trivial deſcriptions. Nothing was above the ſimple adagio to which he gave the name of an African funeral convoy, nothing above the grandeur of the march of the ſeraphic knight, as it is called in Stockholm, nothing above the ſublime of the hallelujah of Handel. Why ſhould the extraordinary artiſt covet the fame of a mountebank? On the Leipſic Boulevards at the horſe market, the Bavarian puppet-ſhows, the virtuoſo Schutze and Dreher, had three times in the day an immenſity of ſpectators. It was the *bon ton* to laugh at the nonſenſical bons mots of Caſperl and his wire-drawn images, or to wait for hours together, in his penned up broiling caravan, the ballet and pas-des-deux of the laſt dance of the wooden figures. What man from Leipſic can now reproach thoſe of Vienna that they frequent Marinelli and Schikaneder, for it was particularly the Leipſic belles and the *beau monde* which were to be met in crowds here with the foreign viſitors. On the contrary, the hall of Mr. Salleneuve which lay oppoſite, with ſixty-two wax figures, was as cool and little frequented. It was as ſilent as the retreat of a king. Even the attractive graces of the naked Venus could not excite the curioſity of the beholder.

The fortunate Saxons could neither coin medals of peace, or celebrate its feſtival. A grand illumination was to have taken

* See Allgemeine Muſikaliſche Zeitung, No. 32, 34; und ein in der Breitkopf-Harteuſchel-handlung aufgegebenes Blatt, uber die Umſchaffung der St. Martin Orgen in Berlin.

place in honour of it, on the third Sunday of the fair, in the romantic solitary Grosboscb-garden. The speculating proprietor had almost announced his, under the pleasing name of a festival of peace, but found himself from a notice intimated to him from a higher place, forced to change his feast of peace into a general rejoicing. Yet the Allegory which had been painted for the purpose, by the skilful artist Schnorr of Leipsic, appeared as transparent with all the richness of colours. The Saxonian Mars was the principal figure in it. The graces had forced the Medua's head from his shield. At his feet lies the globe of fortune covered over with moss. The shepherd sleeps by the side of his sweetheart, at the foot of his *pedestal:* many a wit found in the sleeping figures the emblem of the late fair. We owed this time at least to the prudent directions of the vigilant and active director of the new erected Leipsic drawing-academy, Professor Tischbein, the worthy follower of the memorable Oesers, the most advantageous arrangment in the halls of the academy disposed upon the the place called Trotzer in Pleisenburg.

He had a long time before arranged very judiciously for the time of the fair, the yearly exposition of the Leipsic school, for which they could not find room; and when this time again, a want of room prevented from satisfying the candidates with respect to the number and choice of the pieces, a new career has been opened a-freih to the noble emulation of both the young and old artists. The eye of the foreign visitor rested with pleasure upon a lovely group, which were Tischbein himself and family, and upon the lap of a venerable old man, a daughter of his leaning upon him. In the architecture-rooms where the pupils of the learned Siegel, the architect of the university, had exposed their productions; particular notice was taken of a model of rare invention and execution from Schorr, representing *Huon* and *Amnada* at the moment when she has tasted the bitterness of the engaging fruit, and a laying nymph from Schletter, a sculptor whom the art of Rost has made the acquisition of. There were likewise from Schnorr some drawings which have been executed for an elegant edition of the poem Scama and Galmory, published by Wolfe in Leipsic. The life which is diffused all through Schnorr's works was observed in every piece.

In some inns of the suburbs where the watchful eye of the police cannot always pierce, the gamesters riffled many a piece of gold: in the town they contented themselves with cheating the unwary at the ordinary Pharo table. The money hunters of an inferior class, the thief and pick-pocket, owing to the little affluence of people, had but little to do. They entirely cleared, however, the lodgings of a jew who dealt in small valuable articles, when he was at prayer on the evening of the sabbath-day; but by means of a ready subscription from those of his per-

ſuaſion, a ſum of a few thouſands was ſoon collected, and put a ſtop to his great grief.

The Jewiſh merchants ſhewed themſelves particularly generous at this fair in joining to ſupport by voluntary donations and ſubſcriptions, uſeful eſtabliſhments, ſuch as that in Deſſau for the education of the Jewiſh youth; an example worthy of being imitated by their Chriſtian brethren.

N. B. The valuable communication above, arrived at ſo late a time in the month, that the tranſlation of it from the elegant German in which it was originally written, has been neceſſarily executed, by a foreigner, in a degree of haſte, in which full juſtice could not be done to its ſenſe and eloquence.

BRITISH MERCHANT-SHIPPING.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are a few things which a ſincere well-wiſher to this country can take greater pleaſure to contemplate, than the extent, the activity, and the opulence of the ſeafaring trade of the Britiſh Empire.

Theſe have long been to me favourite ſubjects of reflection and enquiry. Yet, till lately, I muſt own, I was never able to obtain that ample and correct information reſpecting them, which can alone fully ſatisfy the ingenuous curioſity of the PATRIOT and the PHILOSOPHER, while it is accommodated to the beſt utilities of the man of *commercial* and *financial buſineſs*. Such information, I have, at laſt, in common with the reſt of the public, found in the firſt number of Lloyd's Shipping Liſt, a work which is, it ſeems, to be periodically continued.

You may perhaps ſuppoſe that to write ſo, I muſt be touched with ſome whimſical enthuſiaſm, or muſt have a deſire to make your MAGAZINE the vehicle of intereſted and extravagant applauſe of the work I mention. Only hear what uſe I make of that Liſt, and then, if you, in candour and reaſon, can diſſent from my approbation, condemn it.

1. In the year 1665, the whole ſhipping of England was, by a very accurate and able calculator, eſtimated at no more than 500,000 tons. In the year 1687, the whole tonnage of the Royal Navy was but about 45,000 tons. Even ſo late as the middle of the 18th century, the whole ſhipping of the port of London was not above 600,000 tons. The ſhipping of all the other ports of Great Britain was not then, more that 600,000 tons: and at the utmoſt, the whole tonnage of the Britiſh Trade, certainly did not, then, exceed 1,500,000. But, Sir, the *Merchant Shipping Liſt* to which I refer you, enumerates, of veſſels of above 20 tons burthen, between 13,000 and 14,000 belonging to the ports of theſe kingdoms. Theſe, not to take the labour of counting their tonnage particularly, may be eſtimated, one with another, at an average of 250 tons burthen each. It

follows, that the ſum of our merchant-ſhipping-tonnage is not under 3,000,000. Add the tonnage of the Royal Navy, and of our canal river and coaſting ſhipping of all ſorts under 20 tons burthen; and you ſhall find, that the whole tonnage of our Britiſh navigation conſiderably exceeds the ſum of 4,000,000!!!

2. In regard to the augmentation of the trade and ſhipping in different ports which were anciently, in compariſon with the reſt, much leſs conſiderable than they now are—I find in the ſame Liſt, materials of moſt curious information. London, Briſtol, and a few other capital ports engroſſed, at no great diſtance of time backwards, almoſt all the maritime trade of this iſland. In the progreſs of our trade with America and the Weſt India Iſles, Liverpool and Glaſgow have grown to an opulence in ſhipping, inferior only to that of London. On the eaſt coaſt of England, Yarmouth, Newcaſtle, Hull, Shields, have gradually riſen during the laſt 160 years to the poſſeſſion of that ſhipping and trade which now belong to them. Whitehaven, Workington, and Marypórt had, before the preſent century, very little ſhipping. By means of the coal and coaſting-trade, they now poſſeſs, in ſmall craft, a very conſiderable tonnage. Leith, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverneſs, Thurſo, Stromneſs, and all the north weſt coaſt of Scotland from the Clyde to the Pentland-frith, were, comparatively, places of no navigation and trade till late in the 18th century. Greenock, Irvine, Ayr, and the Scottiſh ports in the Solway-frith, were alike inconſiderable. The extenſion of our colonies, the improvement of our manufactures, the advancement of wealth and induſtry in the countries adjacent, the amelioration of our rural and political economy, have gradually effected thoſe advantageous changes. I learn from *this publication*, how extenſive, how important the changes are, and how admirably the augmented ſhipping is diſtributed among the different ports according to thoſe laws of natural or artificial convenience for trade, by which Philoſophy might, *a priori*, have expected the diſtribution to be regulated.

3. The particular nature of the trade of each port is an object highly worthy of curious obſervation. I have the greateſt pleaſure in being enabled for the firſt time to trace it clearly, by the help of Lloyd's Shipping Liſt. The port of London poſſeſſes the Eaſt India trade, the principal part of the Weſt India, and the American trade, much of our trade to the Mediterranean, no inconſiderable part even of that which we carry on with the ports of Germany and of the Baltic, a prodigious coaſt trade in the ſupplies for its own conſumption and for exportation, as well as in the diſtribution of its imports, to be conſumed in other parts of theſe kingdoms. Its German and Baltic trade is produced for the greater part by the re-exportation of its Eaſt India and Weſt India imports, and by its demands for materials of ſhip-building.

which the countries on the Baltic the moſt plentifully ſupply. The ports again on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, by their ſituation and by the nature of thoſe commodities which the country adjacent yields, are confined chiefly to a coal-trade with London, and with one another, and to the trade with the oppoſite eaſtern ports on the German Ocean, in the Baltic, and in the North Seas. The ports on the weſt ſide of the iſle have the Iriſh trade, a ſhare in the American, the Weſt India, and the Mediterranean trade, a great coaſt trade, and for the convenience of ſhip-building and the diſpoſal of their manufactures, even take part in the trade to the North Seas and the Baltic. The *Fiſheries* belong to the northern, to the north eaſt, and to the north weſt ports; and have been prodigiouſly advanced by the ruin of the Dutch Navy, during the preſent war. The detail of theſe truths appears in a manner admirably ſatisfactory to a reflecting mind, in the Liſt I quote. The relations between each particular port and the uſe of its ſhips, the lengths of its ſeamen's voyages, the nature of the manufactures which are encouraged near it, the moſt intereſting objects of curioſity in mercantile enquiry, are to be ſtudied with eaſe and ſucceſs by the aid only of ſuch a *Liſt*.

4. The diſtribution of the property of the ſhipping of Great Britain is certainly a matter of important concern. I am glad to learn from the ſame ſource, that it is not exorbitantly monopolized by the indolent and inactive rich; but belongs, in no ſmall ſhare to men who themſelves either are or have been active mariners; and is divided in moderate capitals, among numbers, not accumulated into a few vaſt ones. In ſhort, it is as it ought to be; and ſailors are effective proprietors of a due proportion of our merchant-ſhipping.

5. The *ſtructure* of our ſhips is of the higheſt importance to our trade and national ſecurity. I perceive by this Liſt, that we poſſeſs a few ſhips of 40 years of age, a greater number of 30 years and upwards to 40, a number ſtill more conſiderable of from 20 to 30, a vaſt number of from 10 to 20 years, but by much the greateſt number of from 1 to 10 years. There is ſomething curious in the very idea of ſuch a *bill of mortality* as this Liſt exhibits of our ſhipping.

I ſhould have been glad to obtain from it ſtill more information than it affords, reſpecting the proportion of thoſe ſhips which are *foreign-built*, and that which is the work of our own ſhip-carpenters at home. It is of infinite importance to Britain to preſerve to itſelf, as excluſively as poſſible, the buſineſs of conſtructing its own ſhips. In theſe which are built at home, I ſhould wiſh to know, what proportion of Britiſh, and what of foreign wood is employed? In the time of Queen Elizabeth, little elſe but timber of Britiſh growth, was uſed by the ſhip-carpenters in the ports of England. A ſtrong prejudice was for

almoſt a whole century later, entertained againſt foreign timber from the Elbe and the Baltic, as being *much leſs durable than Engliſh oak*. At the æra of the Revolution, one-fifth of Engliſh oak to four fifths of foreign timber was uſed in building ſhips for the Royal Navy. But, we ſhamefully neglect our foreſts, and now depend for ſhip-timber almoſt wholly on foreign ſupply.

I muſt decline further detail for the preſent, though both the *book* and the *ſubject* ſuggeſt many more important reflections.

Wiſhing you and your readers to have your particular attention upon a matter on which our national proſperity ſo wholly depends;

I remain, yours, &c.

Yarmouth, Aug. 8, 1801. L. B.

AN APPARATUS TO THE HISTORY OF THE COMMON PRACTICES OF DYEING. BY SIR WILLIAM PETTY.

(*Concluded from our laſt.*)

THE next mineral ſalt is ſalt-petre, not uſed by ancient dyers, and but by few of the modern. And that not till the wonderful uſe of aqua-fortis (whereof ſalt-petre is an ingredient) was obſerved in the bow-ſcarlet: nor is it uſed now, but to brighten colours by back-boiling them; for which uſe argol is more commonly uſed. Lime is much uſed in the working of blue-fats, being of lime-ſtone calcinated, and called calke, of which more hereafter.

Of the animal family are uſed about dyeing, cochineal (if the ſame be any part of an animal). Urine of labouring men, kept till it be ſtale and ſtinking; honey, yolks of eggs, and ox-gall. The three latter ſo rarely; and as the conceits of particular workmen, and for collateral uſes (as to increaſe weight, promote fermentation, and to ſcour, &c.), that I ſhall ſay very little more of them in this place, only ſaying of urine that it is uſed to ſcour, and help the fermenting and heating of woad; it is uſed alſo in the blue-fats inſtead of lime: it diſchargeth the yellow (of which and blue, moſt greens are compounded), and therefore is always to ſpend weld withal. Laſtly, the ſtale urine, or old mud of piſſing places, will colour a well ſcoured ſmall piece of ſilver into a golden colour, and it is with this (and not at all with the Bath water) wherewith the boys at Bath colour ſingle pence; although the generality believe otherwiſe. Laſtly, it ſeems to me that urine agreeth much in its nature with tartarous lixivia; not only becauſe urine is a lye made of vegetables in the body of animals; nor becauſe urine diſcharges and abrades colours as the lixivia of tartar, or the deliquated ſalts of tartar do; but becauſe tartar and ſulphur lixivia

do colour the ſuperficies of ſilver, as we affirmed of urine; and the difference I make between urine and tartarous lixivia is only this, that though the ſalts of both of them ſeem by their effects in dyeing, in a manner the ſame; yet that urine is made and conſiſts of ſalt and ſulphur both.

