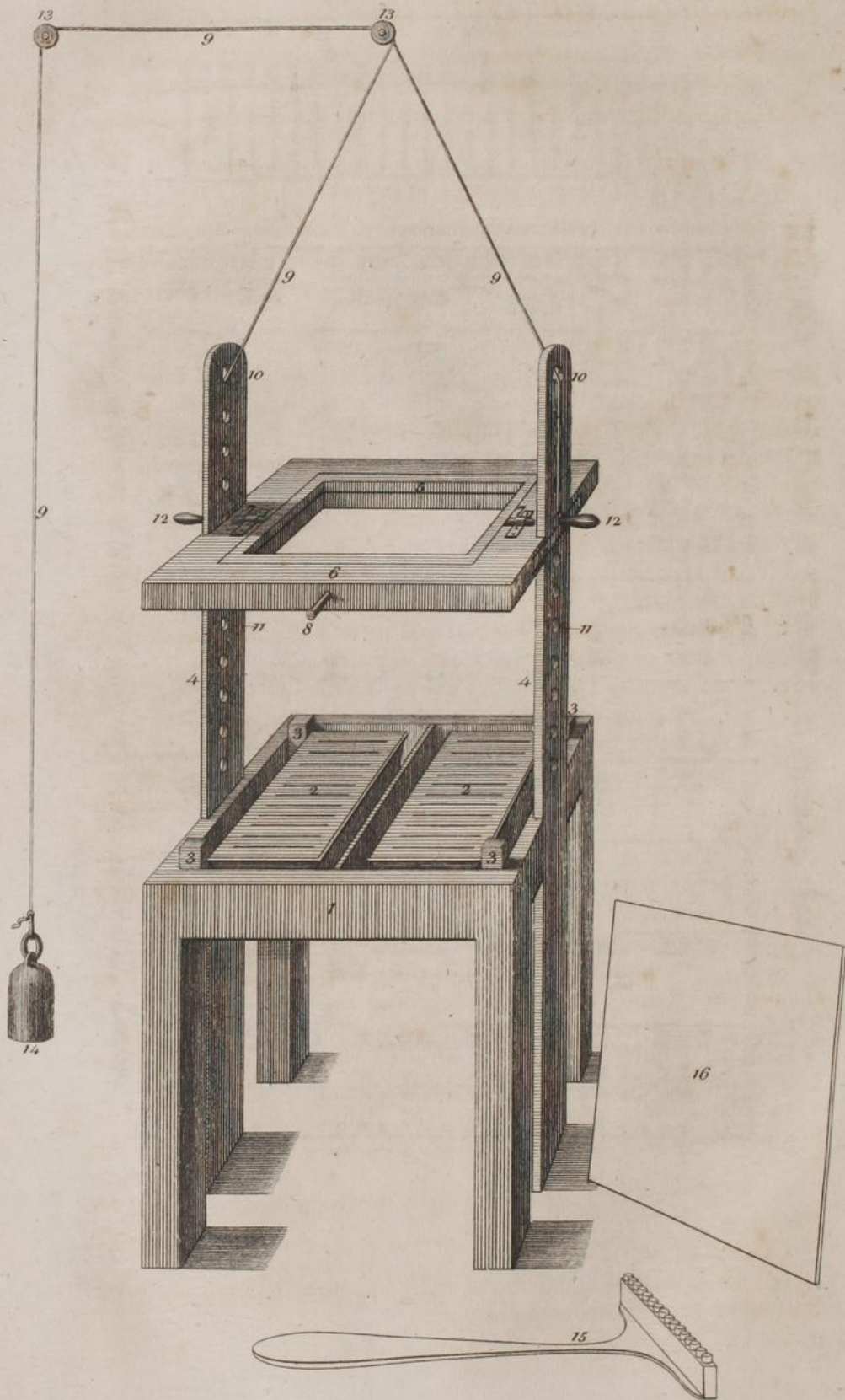


A MACHINE FOR LAYING ETCHING GROUND.



J. Harper, Sculp.

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[VOL. V.]

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

MACHINE FOR LAYING ETCHING GROUNDS.

Invented by Mr. G. TERRY, Engraver to the Bank of England.

THIS plate represents the Machine invented for the use of Engravers, for the purpose of laying grounds on their copper-plates before etching on them.

Some of the inconveniences to which they have hitherto been subject, such as that of having their grounds irregular, or too hard, or soft, through excess or want of due heat, irregularity of colour; dust, partial thickness or thinness, through hurry or want of proper means for holding the plate during the operations, are removed by the use of this machine; which, by means of a small or large external lath shifting frame, may be accommodated to plates of various sizes.

No. 1. represents a table on which two fire pots stand for heating the plate.

2. The two fire pots, made of cast iron, according to the new principle now used for copper-plate printing.

3. Four blocks, two inches above the fire-pots, to receive a cast iron plate, for equalizing the heat to the copper-plate.

4. Two laths, with equidistant holes, on which an external and internal frame slides up and down, containing the copper-plate: the internal frame to which the plate is fastened turns on two center pins, and is stopped by the pin in the front.

5. The internal frame turning on centers.

6. The external frame, which slides up and down the two laths, suspended by cords and pulleys.

7. Center pins of the internal frame.

8. A pin, which passes through the external sliding frame into the internal frame, stops it from turning round.

9. Cords for raising the two frames up or down.

10. Two holes at the top of the laths, through which the cords pass, by which the frame hangs.

11. Equidistant pin holes to the laths to stop the frame higher or lower as may be wanted, according to the heat of the fire.

12. Pins for the holes in the laths for stopping the frames on the laths.

13. Pulleys for the line.

14. Iron weight equal to the sliding frame, to keep the plate stationary till fastened with the pins.

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15. A tin lamp, with wicks of cotton or brown paper filled with tar for smoaking the plate after the ground is laid.

16. The square, cast iron plate, to lay over the fire pots, to give an equal distribution of heat to the copper-plate on the frame when let down upon it, at which time the ground is to be laid.

CITY OF ST. PETERSBURGH, AND RUSSIAN
TRADE, &c.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1801.

SINCE my arrival in this metropolis I have been hitherto so much engaged by business, and by the attentions of a flattering hospitality, that I could not steal a moment to write a single letter of civility and friendship. To write to you for the purpose merely of saying that I was well, and of asking whether you and your family were not so, would