Before we enter upon the vegetable materials for dyeing, we may interpoſe this advertiſement, that there are two ſorts of water uſed by dyers, viz. river-water and well-water: by the latter I mean in this place the pump water in great cities and towns, which is a harſh water wherewith one can ſcarce waſh one's hands, much leſs ſcour them clean; nor will ſoap diſſolve in it, but remains in rolls and lumps: moreover the fleſh boiled in it becomes hard and reddiſh. The ſprings riſing out of large covered ſpaces (ſuch as are great cities) yield this water, as having been percolated through more ground than other water, and conſequently been diveſted of its fatty earthy particles, and more impregnated with ſaline ſubſtances in all the way it hath paſſed. The dyers uſe this water in reds, and in other colours wanting reſtringency, and in the dyeing of materials of the ſlacker contextures, as in callico, fuſtian, and the ſeveral ſpecies of cotton-works. This water is naught for blues, and makes yellows and greens look ruſty.

River water is far more fat and oily, ſweeter, bears ſoap; that is, ſoap diſſolves more eaſily in it, riſing into froth and bubbles, ſo as the water thickens by it. This water is uſed in moſt caſes by dyers, and muſt be had in great quantities for waſhing and rinſing their clothes after dyeing.

Water is called by dyers white liquor; but there is another ſort of liquor called liquor abſolutely, and that is their bran liquor, which is one part of bran and five of river water, boiled together an hour, and put into leaden ciſterns to ſettle. This liquor when it turns ſour is not good, which ſourneſs will be within three or four days in the ſummer time. Beſides the uſes afore-named of this liquor, I conceive it contributes ſomething to the holding of the colour; for we know ſtarch, which is nothing but the flour of bran, will make a clinging paſte, the which will conglutinate ſome things, though not every thing, viz. paper, though neither wood nor metals. Now bran liquors are uſed to mealy dyeing ſtuffs, ſuch as mather is, being the powder or fecula of a root; ſo as the flour of the bran being joined with the mather, and made clammy and glutinous by boiling, I doubt not but both ſticking upon the villi of the ſtuff dyed, the mather ſticks the better by reaſon of the ſtarchy paſtineſs of the bran flour joined with it.

Gums have been uſed by dyers about ſilk, viz. gum arabick, gum dragant, maſtick, and ſanguis draconis. Theſe gums tend little to the tincture of the ſaid ſilk, no more than gum doth in

ordinary writing ink, which only gives it a conſiſtence to ſtay juſt where the pen delivers it, without running abroad uncertainly: ſo gum may give the ſilk a glaſſineſs, that is, may make it ſeem finer, as alſo ſtiffer; ſo as to make one believe the ſaid ſtiffneſs proceeded from the quantity of ſilk cloſe woven: and laſtly to increaſe weight; for if an ounce of gum, worth a penny, can be incorporated into a pound of ſilk, the ſaid penny in the gum produceth three ſhillings, the price of an ounce of ſilk. Wherefore we ſhall ſpeak of the uſe of each of the ſaid four gums, rather when we treat of ſifting and ſtiffening, than now, in a Diſcourſe of Dyeing; where alſo we may ſpeak of honey and molaſſes.

We refer alſo the deſcriptions of fullers-earth, ſoaps, linſeed-oil, and ox-galls, under the head of ſcouring, rather than to this of dyeing.

Wines and aqua-vitæ have been uſed by ſome particular artiſts; but the uſe of them being neither conſtant nor certain, I omit further mention of them. The like I ſay of wheaten flour and leaven.

Of cummin ſeed, fenugreek, ſenna, and agarick, I have as yet no ſatisfactory account.

Having ſpoken thus far of ſome of the dyeing ſtuffs, before I engage upon the main, and ſpeak more fully of thoſe which have been but ſlightly touched upon already, I ſhall more ſynoptically here inſert a catalogue of all dyeing materials, as well ſuch as I have already treated upon, as ſuch as I intend hereafter to deſcribe.

The three peculiar ingredients for black are copperas, filings of ſteel, and ſlippe.

The reſtringent binding materials are alder, bark, pomegranate pills, walnut rinds and roots, oaken ſapling bark, and ſaw-duſt of the ſame; crab tree bark, galls, and ſumach.

The ſalts are alum, argol, ſalt-petre, ſal armoniack, pot-aſhes, and ſtone lime; unto which urine may be enumerated as a liquid ſalt.

The liquors are well water, river water, wine, aqua-vitæ, vinegar, juice of lemon, and aqua-fortis: there is honey uſed, and molaſſes.

Ingredients of another claſs are bran, wheaten flour, yolks of eggs, leaven, cummin ſeed, fenugreek ſeed, agarick, and ſenna.

Gums are gum arabick, dragant, maſtick, and ſanguis draconis.

The ſmecticks or abſterſives are fullers-earth, ſoap, linſeed-oil, and ox-gall.

The other metals and minerals are pewter, verdegreaſe, antimony, litharge, and arſenick.

But the colorantia colorata are of three ſorts, viz. blue, yellow, and red; of which logwood, old fuſtick, and mather, are the polychreſta in the preſent and common practices, being one of each ſort. The blues are woad, indigo, and logwood: the yellows are weld, wood wax, and old fuſtick, as alſo turmerick, now ſeldom uſed: the reds are red wood, brazil, mather, cochineal, ſafflowers, kermes berries, and ſanders; the latter of which is ſeldom uſed, and the kermes not often. Under theſe arnotto and young fuſtick, making orange colours, may be added, as often uſed in theſe times.

In cloth dyeing wood ſoot is of good uſe.

Having preſented this catalogue, I come now to give or enlarge the deſcription and application of ſome of the chief of them, beginning with copperas.

Copperas is the common thing uſed to dye blacks withal, and it is the ſalt of the pyrites ſtone, wherewith old iron (having been diſſolved in it) is incorporated. The filings of ſteel, and ſuch ſmall particles of edge-tools as are worn away upon the grindſtone, commonly called ſlipp, is uſed to the ſame purpoſe in dyeing of ſilks (as was ſaid before), which I conceive to be rather to increaſe the weight than for any other neceſſity; the particles of copperas being not ſo heavy as theſe are: for elſe why ſhould not theſe later-named materials be as well uſed about cloth, and other cheaper ſtuffs?

We obſerve, that green oaken boards by affriction of a ſaw become black; and that a green ſour apple, cut with a knife, becomes likewiſe black; and that the white greaſe wherewith coach wheels are anointed becomes likewiſe black, by reaſon of the iron boxes wherewith the nave is lined, beſides the uſtulation or affriction between the nave and the axle-tree. Moreover we obſerve, that an oaken ſtick, by a violent affriction upon other wood in a turning-lath, makes the ſame black.

From all which we may obſerve, that the whole buſineſs of blacking lies in the iron, as if the ſalt of the pyrites ſtone in copperas ſerved only to extract the ſame; and withal it ſeems to lie in a kind of ſinging and uſtulation, ſuch as rapid affrictions do cauſe: for alum ſeems to be of the ſame nature with vitriol; and yet, in no caſe that I know of, is it uſed for black colours: and the black colour upon earthen ware is made with ſcalings of iron vitrified. Note, that wherever copperas is uſed, either galls, ſumach, oak ſapling barks, alder bark, walnut rinds, crabtree bark, or green oak ſaw-duſt, muſt be uſed with it; all which things phyſicians call auſtere and ſtiptick.

Red wood muſt be chopt into ſmall pieces, then ground in a mill between two heavy ſtones, as corn is. It is uſed alſo in dyeing of cloth and rugs, and thoſe of the coarſer ſort: the colour is extracted with much and long boiling, and that with

galls. The colour it makes is a kind of brick colour red; it holdeth much better than brazil. The cloth it dyeth is to be boiled with it: wherefore only such matters as are not yet prejudiced by much boiling are dyed herewith.

Brazil is chopped and ground like as the red wood: it dyeth a pink colour or carnation, imitating the colour of cochineal the nearest: it is used with alum for the ordinary colour it dyeth; and with addition of pot-ashes, when it is used for purples.

Brazil steeped in water giveth it the colour of claret wine, into which a drop or two of juice of lemons or vinegar being put, turneth it into the colour of sack; in which particular it agreeth with cochineal. This colour soon staineth, as may appear by the easy change which so small a quantity of acid liquor makes upon it. A drop of spirit of vitriol turneth the infusion of brazil into a purplish violet colour, even although it hath been made yellow before, by the addition of juice of lemons or vinegar; and has the same effect which pot ashes also produce, as we said before.

Mather is a root cultivated much in Flanders: there be of it two sorts: pipe mather, which is the coarsest; and bale mather, otherwise called crap mather: this mather, used to the best advantage, dyeth on cloth a colour the nearest to our bow dye, or the new scarlet; the like whereof safflower doth in silk; insomuch as the colours called bastard scarlets are dyed with it. This colour indures much boiling, and is used both with alum and argol; it holdeth well. The brightest colours dyed with this material are made by over-dying the same, and then by discharging part of it by back-boiling it in argol.

Mather is used with bran-liquor, instead of white liquor or ordinary water.

Cochineal is of several sorts, viz. silvester and mestequa: this also is used with bran liquor in pewter furnaces, and with aqua-fortis, in order to the scarlet dye. It is the colour whereof the like quantity effecteth most in dyeing; and colours dyed with it are said to be dyed in grain. Rags dyed in the dregs of this colour are called turnsole, and it is used to colour wines; cochineal being counted so far from an unwholesome thing, that it is esteemed a cordial. Any acid liquor takes off the intense redness of this colour, turning it towards an orange, flame, or scarlet colour: with this colour also the Spanish leather or flocks are dyed which ladies use. The extract or fecula thereof makes the finest lake.

Arnotto dyeth of itself an orange colour, is used with pot ashes upon silk, linen, and cottons; but not upon cloth, as being not apt to penetrate into a thick substance.

Weld, called in Latin *luteola*: when it is ripe (that is to say, in the flower) it dyeth, with the help of pot-ashes, a deep lemon

colour, like unto ranunculus, or broom flower; and either by the ſmallneſs of proportion put into the liquor, or elſe by the ſlighteſt tincture, it dyeth all colours between white and the yellow aforeſaid.

In the uſe of this material, dyers uſe a croſs, driven down into their furnace, with a ſcrew to keep it down, ſo as the cloth may have liberty in the ſupernatant liquor, to be turned upon the winch, and turned out with the ſtaves: this weed is much cultivated in Kent, for the uſe of the London dyers, it holdeth ſufficiently well but againſt urine and tartarous liquors. Painters pink is made of it.

Wood wax, or *geniſta tinctoria* (commonly called graſing weeds by the dyers,) produces the ſame effect with *luteola*, being uſed in greater quantities: it is ſeldom made uſe of as to ſilk, linen, or cottons, but only as to coarſe cloths: it is alſo ſet with pot aſhes or urine, called by the dyers ſigge-fuſtick; of it there be two ſorts, the young and the old; fuſtick is chopped and ground, as the other woods abovementioned are.

The young fuſtick dyeth a kind of reddiſh orange colour; the old, a hair colour with ſeveral degrees of yellowneſs between: it is uſed with ſlacked lime. The colours uſed with old fuſtick hold extremely, and are not to be diſcharged, will ſpend with ſalts or without, and will work hot or cold.

Soot of wood. Soot containeth in itſelf both a colour and ſalt: wherefore there is nothing added to it to extract its colour, nor to make it ſtrike upon the ſtuff to be dyed; the natural colour which it dyeth of itſelf is the colour of honey; but is the foundation of many other colours upon wool and cloth; for to other things it is not uſed. Woad is made of a weed, ſown upon ſtrong new broken land, perfectly cleared from all ſtones and weeds, cut ſeveral times by the top leaves, then ground, or rather chopped, with a peculiar mill for that purpoſe; which being done ſeveral times, it is made up in balls, and dried in the ſun; the drier the year is, the better the woad.

When it is made up in balls, it is broken again and laid in heaps, where, if it heat too faſt, it is ſprinkled with ordinary water: but if it heat too ſlowly, then they throw on it a quantity of lime, or urine. But of the perfect cultivating and curing of woad, we ſhall ſpeak elſewhere.

Engliſh woad is counted the ſtrongeſt; it is commonly tried by ſtaining of white paper with it, or a white limed wall, and if the colour be a French green it is good.

Woad in uſe is uſed with pot-aſhes, commonly called ware, which, if it be double refined, is called hard ware (which is much the ſame with kelp), or ſeed weeds, calcinated and burnt into the hardneſs of a ſtone, by reiterated calcinations.

Lime, or calke, which is ſtrong lime, is uſed to accelerate the fermentation of the woad, which, by the help of the ſame pot-aſhes and warm liquors kept always ſo, in three or four days will come to work like a kive of beer, and will have a blue or rather greeniſh froth or flowing upon it, anſwering to the yeaſt of the kive. Now the open quantity of ware, fretting too much upon the woad, is obtunded or dulled by throwing in bran ſometimes looſe, ſometimes in bags.

The making and uſing woad is one of the moſt myſterious, nice, and hazardous operations in dyeing: it is one of the moſt laſting colours that is dyed: an intenſe woad colour is almoſt black, that is to ſay, of a damſon colour; this colour is the foundation of ſo many others in its degree, that the dyers have a certain ſcale, or number of ſtalls, whereby to compute the lightneſs and deepneſs of this colour.

Indigo is made of a weed of the ſame nature with woad, but more ſtrong; and whereas woad is the whole ſubſtance of the herb, indigo is only a mealy concrete juice or fæcula dried in the ſun, ſometimes made up in flat cakes, ſometimes into round balls: there be ſeveral ſorts of indigo.

Logwood is chopped and ground like other of the woods abovementioned: it maketh a purpliſh blue; may be uſed without alum: it hath been eſteemed a moſt falſe and fading colour; but now being uſed with galls, is far leſs complained of.

ENUMERATION OF PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

1801. *May* 2. JOHN Edwards, of Chelſea, Middleſex, Gentleman; for new-invented collars for horſes, on an improved conſtruction.

——— 2. William Pritchard, of Shrewſbury, Salop, Hatter, and Thomas Willmore, of Birmingham, Warwickſhire, Japanner, for an article for the uſe of hats, ſoldiers caps, helmets, &c.

——— 2. Barker Chifney, of the city of London, Gentleman; for an improved method of preparing and laying diamond and other ſlates in covering houſes and other buildings, and for preparing ſlates for other purpoſes.

——— 12. Joſeph Chirm, of Birmingham, Warwickſhire, Pump-maker; for a machine, on an improved conſtruction, for the purpoſe of boring timber for water-pipes, and other purpoſes.

——— 12. Edward Walker, of Rathbone-place, Middleſex, Vintner; for a portable ſtove or kitchen, for the purpoſe of dreſſing and cooking victuals.

——— 12. William Haſe, of Saxthorpe, Norfolk, Engineer; for a ſteam-engine on an improved conſtruction, by

which a conſiderable reduction will be made in the conſumption of coals.

May 16. Sebaſtian Erard, of Great Marlborough-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Middleſex, Muſical Inſtrument-maker; for improvements in the conſtruction of harps and piano-fortes.

——— 21. Walter Inglis, of Chelmsford, Eſſex, Sadler; for a method of forming and making a ſaddle upon a new and improved conſtruction.

——— 21. James Glazebrook, of Coalbrook Dale, Salop, Engineer; for his further improvements upon the methods of working and giving power to machinery by means of the properties of airs; which methods were originally invented by him, and for which he obtained former letters patent.

——— 21. Thomas Bagnall, of Worſley, Lancaſhire, Gentleman; for a mill or machine to chop bark, and grind, and riddle, and pound it. To beam or work green hides and ſkins out of the maſtering, or drench, and make them ready and fitting for the uſe of bark liquor. To beam ſheep ſkins, and other ſkins, for the ſkinners uſe, and for ſcouring or taking the bloom off or from tanned leather when in the currying ſtate.

June 2. Thomas Wakefield, of Northwich, Cheſhire, Eſq.; for a new method of refining ſugar.

——— 2. Thomas Winter, of Shacklewell, Middleſex, Gentleman; for a new manufacture for covering the floors of rooms, for covering and packing goods and merchandizes, and fit to be uſed for various other purpoſes.

——— 2. Thomas Howard, late of Mancheſter, Lancaſhire, but now of Leeds, Yorkſhire, Soap-boiler; for a new method of making a Britiſh barilla and pot-aſh, and of obtaining a greater quantity of alkali than hitherto diſcovered.

——— 2. Joſiah Longmore, of Birmingham, Warwickſhire, Gun-lock-maker; for a patten or clog.

——— 2. Thomas Robert Gueſt, of Portſmouth, Hants, Artiſt; for boxes of a new and improved conſtruction, of various forms and ſizes, to contain certain new and improved materials, and other neceſſary articles, for drawing and painting; likewiſe an entire new and improved method of arranging, on ſcientific principles, the colours to be contained in the ſaid boxes. Which arrangement will be of the greateſt utility to officers of the army, and engineers, for reconnoitring ſketches or plans; to the navy for ſignal cards, as well as to profeſſional men and private perſons.

——— 5. Timothy Lane, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, Middleſex, late of Alderſgate-ſtreet, London, Apothecary; for meaſuring-glaſſes for compounding medicines.

CRITICAL CATALOGUE.

I. *Travels in Portugal, and through France and Spain; with a Diſſertation on the Literature of Portugal, and the Spaniſh and Portugueſe Languages.* By HENRY FREDERICK LINK, *Profeſſor at the Univerſity of Roſtock, &c. Tranſlated from the German by* JOHN HINCKLEY, ESQ. 9*s. Boards,* Longman and Rees.

THE preliminary journey through France and Spain cannot be expected to have afforded opportunity for cultivating a very particular acquaintance with thoſe countries; the account of it, however, is by no means devoid of intereſt and information. In the former country the author had frequent occaſion to obſerve the effect of the events which have taken place, particularly, that the ſmall country towns are now much more lively, and in a better ſituation than the great manufacturing towns, where complaints, diſappointment, and diſcontent, are general, ariſing from the loſs of trade, which has been the conſequence of the war. This however was not univerſally the caſe; at Montauban the Woollen manufactory, particularly in coarſe cloths, appeared very briſk, and, notwithſtanding all the diſturbances the place had ſuffered, it was ſtill very populous. "In Quecy the cultivation of *Maize*, which may be ſometimes met with in warm valleys in the midland parts of France, is very common; and the bread made of it, which is here very good (being of a yellowiſh white, but too dry and ſweet), conſtitutes a part of the daily food of the peaſants. In France the general name of this kind of corn is *blé d'Eſpagne*, probably becauſe the cultivation of it was derived from that country; it is certainly inferior to wheat, but much preferable to the food of the peaſants in ſome other parts: in the mountains of the Limouſin great part of the country is planted with cheſnut-trees, the fruit of which conſtitutes a large proportion of the food of the inhabitants; the ſmall and often very bad ones, being ſimply boiled in large kettles, and then thrown out upon the table to the hungry labourers, who devour them like cattle; the villagers in theſe parts look extremely miſerable and ſickly, which might naturally be expected from ſuch indifferent nouriſhment."

If trade languiſhes in France, we cannot expect to find it in a more favourable ſtate in *Spain*; at Talavera, however, there are manufactories of ſilks, and of gold and ſilver cloth, which are in a flouriſhing condition. The Olive and Vine are the principal objects of culture, and when peace ſhall be reſtored, it is probable that more attention will be paid to the produce of the latter as an article of foreign trade; "no country poſſeſſes wines ſo ſtrong, and yet ſo ſweet; of which, however, extremely little is exported, or even known in foreign countries."

The importance of *Spaniſh-Wool* to the principal manufacture of Britain, and the attempts which are making to produce it here, render the following account particularly intereſting. "Immediately after quitting Talavera we found many wandering flocks of ſheep, which come down from the frontier mountains of Caſtile and paſs the winter here, where it is the fineſt ſeaſon of the year. Round Truxillo the country was full of them, as alſo farther on along the banks

of the Guadiana. Theſe ill-looking animals, whoſe fine and coſtly wool forms a dirty cruſt full of cracks round their bodies, are thickly ſpread over the open wide-extended fields, fill the air with their bleatings, and convert the country into a vaſt common, where they leave nothing, but a few poiſonous bulbous plants, the broom and the gnidium. It is utterly falſe that fragrant plants abound here, that may be the cauſe of their fine wool; which entirely ariſes from their race, and profuſe ſweating. In this naked country no habitations are ſeen, but a few huts made of earth, in which the ſhepherds live, and which are announced at a diſtance by the barking of the great dogs that never leave them."

Portugal, with a climate and ſoil highly favourable to agriculture, has much neglected theſe advantages, if the account here given of the huſbandry of the country be correct. Wheat is commonly ſown in the neighbourhood of Liſbon, but Rye is ſcarce, and only grown for cattle; Barley is alſo ſown, but no Oats. The fallows are ploughed in autumn, a ſecond time in May, and laſtly at ſeed-time, after the firſt rains in autumn have rendered the earth ſoft. Light earth is dug, but the heavy is ploughed with oxen, which throughout this peninſula attain a ſize, ſtrength, and beauty, ſeldom ſeen in France, in England, or in Germany. The harveſt is in May, and the corn is threſhed as with us; for which purpoſe a floor is made in the fields. Manure is not commonly uſed, or at moſt putrified plants are laid on. Rye is often in ear in February and March, but is cut down before it is ripe generally for fodder. Round Coinbra and throughout Beira, Maize or Indian-corn is produced in larger quantities than in the ſouthern provinces, in which the ſoil is too dry and too light; great numbers live on the bread made of it; it alſo affords good fodder for cattle. Rice is grown in the marſhes along the Mondego, but not in any conſiderable quantity. Potatoes are not at all cultivated, but imported from England and Ireland; perhaps the preſent prohibition of exporting this uſeful root may induce the Portugueſe to attempt its culture, of the ſucceſs of which there cannot exiſt a doubt. The common people eat *lupins* in great quantities: theſe are ſown in fallows, and the pulſe are ſoaked in running water to deſtroy their bitterneſs before they are dreſſed. Garden fruits are produced in great abundance, and of a very good quality, eſpecially common beans, and another kind of bean, called monk's beans, which are met with in great quantities all over the kingdom. Theſe beans much reſemble the common bean, but are ſmaller, and do not taſte quite ſo good, yet the cultivation of them is ſaid to be very productive.

The Orange tree is well known to be one of the moſt ſtriking and valuable of the trees of Portugal. It requires much water, which is ſupplied to the plantations by channels, which are filled by water wheels of a particular conſtruction. In December and January the oranges begin to turn red, and at the end of January and in February, before they are ripe and ſweet they are gathered for exportation. Toward the end of March, and in April, they are very good, but delicate perſons will not eat them till the beginning of May; at which time they begin to be perfectly ſweet and well flavoured. They continue throughout June and July till Auguſt, and at length become

ſcarce and over-ripe. One tree frequently bears 1,500 oranges, and examples are not wanting of their bearing 2,000, and ſometimes, though rarely, 2,500.

"In Portugal, internal commerce, which alone gives life and vigour to a country, is almoſt entirely neglected. The foreign trade of ſome individual towns is certainly conſiderable, and, though it is ſaid that the trade of Portugal is in the hands of foreigners, the expreſſion is very vague. Their European trade is mottly carried on in foreign ſhips, but that of Braſil excluſively in thoſe of Portugal. Foreigners are prohibited from trading with the colonies; and though the Portugueſe houſes may, in ſome inſtances, lend only their names to foreigners, who in fact carry it on, this is by no means general; for, though there are conſiderable foreign houſes in Portugal, yet none of them have very large capitals, whereas there are many very rich Portugueſe houſes." The writer appears ſenſible that the want of inland trade renders the foreign commerce of Portugal of comparatively ſmall importance; there are, however, ſome few manufactories noticed by him in the courſe of his tour. At Alcobaca cambrics and other fine linens are made, but the woollen manufactory is more important, as alſo one for ſpinning wool. This manufactory enjoys a good ſale, although woollens are alſo made in Liſbon, and a ſpinning manufactory is eſtabliſhed at Tamar. At Braga there is a hat-manufactory, which ſupplies a great part of Portugal with hats for the common people, which are not bad, though they do not equal the Engliſh.

The tract of land on the banks of the Douro, called Upper Douro, is ſomewhat above four geographical miles in length by three in breadth; in 1781 the population amounted to 44,660, there being 12,895 houſes and 78 pariſhes. This is the tract of land that produces port-wine, the annual produce of which is reckoned at 90,000 pipes. The particulars reſpecting the culture of the vine, and the eſtabliſhment and progreſs of the Company of *Alto Douro*, muſt be intereſting to all perſons in the Portugal Wine trade; indeed there are few who can peruſe this volume without gaining conſiderable information from it, though it will afford the greateſt pleaſure to thoſe who have a taſte for botanical reſearches, which was the chief object for which the journey was undertaken.

II. *Lloyd's Monthly Shipping Liſt; including alſo an improved Liſt of the Royal Navy of Great Britain.* 1s. 6d. Phillips.

We have long had periodical liſts of the Navy and Army, but the immenſe number of the trading veſſels employed in carrying on the preſent extended commerce of Britain to all parts of the globe, appeared too formidable an hoſt to be brought into ſuch a methodical arrangement with any degree of accuracy. The Regiſter books, for the uſe of Underwriters, were compiled with great labour, and being attended with a heavy expence and adapted to a particular purpoſe, are neceſſarily confined to few hands; it was reſerved for the enterpriſing ſpirit of the publiſher of the preſent Liſt to offer, at a moderate price, to the many thouſands intereſted in the ſhipping employed in trade, a comprehenſive, and, as far as we can judge, a correct monthly account thereof, containing not only the name, deſcription,

and tonnage of each ſhip, and the port to which ſhe belongs, but likewiſe the Broker or owner's name, and *the preſent ſituation or deſtination of the ſhip.*

The total number of veſſels belonging to the Britiſh empire amounts to about 19,000, of which however a large proportion conſiſts of coaſters and other ſmall veſſels which never go on foreign voyages; yet even of theſe we find a conſiderable number included in the liſt, which on the whole appears much more complete than might have been expected in the commencement of a work of ſuch an extenſive and peculiar nature. In addition to the liſt of ſhipping, it contains a variety of other uſeful matter connected therewith, among which are the regulations of Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, Premiums of Inſurance, a liſt of the principal Underwriters of London, alſo of Ship Brokers and Notaries, liſts of Ship-owners and Brokers at Aberdeen, Dundee, Glaſgow, Greenock, Falmouth, Exeter, Briſtol, Hull, Leith, Newcaſtle, Paiſley, Poole, Penzance, Southampton, Stockton, and Yarmouth; abſtracts of the Manifeſt Act, Convoy Act, and acts relating to Ship-owners; a liſt of new veſſels regiſtered in July, and of American ſhips announced to ſail in Auguſt: the latter we conceive may be uſefully extended to other trades; the account of caſualties, likewiſe, if carefully continued, will be very intereſting to many perſons.

III. *Eſſays and Notes on Huſbandry and Rural Affairs. By* J. B. Bordley, *Philadelphia*, Dobſon. *London*, Mawman. 8*vo.* 600 *pages, with plates.*

Mr. Bordley, in middle life, retiring from public employments to a farm in Maryland, became enthuſiaſtically fond of farming. He ſtudied the beſt European writers on agricultural ſubjects, and made his huſbandry a ſyſtem of experiments for the application of the principles and rules of Duhamel, Young, Marſhall, Bakewell, &c. to the climate, ſoil, and circumſtances of America. After a long courſe of ſucceſsful experience, he has publiſhed, in this volume, an account of his principles, his plans, and the reſults of his various trials.

His book is one of the moſt ſenſible works on huſbandry which have fallen into our hands. From its illuſtrations of Anglo-American farming in *practices* and *views*, in which it differs from that of Britain, we ſelect the following extract. In a future Number we ſhall probably be induced to add others.

"Treading Wheat.—This is an univerſal practice within the peninſula of Cheſapeak; and in the early ages was performed in the old countries by oxen; as it ſtill is in Barbary and ſome other countries. In Britain, and in all the American ſtates northward of Maryland, the flail is the common inſtrument for threſhing out wheat: both modes are fixed habits in the reſpective countries. Oxen have been tried in Maryland, by a perſon who had been uſed to tread with horſes; and he found them very exceptionable. I have had wheat from Barbary, which was extremely dirty.

"Accounts of treading out ſmall corns with horſes may entertain perſons who are unacquainted with the practice; and the method following may aſſiſt farmers in general who are uſed to treading wheat, with ſome particulars for improving their practices. Until ſome other as ſpeedy a method ſhall be diſcovered and introduced, treading cannot be diſpenſed with wherever the deſtructive white moth-fly abounds.

" Prejudices againſt treading wheat are great, in thoſe who are unacquainted with the ſuperior methods of performing it: mine were ſo whilſt I was but beginning to be a farmer in a country where the flail was very little uſed, and when treading, as far as I knew, was conducted in a ſlovenly manner. Some farmers ſtill ſhift their treading-floors from field to field; from whence much rough-feeling dirty wheat goes to market. Thoſe who have a proper earth, in a perpetual floor uſed for treading crops of wheat, year after year, will have it gloſſy, and the wheat from it will have no more dirt than if threſhed on plank with flails; provided they are attentive in taking off the horſe-dung directly as it is dropped, and let not the horſes ſtop, to ſtale, until each journey ends, and they are led off, and provided that as ſoon as the treading ſeaſon is over, they cover the floor thick with ſtraw or rubbiſh, to remain till a week or two before they are to tread in the next ſeaſon. They may fodder cattle on it all winter, and thus improve the floor to be harder, more gloſſy, and perfect. When horſes in halters are led in ranks, each rank kept as far apart from the other as can be, time is given for taking off dung dropt before the next rank trample on it: and in this detached way of travelling the horſes are kept cool. It is important that they do not cloſe their ranks.

" I was always much hurt by the injury done the horſes in my former aukward manner (the common practice of the country) of driving them looſe; and withal their driving, kicking, and joſtling each other, helter-ſkelter; but am now quite pleaſed in treading wheat, ſince haltering and leading them in ranks prove the labour or injury is leſs than for ploughing them half a day in a maize field. The above are the only objections occurring to me againſt treading wheat with horſes. The advantages are—an entire crop of wheat beat out before the end of July, which perfectly ſecures it againſt the moth-fly; leaves but little opportunity to pilferers, and is ready for an early market, often the beſt. To hire threſhers or put my labourers to threſh it out with flails, the time ſpent would give abundant opportunity for thieving, which is avoided by the ſpeedy method of treading, when in about a fortnight three thouſand buſhels may be ſecured, inſtead of near a hundred days that flails would require.

" Treading floors are ſixty to a hundred feet diameter. Some are only forty feet; others again, a few, one hundred and thirty, or more. The larger the diameter the eaſier to the horſes, I never knew a horſe diſordered on a large floor, but on a floor ſixty feet or under, it is not uncommon. The track or path, on which the ſheaves are laid and the horſes tread, is twelve to twenty-four feet wide, or more. In common, the floors are incloſed by fences; and the horſes are driven, between them, promiſcuouſly and looſe, each preſſing to be foremoſt to get freſh air, joſtling, biting, and kicking the others with bitterneſs. Their labour is thus in the extreme. Small floors have a center ſtaff, to which hangs a rope, or a pole and ſwivel, and four or five horſes being faſtened together, travel round, upon the ſheaves, abreaſt.

" I preſume not to offer inſtruction to farmers who are experienced in treading on large permanent floors properly kept and with horſes in regular ranks: but to the leſs experienced and judicious, I ſubmit the method I have uſed of late, as the beſt within my knowledge. My

floor is unincumbered with any fence. A barn ſixty feet ſquare is in the middle of it; around which the horſes travel, on the bed of ſheaves about twenty-five feet broad; ſo that the diameter of the whole is one hundred and thirty-five feet.

" Previous to laying down the ſheaves of wheat, the preſent ſtate of the air, and probability of its continuing, during the day, dry and fair, or its threatening a thunder guſt with rain, is conſidered. If the concluſion be to tread, then the morning is ſuffered to paſs away till the dew is off the ſtacks and floor. A row of ſheaves is firſt laid flat on the floor, with the heads and butts in a line acroſs the track of it as a bolſter for receiving other ſheaves with their heads raiſed on it; and theſe ſheaves range with the path and circle, the butts reſting on the floor. Other ſheaves are in like manner ranged, with the heads raiſed on the former ſheaves, till the whole floor be filled, and appears to be nothing but heads of wheat, ſloping a little upwards. The thickneſs of the bed of wheat depends partly on the length of the ſtraw, and cloſeneſs and high range of ſheaves on the bed. Upon laying down the ſheaves for the bed, their bands are cut with a knife. It is wiſhed that the wind come from the weſtward, when treading. From the eaſtward it is generally damp. It is preferred to place the ſtacks eaſtward of the floor, for giving a free paſſage to the better winds from the weſtward.

" In my treading, twenty-four horſes are formed at ſome diſtance from the floor into four ranks; and when the floor is ready laid, one of the ranks has the word given to advance. For the ſake of order and regular work, the boy who is mounted on one of the horſes advances in a walk with the whole rank haltered or tied together, and enters on the bed of wheat, walking the horſes upon the track laid with wheat: another rank is ordered to follow, as ſoon as the firſt is ſuppoſed to have obtained a diſtance equal to a fourth part of the circumference of the bed: and ſo of the other ranks. They are forbid to go out of a walk; till having walked upon the bed five or ſix rounds, word is given to move on in a ſober, ſlow trot, and to keep the ranks at their full diſtance from each other, as the four cardinal points of the compaſs. Regularity and deliberate movements are neceſſary, for preventing confuſion. The gentle trot is continued till the horſes have travelled eight or nine miles; which is their firſt journey, and then they are led off to be foddered, watered and reſted, while the trodden light ſtraw is taken off as deep as to where the ſheaves ſtill lie ſomewhat cloſe and but partially bruiſed; this is called the firſt ſtraw—or firſt journey.

" As ſoon as this firſt ſtraw is off, one-third of the width of the bed is turned over on the other two-thirds from the inner ſide or circle of the bed; which narrows the track of the next journey. The horſes are again led on, and trot out their ſecond journey, till the ſtraw be again light and clear of wheat. It is then taken off, as deep as to what lies more cloſe. The horſes are again foddered, and allowed to reſt whilſt the outer third of the bed is turned upon the middle part of the bed. Then tread the bed a third journey, till enough. This ſtraw being taken off the whole remaining bed is turned up from the floor and ſhook out with forks and handles of rakes. The horſes tread this well, which finiſhes their journies; un-

leſs it be to run them awhile on the chaff and wheat, the better to ſeparate them. The whole being now ſhoved up from the floor, with heads of rakes turned down, the wheat and chaff are put up into heaps on the floor, five or ſix on my great floor: and thus is finiſhed the day's work; in which moſt of the time is taken up in breaking the ſtacks, laying down the ſheaves, carrying off the ſtraw, turning and ſhaking the grain out from amongſt the ſtraw; and laſtly collecting the chaff and grain into ſecure heaps on the floor, which is alſo ſwept for ſaving ſcattered grains in ſeparate parcels to be next day cleaned ſeparately from the general maſſes of chaff and wheat.

"The firſt journey is the longeſt and moſt laborious; but in the whole of the journies, the horſes travel but about twenty-five miles; and that is ſoberly, with frequent intervals of reſt and nouriſhment. The heaps ought to be put up in a ſharp conical or ſugar-loaf form, with more care than ſlovenly people allow them; the ſides even and free from hollows; and ſuffer none of the ſweepings to be thrown on the heaps. If rain falls on them, the wet edges next the floor ought to be ſhoveled up and thrown on the heap. It is better to clean and ſtore the wheat without thus expoſing it to rain; yet, through neceſſity, I have had a great heap of trodden wheat and chaff which yielded near nine hundred buſhels of clean wheat, expoſed in the open air above two weeks without damage, notwithſtanding ſome heavy rains fell on it. Now that I have a houſe at the treading floor, the wheat and chaff are ſhoved together into it, from being once fanned; and afterwards the wheat is well cleaned. As long as the weather was dry it was found beſt to continue treading till the whole crop was trod out.

"I know of but three or four farms having houſes within the circle of treading floors. Mr. *Singleton*'s invention is quite new. Four rows of ſtout locuſt poſts deep in the ground, form three lengthy diviſions; the ſpaces between them being ten feet. The middle part receives the ſtraw from the treading floor: the other two are for wintering cattle, which feed at pleaſure on the ſtraw, through rails let into the poſts, and which are moveable. The pitch is eight feet; and the whole building covered with thatch, is thirty feet wide, one hundred and twenty long, beſides circular ends, according to the ſhape of the treading floor, for holding chaff, &c. The width of the track, round this building, is about ſixteen feet; and the circumference of the floor or track is about 440 feet; of which 240 is nearly a ſtraight courſe, and 200 circular from rays of 30 feet. Some farmers have a barn cloſe to the eaſt, the ſouth, or the north ſide of their treading floor. Two inſtances occur of treading *under cover*: but their owners earneſtly wiſh their wheat, whilſt treading, expoſed to the ſun.

"A neighbour, viewing the treading of wheat on my floor as above practiſed, ſaid the method is admirably eaſy to the horſes, and that moſt of the time is ſpent in taking off and carrying away the ſtraw: but he thought it would be a ſaving, if the outer half of the bed ſhould be trod till enough; and then ſhift the horſes on the inner half of the bed; and whilſt this is treading, the ſtraw to be carried off from the outer half, firſt trodden."

HISTORY.

National Transactions,

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

EAST INDIES and CHINA.—Our intelligence from the former country is rather important. In China there can be little doubt but ſome convulſion, or perhaps revolution, is at hand. The permiſſion given to the ſubjects of that country to emigrate to Europe and other parts, cannot fail to give new ideas to thoſe who go aboard, which will in time be communicated to the maſs of the people.

The diſturbances we noticed in India if proper precautions are taken, will not, it is hoped, be followed by any ſerious commotion. The very great military eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh will probably defend them from any thing but a general confederacy of the country powers, which is not now much to be dreaded. But we have the mortification to find, that no ſooner is one diſturbance quelled than another ariſes. No ſooner had the Myſore army defeated Doondeah, than they received intelligence that the Catiote Rajah was in a ſtate of hoſtility, and they were preparing to march againſt him.

Accounts from Hanamſagur, on the borders of the Nizam's country, ſtate, that after Colonel Stephenſon had withdrawn his forces from that quarter, a conſiderable body of banditti, who had been cut off from the army of the late rebel Doondeah, and had taken refuge in the jungles, began their depredations in the defenceleſs villages, and poſſeſſed themſelves of much grain, cattle, &c. in conſequence of which, a detachment of the Nizam's forces marched againſt them, and coming up with them in the night, diſperſed them with very conſiderable ſlaughter, their flight being ſo precipitate as to occaſion their abandoning the principal of their ſtores and baggage, brace pots, and other utenſils in abundance, together with ſeveral fine horſes, camels, &c. Colonel Stephenſon is to ſucceed Colonel Welleſley in the command of the Myſore army.

A pedeſtrian ſtatue of Marquis Cornwallis was erected at Fort St. George by the gentlemen of that fortreſs, to perpetuate their gratitude and reſpect for that exalted character, in the month of February laſt. He is repreſented in a military uniform, covered with Peerage robes, with an emblematic figure of Victory on one ſide, and of Britannia on the other, receiving the ſons of Tippoo Saib as hoſtages. It is an exquiſite piece of workmanſhip, by Mr. Banks. Lord Clive and his whole Staff, with his body guard, went through many military evolutions on the occaſion, in teſtimony of the high eſtimation in which that diſtinguiſhed Nobleman is held by them.

TURKEY and EGYPT.—Among the various reports from Egypt, it is with ſome difficulty we can arrive at a clear account of the ſituation of affairs in that country. It ſeems to have been the object of the French, by a rapid motion, to attack the Grand Vizer, and, after defeating him, to try their fortune againſt the Capitan Pacha and General Hutchinſon. In the firſt we are told they have failed.

On the other hand, it is confidently aſſerted, that Alexandria is garriſoned by an army of ſix or ſeven thouſand men, well provided and well ſecured in an entrenched camp; that Cairo is equally well ſecured, likewiſe, by a large garriſon and entrenched camp. From Venice they aſſert poſitively that Admiral Gantheaume has landed a very large reinforcement on the coaſt of Barca, within about ſixty miles of Alexandria. Yet our lateſt accounts from Mr. Tooke, the Eaſt India Company's agent at Conſtantinople, are

much more favourable; they assure us, that Cairo, after several actions, in which two thousand Frenchmen fell, surrendered with a garrison of 4000 men, who are prisoners of war.

The last mail has brought us some very important news from the frontiers of Turkey; it is, that Passowan Oglou has cut the army of the Grand Signor, which was opposed to him, to pieces.

ITALY.—At last this country seems to breathe from the horrors of war. The presence of the French troops in the kingdom of Naples will secure that country such a state of peace which it could never hope from the folly of its own sovereign. The Pope does all he can to improve his territories, and the new Cisalpine republic, and the still newer kingdom of Etruria, will peacefully enjoy their charming climate under the protection of France and Austria. Of all the countries of Italy the Pope seems now to be dispossessed, except Piedmont, and it is more than probable that the Archduke, late Grand Duke of Tuscany, if he fails in getting an indemnity in Germany, will procure them.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—The peace between Spain and Portugal has been ratified: by one article Spain acquires a territory called the province of Olivinza, which we believe gives it all the land east of the river Euadiane, and makes that river of course the boundary of the two kingdoms. The coast of Spain has been witness of two very gallant actions: the first an attack made by Sir James Saumarez on some French ships at anchor near Algeziras, in which that officer was foiled, and lost to the enemy the Hannibal, a ship of seventy-four guns, and had all his other ships much damaged. In the second action he was more successful, and in making an attack on the Spanish ships sent from Cadiz to convoy the prize and the crippled ships round from Algeziras, he succeeded in taking a seventy-four, and two Spanish first rates caught fire in the action, and were consumed, and near 2,400 men who were on board perished.

The peace between France and Portugal is not yet made, and it appears that the French army still hovers on the confines of Portugal, and will in the end invade.

FRANCE.—The French government seem now employed in beginning to put their new constitution into activity. This being the year, the ninth of the republic, in which the elections are to take place, there seems to be no small difficulty in adjusting the mode; and we think we may, without the gift of prophecy, foretel that so truly ridiculous a system can never stand long.

The contest between the great military officers of France seems to be subsiding. Bonaparte has found means to reconcile himself to Carnot and Moreau, which will probably enable him to maintain his power some time longer; but we think if he cannot accomplish a peace with this country, his fate will soon be determined. The coast of France has been insulted by a British squadron, under Lord Nelson; but the damage done to the enemy is scarcely worth the powder that has been expended. In a second attempt Lord Nelson has not been so successful, having been repulsed with considerable loss.

GERMANY.—The disposition of the Emperor of Germany is still unknown. The following has been circulated in Germany:

Extract of a Dispatch from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republick, addressed to Bacher, from Paris, 14th July.

"You will complain to the Diet, that the English are procuring recruits in every part of the empire; a proceeding which is manifestly contrary to the spirit and text of the treaty of Luneville; and you will insist that the most rigorous measures shall be taken to prevent such illicit recruiting.

"In the absence of the Minister, and in virtue of the Arrêté issued by the First Consul, on the 28th of June.

(Signed) "CAILLARD."

It is ſuppoſed, that the ſubject of this note will be taken into conſideration at the firſt ſitting of the Diet.

The Elector of Cologne died at Vienna, on the 27th of July, in the 46th year of his age. He was much reſpected, and had conſiderable influence at the Court of Vienna. The Elector was uncle to the preſent Emperor.

The report of a miſunderſtanding between France and Pruſſia has, we think, little foundation; as a proof of our opinion, the King has lately cauſed a whole committee of French emigrants to be ſeized. That monarch alſo ſeems but little diſpoſed to quit Hanover. Indeed if we reflect, that Pruſſia, hated by Ruſſia, dreaded by Auſtria, and on no good terms with England, we muſt conclude, that no trifling circumſtances can detach her from France. Pruſſia has, however, acceded to the terms of the convention between England and Ruſſia.

NORTHERN POWERS.—Sweden and Denmark having acceded to the terms ſettled between Great Britain and Ruſſia, the fleets and ſeamen of thoſe powers detained in Great Britain have been releaſed.

The Emperor of Ruſſia is buſily employed on internal arrangements, among others we hear of t e following:

"On the 15th of Junehlaſt, an act of the Ruſſian Senate, highly important to the intereſts of freedom and good government of that empire, received the ſanction of his Majeſty t he Emperor Alexander. The following are its chief proviſions:—

"1. An act of the Empreſs Catherine II. had declared houſeholders in towns, and the perſons of all thoſe which are denominated the firſt and ſecond claſſes, to be no longer liable to ſuffer corporal puniſhments. An act of the 3d of January, 1797, declared not only thoſe perſons, but criminals of all ranks, to be ſubject to the knout. This laſt law is by the preſent act reſcinded; and the regulations of the late Empreſs are reſtored.

"2. A decree of the 4th of May, 1797, aboliſhed the right of the collective inhabitants of towns (a right formerly recogniſed in them) to petition the Sovereign in body, and forbade any petitions to be preſented which were ſigned by more than a ſingle perſon. By the preſent act the former freedom of petitioning is alſo reſtored.

"3. Imperial decrees of 1779 and 1780 forbade the reception of peaſants into the condition of burgeſſes or merchants, who ſhall not previouſly give ſecurity for the due payment of the taxes. Thoſe decrees are by this act confirmed.

"4. The rents from mills, meadows, public ſquares, and baths, in towns, are by this act aſſigned to be a fund of public revenue to the towns to which they reſpectively belong."

AMERICA.—The following will ſhew the preſent ſtate of politics in this country.

On the 5th of March laſt the inhabitants of the town of Providence, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, ſent a congratulatory addreſs to Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. Preſident of the United States—it was forwarded by a committee of the town, to whom the Preſident ſent the following anſwer; an anſwer which contains thoſe juſt and enlightened ſentiments, which enſure to the people of America an adminiſtration, founded on the principles of their own free conſtitution, and which cannot fail of being read with great ſatisfaction by every deſcription of perſons who feel an intereſt in the peace and freedom of the world:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I return my ſincere thanks for your kind congratulations on my elevation to the firſt Magiſtracy of the United States. I ſee with pleaſure every evidence of the attachment of my fellow citizens to elective government, calculated to promote their happineſs, peculiarly adapted in their genius, habits, and ſituations; and the beſt peaceable corrective of the errors or abuſes of thoſe entruſted with power. The conſtitution on which our union reſts, ſhall be adminiſtered by me according to the ſafe and honeſt meaning

contemplated by the plain understanding of the people of the United States, at the time of its adoption; a meaning to be found in the explanations of those who advocated, and of those who opposed it; and who opposed it merely lest the constructions should be applied which they denounced as possible.

"These explanations are preserved in the publications of the time, and are too recent in the memories of most men to admit of question.

"The energies of the nation, so far as depends on me, shall be reserved for improvement of the condition of man; not wasted in his destruction. The lamentable resource of war is not authorised for evils of imagination, but for those actual injuries only, which would be more destructive of our well-being than war itself. Peace, justice, and liberal intercourse with all the nations of the world, will, I hope, with all nations, characterise this commonwealth.

"Accept for yourselves, Gentlemen, and the respectable Citizens of the town of Providence, assurances of my high consideration and respect.

"THO. JEFFERSON.

"Messrs. Eddy, Russell, Thurbe, Wheaton, and Smith."

A very important cause has been tried at the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Pensylvania, held at Philadelphia on the 18th of May last: it was determined, upon a full and deliberate trial, in the case of Hollingsworth *v.* William Duane, that a person in the United States of America, previous to her independence, and afterwards leaving the country and residing in Great Britain or Ireland, and on his coming of age, or as soon after as he conveniently could, not taking upon himself the character of a citizen of the United States, is not an American citizen, but an *alien*, and a subject of the King of England.

Commercial Affairs.

THE late Mission to Sirinaghur has been attended with the most beneficial consequences to the commercial concerns of the East India Company; the Rajah, in compliment to the English Government, having remitted the customary duty on a variety of valuable articles. In this valley is the famous Temple of Buddrenaat; and here the principal Hindoos hold their durbars, and exercise the laws and duties of their religion, without any apprehension from foreign intruders. They can at any time seclude themselves from all interruption by removing the joolahs, or rope bridges, which form the communication across the Alacknundra; and that stream is so rapid and dangerous in most places, as to be otherwise inpassable. Here are some valuable copper mines, which are worked seven or eight months in the year, affording an abundance of rich ore; a moiety of which used to go to the revenues of the Rajah: There are likewise some lead and iron mines, which promise at some future period to be exceedingly productive.

In the reports of the trade of Ceylon, it appears that though the quantity of sugar-cane planted at Calitura is very small, and employed only to produce spirits, it is sufficient to prove that if this article were encouraged, it might be cultivated in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of the Island, and supersede the necessity of importing it from Bengal and China.

The natives have long since found a method of drawing a portion of saccharine juice from the buds of the tree called kitone, the pith of which is a little inferior to the sago of the Eastern Isles.

Almost all the cocoa trees in Candy have been destroyed, in consequence of the breed of elephants, which inhabit the woods, and are by order of the King forbidden to be destroyed in his dominions.

The Island Macassar, near Amboyna and Banda, has of late been the particular object of the attention of Government, on account of its being at all times capable of furnishing an abundance of provisions for our shipping; it lying exactly in the outward and homeward bound track of the China ships.

The importation of linen during the laſt week, compriſed 1,233,308 yards from Ireland, 1,654,660 yards from Germany, and 3,183,000 from Ruſſia.

The price of rice continues to fall—the beſt Carolina now ſells at 26s. per cwt.; a ſhort time ſince it was upwards of 60s.

A general ſurvey of the highways is to be made throughout Great Britain, in order to decreaſe the exceſs of ſerpentine, which will ſhorten diſtance, add much land to cultivation, diminiſh the keep of horſes, and be an infinite ſaving in the wear and tear of carriages.

The following deciſions of the Board of Trade, relative to the Bonding of Spirits, under particular circumſtances, are of moment to the importers of Weſt India produce:

"SIR, "*Council-Office, Whitehall, Aug.* 10, 1801.

"The Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, having had under their conſideration your letters of the 6th inſtant, ſtating the injury ſuſtained by Meſſrs. Ewart and Ruſton, by the delay that has occurred in warehouſing 400 puncheons of rum, ſtated to be the produce of the Britiſh Weſt Indies, but imported in a Britiſh ſhip from Charleſtown to the port of Liverpool; and that ſaid Meſſrs. Ewart and Ruſton are willing to bear every expence of warehouſing the rum in queſtion, and to enter into bond to any amount to ſecure the due exportation thereof, ſo that the revenue may not be put to any expence or hazard: I am directed to acquaint you, that a letter has been written to the Secretary of the Treaſury, conveying a recommendation from their Lordſhips, that, under the particular circumſtances of this caſe, the warrant iſſued from the Treaſury, dated the 15th July, for warehouſing the ſaid rum on bond for ſix months, ſhould be carried into effect: but that the preſent indulgence is not to be conſidered as a precedent in any future caſe. And I am alſo to acquaint you, that, in conſequence of a repreſentation from the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, againſt extending any farther the indulgence, which has been lately granted of permitting ſpirits to be warehouſed under the King's and Merchant's locks, on ſecurity being given for exportation to Africa only: the Lords of the Privy Council have approved of the ſaid repreſentation of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, and will not attend to any application of a ſimilar nature in future; and I am to deſire, that notice of their Lordſhips' reſolution, in both the above caſes, may be given to your correſpondents, and generally to the Merchants concerned at the port of Liverpool or elſewhere. I am, Sir,

"Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

"*Simon Cock*, Eſq. "STEPH. COTTRELL.

"Agent to the Merchants at Liverpool."

The preſent Sovereign of Perſia is devoting himſelf with ſucceſs to revive the trade of his empire, and has cauſed ſeveral veſſels to be built on the Caſpian and Perſian ſeas. The alarm excited by the movements of the Ruſſians having ſubſided, the cities of Gangi and Tiflig, which had been nearly deſerted, are again in a flouriſhing ſtate; and Aggai Mahommed Khan having retreated from Maſhad, the capital of Kohraiſan, to Tabran, tranquillity is generally reſtored. The Emperor, in compliment to the Engliſh, has prohibitted the ſale of horſes throughout the Perſian dominions, for exportation, to any others than the agents of the India Company.

The trade between this country and *Portugal*, which is likely to ſuffer a temporary ſuſpenſion, was formerly a very beneficial branch of our Commerce, but has decayed much of late. The balance, which ſome years ago was greatly in favour of this country, being eſtimated on an average of 30 wars previous to the peace in 1753 at 800,000l. per annum, declined to nothing, and was latterly againſt this country. The export of grain from Great Britain to Portugal was very much reduced previous to the commencement of the preſent ſcarcity and conſequent prohibition: the exports conſiſted almoſt wholly of Britiſh produce and manufactures, the total value of all the

goods exported from this country to Portugal being in 1792, according to the Cuſtom Houſe accounts, 760,655l. of which 720,984l. was Britiſh manufactures. The import from Portugal has increaſed in cotton wool, wines, and indigo; but the merchants frequently remit caſh and bullion to this country, in payment of their debts in trade with with other countries, though this has not been the caſe ſo much lately as formerly. In 1785 the quantity of gold and ſilver imported into this country from Portugal was 1,101,700l.; in 1795 it was reduced to about 186,000l.

The following account of the number of Ships which entered inwards in all the ports of Great Britain from Portugal, and which cleared outwards for that country, during the laſt twelve years, will give ſome idea of the preſent extent of this trade, and of the effect which the war has had, with reſpect to the employment of neutral veſſels.

Inwards.			Outwards.	
Britiſh.	Foreign.	Years.	Britiſh.	Foreign.
495	7	1789	215	9
505	6	1790	225	11
553	8	1791	267	17
561	9	1792	285	17
300	29	1793	162	26
345	23	1794	224	28
344	35	1795	211	90
254	26	1796	216	106
294	63	1797	185	73
265	61	1798	229	69
374	57	1799	180	75
270	70	1800	203	126

Account of the Groſs and Nett Produce of the Revenue of the Poſt-Office for the year ending 5th Jan. 1801.

Groſs.				Nett.		
£.872,697	1	0¼	Inland	£.578,757	5	6¾
94,837	3	7¼	Foreign	50,972	6	8½
38,229	8	2	Penny Poſt	15,889	1	4
100,612	1	3	Scotland	79,449	9	7½
28,939	9	8	Ireland	11,508	7	1
£.1,135,315	3	8½		£.736,576	10	3

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE REPORT, for AUGUST, 1801.

THE very fine harveſt weather has cauſed the wheat, in all the early diſtricts, to be carried in fine condition; a few Farmers, however, have carried too ſoon after it was cut, and the wheats, except ſuch as are affected with the ſmut and mildew, prove extremely good.

The barleys, oats, and beans, are very fine crops, and many are already carried in good condition. Moſt graſs lands want rain; notwithſtanding ſtore ſtock continue very high in price, and fat ſtock are very dear, and likely to continue ſo.

Many potatoe crops are very good, and not a few are very indifferent, but the quality of potatoes in general is very excellent this year. The wool trade is rather heavy, and the crops of apples very unproductive. Moſt wheat fallows are in fine condition for the approaching wheat-ſeed time.

The young coleſeed plants look remarkably well, eſpecially in the fens where this very valuable vegetable is moſt extenſively cultivated. The young turnips look tolerably well.

Hops continue on the decline in price, in conſequence of the extraordinary promiſe of the growing crops, and the recent abundant importations. Seven hundred weight were, during the laſt week, received from Peterſburgh, and a liberal ſupply from Holland.

Chatteris, Aug. 24, 1801. J. SCOTT.

SUSSEX AGRICULTURE MEETING.

The Anniverſary Shew of Cattle and Sheep for the premiums given by the Suſſex Agricultural Society, held at Lewes, Aug. 11th, was numerouſly attended. Among the company were his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Stadtholder, the Dukes of Richmond and Bedford; the Earl of Egremont; Lord Pelham, and the Preſident of the Board of Agriculture Lord Carrington), with a long train of the Nobllity and Gentry, and Breeders of Cattle from every part of the United Kingdom.

After the judges had examined the cattle exhibited, and the company gratified their curioſity in the field, they adjourned to the Star Inn, where between two and three hundred ſet down to dinner. The Earl of Egremont, Preſident of the Society, took the chair, and after having received the report of the judges, in a handſome ſpeech, made their deciſion known to the company.

His Lordſhip then preſented a piece of plate given by the Society, to Mr. Alfrey, and, after complimenting him upon the breed of ſtock he had ſhewn, challenged the cup himſelf, as did alſo Sir Thomas Carr. Lord Egremont afterwards noticed the very liberal offer of a ſilver cup, value five guineas, from Mr. Ellman, of Glyde, for the beſt one-year old South Down Ram, got by a ram of the ſame breed, and with an appropriate addreſs preſented the cup to Mr. Packham, of Charlſton.

Mr. Ellman then informed the meeting, that it was his intention to give a cup every year, of the value of five guineas, upon the ſame conditions as the one then diſpoſed of.

The Earl of Egremont next read a challenge from Sir Henry John Mildmay to produce of the Devonſhire breed at this meeting a yearling bull, a yearling heifer, and a three year old heifer for five guineas each, and ten guineas the main, pay or play, againſt an equal number of the Suſſex breed, which challenge had been accepted, and the ſtock produced by Mr. Alfrey. Sir H. Mildmay did not produce any ſtock, thereby tacitly ceding the proud palm of ſuperiority to the Suſſex breed. The company then repaired to the field to view the ſeveral prize animals, which were detained there for the purpoſe.

Sir Thomas Carr's ſtock made a diſtinguiſhed figure; he exhibited nearly four ſcore oxen, twenty yoke of which were driven in one chain; and alſo produced a conſiderable number of ſheep.

Mr. Ellman produced for competition only one yoke of oxen, for which the judges awarded him a premium. Twelve of Mr. Ellman's ewes and three rams were driven into the ſhew field, and were much admired by the amateurs.

We underſtand the ſweepſtakes for the beſt pen of twelve South Down ſtock ewes were gained by the following ſubſcribers, viz.

Mr. Anger, Eaſt Bourne, beſt, ſix guineas.
Mr. Scrafe, Withdean, 2d, five guineas.
Mr. Hamſhar, Pachham, 3d, three guineas.
G. Gilbert, Eſq. Eaſt Bourne, 4th, two guineas.
Mr. Gorriage, Kingſton, 5th, one guinea.

Mr. Leſter, of Northampton, exhibited in the field a chaff engine upon an entire new principle, which, from its ſimplicity, expedition, and accuracy of work, met with univerſal approbation, as being the compleateſt and moſt uſeful machine for that purpoſe ever ſeen in the county of Suſſex.

THE HARVEST.

The wheat harveſt is general throughout the country, and in many places finiſhed; the produce is conſiderably better than an average crop, and

more than double the crop of 1799. Oats and barley are beyond example abundant, and finely ſaved.

At Turnham Green, Twyford, Reading, Beaconsfield, Chelmsford, and ſeveral places in the vicinity of Maidſtone and Cuckfield, the wheat has been carried, and the ground on which it grew laid down for turnips; which, and in fact vegetation generally, have been greatly benefitted by the late rains.

In ſome parts the hay has been injured by the rains, but the damage has been limited, and more than compenſated by the improvement of the after-graſs.

About Wallingford and Maidenhead, ſome fields of oats have yielded more than ten quarters per acre.

A gentleman, who lately returned to town from a tour to Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Belfaſt, and by Dublin and Kilkenny to Cork and Killarney, and thence by Limerick, Dublin, Holyhead, Cheſter, Lichfield, &c. to London, reports that in the entire of his journey the appearance of the harveſt exceeded any thing he had ever before witneſſed, and that the people with whom he had converſed, declared that for many years there had not been ſuch heavy crops.

New Rye was ſold at Cambridge Market laſt week at 7s. per buſhel; and a farmer, a few miles from that town, contracted to ſell his whole crop of Barley at 35s. per quarter.

GLEANING.

Four women were bound over to ſtand their trial at the next Ipſwich Quarter-Seſſions, charged with gleaning at unſeaſonable hours, and before the corn had been carried from the field.—The offence, we are given to underſtand, amounts to a felony; and, as great depredations have been practiſed under the pretence of gleaning, Magiſtrates are determined to inflict a heavy puniſhment.

The practice of gleaning is of great antiquity, although we do not find it ſanctioned by any ſtatute; yet cuſtom has eſtabliſhed it as a right, and we do not wiſh to ſee any of the little privileges of the poor abridged. Gleaning, however, is the occaſion of much fraud, and, if purſued with honeſty, will rarely recompenſe the labour it engages.

It often happens that the reaper will perform his work in a ſlovenly manner, becauſe his children follow to glean the produce of his waſte, and the children, with this example of diſhoneſty for their government, glean from the ſheaf as well as ſtubble.

The uſage in Pruſſia is for the landholder, by means of a large field-rake, to clear the ground of all waſte corn, and to divide the produce, one half of which he reſerves for the trouble of collecting it, and the remaining moiety is divided amongſt the poor. We wiſh ſome ſimilar practice was introduced into this country; and we are convinced, if the whole gleaning were given to the poor, or if an allowance of ſo much per acre, inſtead of gleaning, the farmer would find his advantage in the change.

At the annual ſhew of Sheep, at Eaſtmarden, near Chicheſter, there were forty-three Candidates for the ſeveral Prizes, which were adjudged as follows, viz.

A ſilver cup, value five guineas, to Mr. Pinnix, for the beſt pen of Six South Down Ewes.

A ſilver cup, value five guineas, to Mr. Brinſtead, for the beſt pen of South Down Ewes, two years old.

A ſilver cup, value five guineas, to Mr. Souter, for the beſt pen of ſix South Down Ewes, three years old.

A ſecond cup, of the ſame value, to Mr. Pinnix, his being deemed the beſt of three pens of Ewes.

A ſilver cup, value five guineas, to Sir H. Featherſtone, for the beſt South Down Ram, one year old.

A ſilver cup, value five guineas, to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, for the beſt South Down Ram, two years old.

A ſilver cup, value five guineas, to Mr. Pinnix, for the beſt South Down, Ram, three years old; and

A ſilver cup, value five guiueas, alſo to Mr. Pinnix, his being deemed the beſt of the three prize Rams.

At Lanſdown Fair, there was a tolerable ſhew of fat and lean cattle; the former experienced a ready ſale, but extravagant prices being demanded for the poorer ſort, the greater part remained unſold. Eight prime Herefordſhire oxen, fine in ſtature, and in good condition, fetched 200l. Sheep and lambs were dear. Of horſes there were but few, and thoſe chiefly of low quality.—There was a large quantity of cheeſe, which ſold at the following reduced prices: beſt Coward from 44s. to 54s. per cwt. Half Coward from 32s. to 36s. and a conſiderable part remained on hand.—The fineneſs of the day attracted an immenſe number of people on the Down, and the light-fingered gentry were very active; one farmer was eaſed of eighteen guineas, and another of 80l.

At Pocklington fair laſt week lambs of that deſcription which three years ſince ſold for 10s. found a ready ſale at 30s. Horſes and cattle went very cheap.

The crops of rice in Bengal have this ſeaſon exceeded every thing remembered by the oldeſt inhabitant, in conſequence of which a great number of public granaries have been erected on a new principle.

Manufactures and Useful Arts.

A NEW mode of mounting window-ſaſhes has been lately invented, and found a general adoption in America. It diſcards the troubleſome apparatus of lines, weights, and pullies. The new invention merely conſiſts in this:—three or four holes are bored in each ſide of the aſcending ſaſh, into which common bottle corks are inſerted, leaving a projection of one ſixteenth of an inch beyond the ſurface. This ſimple contrivance is found to anſwer every purpoſe, as the elaſticity of the cork is of itſelf ſufficient to keep up the ſaſh at any required height.

On the Malabar coaſt, inſtead of launching veſſels in the manner practiſed with us, they are bouſed down in the following way:—When the veſſel is ready for launching and the ground prepared, a number of round timbers are laid parallel to her keel; over thoſe are placed two large beams under the fore and after part of the keel for the veſſel to reſt upon. Theſe are firmly laſhed to two correſponding beams on the upper part, or through the port-holes, to keep her in an upright poſition. She is then ſwiftered, a proper purchaſe rove and attached to anchors laid near low water mark, the fall leading to a crab. When the blocks are all removed, and a ſtrain hove upon the purchaſe, with ſcrews placed to the ſtem, there are four large pieces of timber ſlung to ſtrike the two croſs ones, the force of which will ſtart the veſſel four or five inches at a time, particularly as ſhe lays with a conſiderable deſcent, being, we believe, in the proportion of one inch to a foot. This proceſs, though tedious, is pefectly ſecure.

Mr. Muſhet, of the Clyde iron works, has lately taken out a patent for a new and expeditious meth d of converting iron into ſteel by combining it with more preciſion than heretofore, with various proportions of carbon, and by ſubſequent cementations, to give the ſteel the valuable properties of welding and malleability.

The high duty on paper has been found to be extremely prejudicial to the printing and bookſelling buſineſſes. The large edition of the poets of Great Britain, which the bookſellers had in hand, is laid by, although near 10,000l. worth of paper had been purchaſed for the purpoſe

LONDON PRICES OF GRAIN for *Aug.* 1801.

MARK-LANE, *Monday, Aug.* 3.

We have had a few freſh ſhips in ſince laſt Monday; but buyers being of opinion things will be cheaper, cauſed our Wheat Market to go off much the ſame as this day ſe'nnight.—Rye continues ſteady.—In Barley and Malt little or no alteration.—Peas and Beans are very plentiful, and rather cheaper.—Oats are briſker, and full as dear as laſt week.—Flour much the ſame as laſt week.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	65s to 90s	Malt	50s to 76s	Fine	to 34s
Fine	to 115s	White Peas	50s to 56s	Superfine	38s to —s
Superfine	to 130s	Fine	to 60s	Small Beans	44s to 48s
Rye	50s to 60s	Hog Peas	44s to 48s	Fine	to —s
Barley	28s to 30s	Fine	50s to —s	Tick ditto	36s to 44s
Fine	to 45s	Oats	20s to 26s	Fine	to —s
Superfine	to 60s				

Monday, Aug. 10.

We have had a few freſh arrivals of Corn in ſince laſt week, but the major part of it remaining unſold, and buyers being ſtill of opinion Grain of every denomination will be lower, cauſed our Wheat Market to be full 20s. per quarter cheaper from this day ſe'nnight, and 18s. from laſt Friday.—Rye is much the ſame as laſt week.—Barley is full 3s. per quarter cheaper.—Oats fully maintained laſt Friday's prices, the ſale, nevertheleſs, very dull.—White and Grey Peas are very plentiful, and rather cheaper.—Tick and Small Beans are full 2s. per quarter lower.—Flour is 5s. per ſack cheaper.—N. B. It is impoſſible to quote the prices with accuracy at this critical period.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	60s to 95s	Malt	50s to 72s	Fine	to 34s
Fine ditto	to 105s	White Peas	48s to 55s	Superfine	—s. to —s
Superfine	to 110s	Fine	to —s	Small Beans	40s. to 46s
Rye	48s to 56s	Grey ditto	42s to 44s	Fine	to —s
Barley	28s to 36s	Fine	—s to —s	Tick do.	36s to 40s
Fine	to 45s	Oats	20s to 26s	Fine	to —s
Superfine	to 58s				

Monday, Aug. 17.

We have had ſome freſh arrivals of Corn in ſince laſt week, and owing to the large quantity of American Flour we now have on ſale, cauſed our Wheat Market to decline in price full 20s. per quarter ſince this day ſe'nnight.—Rye, Barley, and Malt, continue pretty ſteady.—Although we had a good many Oats at market, yet the prices continued much the ſame as on Friday laſt.—Both Peas and Beans are full 4s. per quarter lower.—Flour is full 10s. per ſack cheaper.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	55s to 70s	White Peaſe	50s to 56s	Superfine	to —s
Fine do.	to 84s	Fine Suffolks	to 60s	Small Beans	36s to 40s
Superfine	to 90s	Grey Peaſe	40s to 45s	Fine	to 44s
Rye	48s to 56s	Fine	—s to —s	Tick ditto	30s to 36s
Barley	28s to 44s	Oats	20s to 32s	Fine	to 40s
Fine	to 58s	Fine	to 36s		
Malt	50s to 74s				

Monday, Aug. 24.

Our market this day was but thinly ſupplied with Engliſh Grain, and although our Foreign ſupply was rather large, yet our buyers being more numerous than they have been for theſe three weeks paſt, cauſed Wheat to advance full 5s. per quarter ſince this day ſe'nnight.—Rye is very dull, there being but few ſales made.—Barley and Malt are rather briſker, but not dearer.—Oats are full 2s. per quarter dearer.—In White or Grey Peas, or Small Beans, little or no alteration; but Ticks are full 2s. per quarter higher.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

Wheat	54s to 70s	Malt	45s to 76s	Fine	to 28s
Fine do.	to 80s	White Peas	50s to 56s	Superfine	—s to —
Superfine	to —s	Grey do.	40s to 44s	Polands	30s to 36s
Rye	36s to 40s	Fine	—s to —s	Small Beans	40s to 45s
Barley	28s to 45s	Oats	20s to 26s	Tick ditto	38s to 42s
Fine	to 60s				

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

Total, 12950 quarters.—Average, 123s. 10¼d.—0s. 11¼d: lower than last return.

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

Total, 6241 sacks.——Average, 121s. 8¼d.—0s. 7¾d. lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern Loaves at 1s. 8d 133s 4d.———Against the Baker 4¾d.

Price of Hops.

Bags.			Pockets.		
Kent —	5l 5s to 8l 0s		Kent —	5l —s to 6l 10s	
Suſſex —	5l 0s to 7l 7s		Suſſex —	5l —s to 6l —s	
Eſſex —	5l —s to 8l 8s		Farnham —	5l —s to 6l 10s	

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	30s to 105s	Cinque Foil, ditto	—s to —s
White Clover, ditto	30s to 112s	White Muſtard Seed (p. b.)	10s to 14s
Treſoil, ditto	5s to 40s	Brown do. do.	10s to 14s 6d
Turnip, (per buſhel)	12s to 28s	Canary Seed do. do.	8s to 10s
Rye Graſs, (per quarter)	18s to 32s	Rape Seed, (per laſt)	38l to 40l

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

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

Lamb 4s 8d to 5s 8d

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

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	19½d to 21d	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.	p. doz. 18d to 21d
Ditto, 60 to 66lb. each	22d to 23d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb.	do. 22d to 26d
Merchants Backs	20d to 20½d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb.	do. 22d to 25d
Dreſſing Hides —	15d to 17d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 33d p. lb.
Fine Coach Hides	17d to 19d	Large do.	100s to 140s p. doz
Crop Hides for cutting	15d to 17d	Tanned Horſe Hides	14s to 26s p. hide
Flat Ordinary —	17d to 19d	Goat Skins	21s to 65s p. doz.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market —	3s 2½d	Ruſſia ditto (Soap) —	54s to 0s
Clare Market —	3s 2½d	Melting Stuff —	49s to —s
Whitechapel Market —	3s 3d	Ditto rough —	32s to —s
Per ſtone of 8lb.—Average	3s 2½d	Graves — —	20s
Town Tallow —	57s 0d	Good Dregs	12s
Ruſſia ditto (Candles) —	55s 56s	Yellow Soap, 72s--Mottled, 80s.--Curd, 84s	

Candles, per dozen, —s 0d—Molds, —s 0d

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

St. James's—Hay	4l 4s to 6l 10s	Average	5l 7s 0d
Straw	2l 8s to 3l 0s	———	2l 14s 0d
Whitech.—Hay	4l 10s to 6l 6s	———	5l 8s 0d
Clover	6l 10s to 7l 5s	———	6l 17s 6d
Straw	2l 6s to 2l 18s	———	2l 12s 0d

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 27th of July to Aug. 1ſt, incluſive.

Total 6966 Quarters 4 Buſhels—Average 117s 2d —6s. 8¼d. lower than laſt return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from July 25th, to July 31ſt incluſive.

Total 5832 Sacks——Average 113s 8¼d.——8s lower than laſt return.

Hence reſults the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loaves at 1s 7d 6l 6s 8d———In favour of the Baker 11¼d.

Price of Hops.

	Bags.			Pockets.	
Kent —	5l —s to	7l 7s	Kent —	4l 10s to	6l 6s
Suſſex —	5l —s to	6l 6s	Suſſex	4l 10s to	5l 12s
Farnham —	4l —s to	8l —s	Eſſex	4l 10s to	5l 12s

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	30s to 105s	Cinque Foil, ditto	—s to —s
White Clover, ditto	30s to 112s	White Muſtard-ſd. p. bu.	10s to 14s 6d
Trefoil, ditto	5s to 40s	Brown, ditto do.	10s to 14s 6d
Turnip, (per buſhel)	12s to 28s	Canary ſeed do.	8s to 10s
Rye Graſs (per quarter)	18s to 32s	Rapeſeed, per laſt	38l to 40l

Meat. Smithfield. Monday, Aug. 10. *(To ſink the offal. per ſtone of* 8lb.

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

Head of Cattle this day)——Beaſts about 1,700—Sheep and Lambs 8,500

Raw Hides.

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

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	18½ to 20½	Calf Skins. 30 to 40lb. *p.* doz.	18d to 21d
Ditto, 60 to 66lb. each	22d to 23d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb. do.	22d to 26d
Merchants' Backs	—d to 19½	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	22d to 25d
Dreſſing Hides	15d to 17d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 33d *p.* lb.
Fine Coach Hides	17d to 19d	Large do	100s to 140s *p.* doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	17d to 19d	Tanned Horſe Hides	14s to 25s *p.* hide.
Flat Ordinary . .	15d to 16d	Goat Skins	21s to 65s *p.* doz.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market —	3s 3d	Ruſſia ditto (Soap) .	54s —s
Clare Market — —	3s 3d	Melting ſtuff . .	50s —s
Whitechapel Market —	3s 3d	Ditto rough . .	32s —s
Per ſtone of 8lb.—Average	3s 3d	Graves . .	20s —s
Town Tallow .	57s 0d	Good Dregs . .	12s —s
Ruſſia ditto (Candles)	55s 57s	Yellow Soap, 72s-Mottled 80s—Curd 84s	

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday Aug. 8.

St. James's—Hay	4l 10s to 6l 6s	Average	5l 8s 0d
Straw	2l 2s to 2l 14s	———	2l 8s 0d
Whitechapel—Hay	4l 10s to 6l —s	———	5l 5s 0d
Clover	6l 12s to 7l 7s	———	6l 19s 6d
Straw	2l 14s to 3l 3s	———	2l 18s 6d

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from Aug. 1d to the 7th inclusive.

Total 100,67 quarters.—Average 113s. 10d.——3s. 4d. lower than laſt return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Aug. 3d to the 8th inclusive.

Total 8,958 ſacks.——Average 112s. 2¼d.——1s. 6d. lower than laſt return.

Hence reſults the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loaves 1s. 6½d.—9l 3s 4d—Againſt the Baker 10¾d.

Price of Hops.

	Bags.		Pockets.
Kent —	5l —s to 7l 7s	Kent —	4l 10s to 6l 6s
Suſſex —	5l —s to 6l 6s	Suſſex —	4l 10s to 5l 12s
Farnham	4l —s to 8l —s	Eſſex	4l 10s to 5l 12s

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	30s to 105s	Cinque Foil, do.	—s to —s
White Clover, do.	30s to 112s	White Muſtard Seed (p. buſh.)	10s to 14s
Trefoil, do.	5s to 40s	Brown do. do.	10s to 14s 6d
Turnip (per buſhel)	12s to 28s	Canary Seed do.	8s to 10s
Rye Graſs (per quarter)	18s to 32s	Rape Seed (per laſt)	38l to 40l

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

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

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

Raw Hides.

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

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	18½ to 20½	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. *p.* doz.	18d to 21d
Ditto, 60lb. to 66lb. each	22d to 24d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb do.	22d to 26d
Merchants Backs	18½ to 19½	Ditto, 70 to 86lb. do.	22d to 25d
Dreſſing Hides	16d to 18d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 33d *p.* lb.
Fine Coach Hides	17d to 19½	Large do.	100s to 130s *p.* doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	17d to 19d	Tanned Horſe Hides	16s to 26s *p.* hide
Flat Ordinary	15d to 17d	Goat Skins	21s to 65s *p* doz.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market —	3s 3½d	Ruſſia ditto (Soap) —	54s —s
Clare Market —	3s 4d	Melting Stuff —	50s —s
Whitechapel Market —	3s 3d	Ditto rough —	32s —s
Per ſtone of 8lb.—Average	3s 3½d	Graves —	20s os
Town Tallow	57s od	Good Drogs —	12s os
Ruſſia ditto (Candles)	55s 57d	Yellow Soap 72s. Mottled 80s. Curd 84s	

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

St. James's—Hay	4l os to 6l os	Average	5l —s od
Straw	2l 14s to 3l 3s	——	2l 18s 6d
White-ch.—Hay	4l 12s to 6l 6s	——	5l 9s od
Clover	6l 10s to 7l 4s	——	6l 17s od
Straw	2l 10s to 3l 3s	——	2l 16s 6d

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from the 10th Aug. to 15th inclusive.

Total 10280 Quarters——Average 94s. 10d.——19s 0d. lower than laſt return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from 8th Aug. to 14th inclusive.

Total 9426 Sacks———Average 99s 0d——13s 2¼d lower than laſt return.

Hence reſults the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loaves at 1s 4½d. 5l. 10s. 0d.—Againſt the Baker—1s 0d.

Price of Hops.

Bags.			Pockets		
Kent	4l 4s to 6l 0s		Kent	—	4l —s to 5l —s
Suſſex -	4l 0s to 5l 5s		Suſſex	-	4l —s to 4l 8s
Farnham -	4l 0s to 8l 0s		Eſſex	——	4l —s to 4l 10s

Duty 190,000l.

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	30s to 105s	Cinque Foil, ditto	—s to —s
White Clover, ditto	30s to 112s	White Muſtard Seed, p. bu.	10s to 14s 0d
Trefoil ditto	5s to 40s	Brown, ditto do.	10s to 14s 6d
Turnip, (per buſhel)	12s to 28s	Canary Seed do.	8s to 10s
Rye Graſs, (per quarter)	18s to 32s	Rape-ſeed, (per laſt)	38l to 40l

Meat. Smithfield, Monday, Aug. 24, (To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8l b.

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

Head of Cattle this day—Beaſts about 2,000—Sheep and Lambs 11,000.

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	18¾d to 20d	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. *p.* doz.	18d to 21d
Ditto, 60 to 66lb. each	22d to 24d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb. do.	22d to 27d
Merchants Backs	19d to 19½d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	22d to 25d
Dreſſing Hides	16d to 17d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 33d *p.* lb.
Fine Coach Hides	17d to 19½	Large do.	100s to 130s doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	17d to 19d	Tanned Horſe Hides	14s to 25s *p.* hide.
Flat Ordinary	15d to 17d	Goat Skins	25s to 65s *p.* doz.

Price of Bark, per Load, —l. 0s. to —l. —s.

Raw Hides.

Hides (per ſt.) ——	3s 0d to 3s 4d	Heavy Calf ——	10s 0d each
Middling ——	2s 4d to 2s 8d	Light Calf ——	7d per lb.
Ordinary ——	2s 2d to 0s 0d		

Lamb Skins — 1s 9d to 3s 0d

Sheep Skins 1s 9d - to 3s. 0d

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market —	3s 5d	Ruſſia ditto (Soap) —	54s to —s
Clare Market —	3s 5d	Melting Stuff	50s —s
Whitechapel Market —	3s 2d	Ditto rough ———	32s —s
Per ſtone of 8lb —Average	3s 4d	Graves	20s to—s
Town Tallow —	57s 0d	Good Dregs —	12s
Ruſſia ditto (Candles)	55s to 57s	Yellow Soap 72s Mottled 80s Curd 84s	

Candles per Doz. 10s 6d

Price of Hay and Straw, Aug. 22.

St. Jame's—Hay	4l —s 0d to 6l —s	Average	5l —s 0d
Straw	2l 17s 0d to 3l 6s	———	3l 1s 6d
Whitechap.—Hay	4l 10s 0d to 6l 6s	———	5l 8s 0d
Clover	6l 10s 0d to 7l 7s	———	6l 18s 6d
Straw	2l 12s 0d 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 AUG. 15, 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	123	1	57	8	47	10	37	9	46	10	53	0		
Surry	125	8	56	0	47	6	35	4	54	0	50	0		
Hertford	111	0	60	9	45	0	34	9	58	4	59	7		
Bedford	120	9	73	6	80	0	53	0	41	8	48	0		
Huntingdon	107	11			50	0	25	4	44	8				
Northampton	120	0			67	0	29	8	55	0				
Rutland	100	6			72	0	38	0	58	0			75	6
Leiceſter	114	7	86	8	55	11	31	4	62	7	106	0	73	2
Nottingham	116	10			60	0	37	6	55	0				
Derby	129	4					38	6	64	0				
Stafford	137	9			77	4	39	11	71	1			63	7
Salop	121	7	87	6			40	6					100	4
Hereford	130	1	81	0	79	11	43	1	67	2	66	1	105	11
Worceſter	134	6	97	8	69	0	41	6	68	1	74	8		
Warwick	125	11			74	0	37	3	62	5	98	8	83	11
Wilts	110	4			53	6	33	0	63	0				
Berks	112	11			49	9	32	8	51	0	45	0		
Oxford	122	2			62	2	33	0	55	0				
Bucks	114	8			57	6	37	0	52	8	61	3		
Brecon	153	9	112	0	96	0	40	0					89	1
Montgomery	115	4					38	3					76	4
Radnor	142	3			89	3	34	6					125	9

Maritime Counties.

Eſſex	107	4	46	6	43	9	31	3	40	3	39	0		
Kent	112	6			48	6	32	0	45	3	49	0		
Suſſex	125	0					36	0						
Suffolk	111	0			33	6	31	1	39	3	40	4	99	11
Cambridge	104	2	58	0			22	2			80	0		
Norfolk	109	5	72	0	37	3	28	0						
Lincoln	109	3	71	0	71	3	30	0						
York	123	2	85	4	64	2	30	11	53	6	85	4	71	4
Durham	126	6	59	6	40	8	41	0						
Northumberland	125	1	72	0	58	2	38	8			62	8		
Cumberland	143	4	84	4	71	7	47	4						
Weſtmorland	139	5	105	6	83	0	44	11					38	11
Lancaſter	127	9					39	5					32	7
Cheſter	103	8											31	0
Flint														
Denbigh	131	4			73	6	38	4					40	8
Angleſea														
Carnarvon	120	0	84	0	67	4	36	0					74	8
Merioneth	140	2			78	0	41	4					78	8
Cardigan	125	5			82	4								
Pembroke	132	10			83	4								
Carmarthen	140	4			100	0								
Glamorgan	126	6					38	5						
Glouceſter	135	9			92	1	37	11	60	2				
Somerſet	134	11					34	0						
Monmouth	156	0												
Devon	146	1			75	11	32	10						
Cornwall	130	10			77	4	27	10						
Dorſet	131	6					32	0	72	0				
Hants	126	9			55	0	33	5	61	9	80	0		

BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

Announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Aug. 1801.

BANKRUPTCIES,

ASSHETON, T. N. Liverpool, merchant and underwriter. (G. Orrell, Liverpool
Bowdige, T. Lime ſtreet, factor. (Flaſhman and Pringle, Ely place
Braſſey, T. Wigan, ſhopkeeper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Bleffaard, R. Gnat Bank, Bamford, Middleton, Lancaſhire, miller. (Meſſrs. Allen, Clement's inn
Baldwin, W. Wigan, ſcrivener. [J. Hodgſon, Chancery lane
Crosby, J. Oxford ſtreet, mercer. (Auber, Elder ſtreet, Spital ſquare
Chalmley, Wm. Liverpool, merchant. Barrett, Manchester
Chamley, Edm. Liverpool, merchant. [Barrett, Manchester
Collin, M. and T. Lewis, Hatton Garden, navy agents. Gale, Bedford ſtreet, Holborn
Coleman, J. Bow ſtreet, Covent Garden, bricklayer. (Jones, Duke ſtreet, Lincon's inn fields
Clay, J. Batley, dryſalter. (Bartye, Chancery lane
Collier, Geo. Shrewsbury, ſcrivener. [S. Stanley, Newport
Davies, John, Callington, linen-draper. Batten and Anſtie, Temple
Day, Wm. Cheapſide, man's mercer. [Bleaſdale and Alexander, Hatton court
Damerum, Jas. Portſmouth, baker. [Watts, Symond's inn
Evans, John, Blackrod, victualler. [Sharp and Eccles, Manchester
Firth, J. Sowerby, Halifax, cornfactor. (Cardale, Hallworth, and Spear, Gray's inn
Pield, Benj. Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, upholſterer. (Hall, Poultry
Griffiths, Thomas, Hensbridge, victualler. [Dyne, Serjeant's inn
Gandar, Wm. St. John's ſtreet, plaiſterer. (Welchon, Furnival's inn
Griffin, Edw. St. Michael, in Bedwardine, grocer. [J. Allen, Worceſter
Gilks, T. Warwick, cornfactor. (Smart, Staple's inn
Gore, Thomas, College Hill, London, warehouſeman. [Bonſtead, Savage Gardens
Harper, R. Newcaſtle-upon-Lyne, ſcrivener. (Good, Tooting
Holmes, T. Oxford, cordwainer. [Philpot, Red Lion ſquare
Holmes, J. and J. Palmer, Craven ſtreet, army brokers. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn
Hardy, H. Snow hill, card maker. (Leverſedge, Fore ſtreet
Horne, Jas. jun. Woodbridge, corn merchant. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn
Keighly Jas. J. F. Ferguſon, and Wm. Armſtrong, London, merchants. [Meſſrs. Shawe, Tudor ſtreet
Kelly, Mich. Camden row, Pancras, warehouſeman. [Allingham, St. John's ſquare
Macher, Wm. Parker's row, Bermondſey, baker. [Davies, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Marſden, Wm. and C. Tongue, Liverpool, merchants. (Lee, Temple, and Gregſon and Smart, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Mortenhed, S. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester
Marſden, W. Manchester, merchant. [Atcheſon, Ely place
Maddocks, R. Barge yard, Bucklersbury. (Hurd, Furnival's inn
Madapcks, R. and Wm. Barge yard, Bucklersbury, warehouſemen. (Chuckſhank, Balinghall ſtreet
Miller, T. and J. Hulme, Manchester, dealers in Welſh. [Ellis, Cornhill ſtreet
Middlewood, Jas. Manchester, fruiterer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Mathews, J. Gargrave, Yorkſhire, dealer. (G. and J. Crump, Liverpool
Nunny, W. Langford, pariſh of Burrington, Somerſet. Blandford and Sweet, Temple
Philips, J. Walcot, baker. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet ſtreet
Richardſon, W. Sutwood, whitſter. (Kaye, Bolton-le-Moors
Robinſon, Jas. Crosby ſquare, merchant. (Smith and Lawſon, Great St. Helens
Stanley, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Barrett, Manchester
Solomon, S. M. Birmingham, merchant. (A. Isaacs, Bury ſtreet
Seagram, G. Tiverton, grocer. (Lys, Tooke's court, Chancery lane
Swallow, D. Rotherhithe, victualler. (Willett and Antrobus, Finſbury ſquare
Somervaile, Jno. Grange court, Carey ſtreet, taylor. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Somervail, Jas. Liverpool, merchant. [Duree, Fenchurch ſtreet
Sherriff, Jas. Hatton Garden, merchant. (Johnſon, Ely place
Thomas, J. Bathwick, dealer. [Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn
Toy, Thomas, Penryn, linen draper. (Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's inn
Wilmot, T. Woolwich, linen draper. (Netheſole, Eſſex ſtreet
Wood, John and Joſeph, Wednesbury, gunlock makers. (Bourne, Dudley

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, W. Birmingham, druggiſt, Sept. 15
Banton, Edm. Lancaſhire, merchant, Aug. 21
Battier, J. R. and J. J. Zornlin, Devonſhire ſquare, merchants, Nov. 7
Bonney, W. Liverpool, ſoap boiler, Aug. 25
Bratt, C. Warrington, linen-draper, Aug. 25
Bennett, J. Wootton-under-Edge, carrier, Sept. 5
Beeſton, J. Manchester, merchant, Sept. 9
Clifford, Geo. and J. Blanckenhagen, London, merchants, Aug. 29
Coals, J. Welliegbourough, grocer, Aug. 17
Cooper, J. Epſom, brewer, Aug. 22
Carden, W. Briſtol, merchant, Aug. 31
Davies, F. Bell yard, Doctor's Commons, coal merchant, Aug. 15
Dade, T. Great Yarmouth, merchant, Aug. 26
Eldridge, C. Cheltenham, victualler, Aug. 28
Farloe, J. Hereford, mercer, Sept. 5
Faething, R. Blakeney, merchant, Sept. 7
Glover, G. Paternoſter-row, warehouſeman, Dec. 1
Graſsbrook, T. G. and B. Wigan, grocers, Aug. 29
Gowan, Geo. Great Ormond ſtreet, merchant, Aug. 28
Gard, Joſias, North Taunton, merchant, Sept. 10
Grine, J. Wandſworth, corn chandler, Sept. 8
Harle, J. Bolton, brewer, Aug. 22
Heathcote, P. Walſall, ſkinner, Aug. 31
Hampton, R. Rotherham, ſhopkeeper, Sept. 9
Hillman, Jos. jun. Exeter, Fuller, Sept. 17
James, J. Old Burlington, ſtreet, taylor, Aug. 11
Jardiner, A. St. Mary, Haverfordweſt, ſhoykeeper, August 29
Jones, Wm. Cheltenham, victualler, Aug. 28
Jackſon, J. Temple Sowerby, banker, Aug. 27
Ireland, W. N. Calvert, J. Overend, and C. Tomlinſon, Lancaſter, merchants Sept. 4
Kimble S. and W. Spens, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand, merchants, Nov. 5
Kirkpatrick, T. Church paſſage, Cateaton ſtreet, Aug. 22
Lane, J. Stratford, Eſſex, corn chandler.
Leabon, G. Stow Market, draper, Oct. 24
Lowe, Wm. and Wm. Brooks, Pemberton, fuſtain manufacturers, Sept. 18
Lawſon, S. Rotherhithe, carver, Aug. 18
Martin, R. Briſtol, mariner, Aug. 20
Malam, J. Fleet ſtreet, merchant, Oct. 10
Mardon, J. Moretonhamſtead, ſerge maker Aug. 21
Mure, H. R. Mure, and W. Mure, Fenchurch ſtreet, merchants, Aug. 29
Marſhall, R. King's Lynn, bookſeller, Aug. 28
Maſon, A. Lynn Regis, corn dealer, Aug. 29
Macnamara, J. London, merchant, Sept. 19
M'Ewan, Jonah, Caſtle ſtreet, Eaſt, Oxford market, cabinet maker, Sept. 8
Needham, J. H. St. Neots, draper, Oct. 22
Platton, R. St. John's ſquare Clerkenwell, coachmaſter, Sept. 5
Pendred, J. Wellingborough, leather cutter, Aug. 18
Parry, T. Birmingham, haberdaſher, Oct. 10
Patty, T. R. Byrchall, and J. Tombs, Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, cotton manufacturers, Oct. 10
Priddle, Thomas and John, Osborne, Snow hill, cheeſemongers, Sept. 8
Reilly, Jas. and Jas. Collins, Mead's court, Bond ſtreet, taylors, Aug. 29
Roberts, Wm. Robert-town, Yorkſhire, blanket maker, Sept. 2
Rogers, E. and J. Rodd, Bread ſtreet, woollen factors, Sept. 5
Seaborne, G. W. Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe, maſt maker Sept. 22
Salmon, J. Sunderland, coal fitter, ſept. 10
Stringer, J. Stockport, cotton manufacturer, ſept. 21
Sims, R. W. Liverpool, merchant, ſept. 14
Terry, J. and Wm. Richards, Birmingham, button and buckle maker, Aug. 31
Taylor, A. Wenlock ſtreet, thimble maker, ſept. 8
Veritille, T. Leadenhal market, butcher, Oct. 10
Willatts, Fred. Brewer ſtreet, Golden ſquare, cheeſemonger, ſept. 5
Walton, J. Birmingham, rope maker, Aug. 28
Whitty, G. New Malton, horſe dealer, Aug. 27
Willis, J. Pudding lane, merchant, Aug. 29
Wilkins, J. Paganhill, corn dealer, Aug. 25
Zachary, H. Lawrence lane, Iriſh factor Aug. 29

A TABLE of the Prices of STOCKS in *Auguſt* 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 perCt. Conſols.	4per Ct. Conſol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. Loyalty	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imperial Ann.	Iriſh 5perCt.	Omn.	Eng. Tick.	Iriſh Tick
1	———	59½ ½	58⅝ ⅞	78⅞ 79¼	92⅝ ¼	94¼ ½	18⅛ ¼	5 3-16¼	58⅜	11⅜ 7-16		6½ 7	15 15	
3	———	59⅜ ⅝	58⅞ 59		93⅛ 94⅛	94⅛ 95⅛	18¼ 5-16	5 3-16¼				7 7¼	15 15	
4	166½ 167	59½ ⅝	58⅞ 59	79¼ ⅜	94⅛ 94	95⅛ ⅜	18¼ 5-16		59¾	11⅜			15 15	
5	167½	59⅝ ½	59¼ ⅛	79½	93¾ 94	95¼ 95	18 7-16	5⅛ 7-16	58⅛ ⅞	11 7-16		7¼ 7¼	15 15	
6	166¾ 167½	59¾ ½	59⅛ 58⅞	79⅝ ⅜	93⅝ ⅜	95 94⅞	18 7-16	5¼ 5-16	58¾ ½	11½		7 7	15 15	
7	———	59½ ¾	58⅞ ¾	79¼ ⅜ ¼	93¾ ⅞	94¾ 95	18 7-16		58½ ⅝	11 9-16		7 6¾	15 15	
8	———	59¾ ⅝	58⅞ 59	79⅜ ½	63⅞ 94⅛	95⅛	18⅜ 7-16			11½ 9-16		7¼	15 15	
10	———	59¾ ⅞	59 ⅛ ⅝	79½ ⅝	94⅛ ⅜	95½	18⅜ 7-16		59			7½ 8	15 15	
11	———	60⅛	59⅛ ⅝	79⅝ ⅞	94¾ ⅝	95½ ⅞	18½			11 9-16⅝	92	8¼	15 15	
13	168	60⅜ ⅝	60¼ 60	80¾ ⅝	95⅛	96⅜ ¼	18 9-16⅝	5 5-16	59⅜			9¼ 9	15 15	
14	167½ 168½	60⅝ ¾	60⅛ ¼	80½ ¾	94¾ 95⅜	96¾ ½	18⅝ 11-16		59⅞			9 9¼	15 15	
15	168¼ 169	61¼ ⅛	60⅜ ½	80¾ 81⅛	95¾ 96⅛	96⅝ ⅞	18¾ 13-16		60⅛	11¾		9½ 10	15 15	
17	———	61½ ¾	60¾ 61	81⅛ ⅜	96⅛ ⅜	97⅛ ⅜	18 13-16⅞	5 5-16⅜	60¼ ½			9¾ 10¾	15 15	
18	———	61⅝ ⅜	61⅛ 60⅜	81⅜ ¼	96¾ ¼	97¾ ¼	18⅞ ¾	5⅜		11 13-16⅞		10½ 10	15 15	
19	169¼	61¼ 61	60⅜ ½	81⅛ 80¾	96½ ⅛	97¼ 96¾	18¾ ⅝	5⅛	60¼ 60	11¾		10¾ 9¾	15 15	
20	———	60¾ 61	60¼ ⅝	81 80⅞	95⅞ ½	96½ ⅞	18¾ 11-16	5 5-16⅜	60⅛	11 11-16¾		9¼ ½	15 15	
21	———	6 60⅝	6 ⅜ 59⅞		95⅛ 94¾	96¼ 95⅞	18⅝ 11-16		59⅝ ⅞			9¼ 9	15 15	8 0
22	———	60⅝ ¾	60¼	80⅛ ⅜	94⅞ 95⅛	96¼ ½	18⅝ 11-16					9¼	15 15	8 0
25	———	6 ⅛ ¼	59⅞ ½	80 ⅛	94⅛ ⅝	96⅛ 96	18½ ⅝	5 5-16⅜	59¼ ½			8¾ ⅛	15 15	8 0
26	———	60⅜ ½	59¾ ⅞	80¼ ½	95⅜	96⅜	18 9-16⅝	5⅜	59⅝			8½ ¾	15 18	8 0
27	———													
28	168½	60⅞ 61	60⅜ ⅝	80¾ ⅞	95⅞ ⅞	97¼	18¾ 13-16	5⅜ ⅛	60⅞ 60	11¾		8½ ¾	15 18	8 0

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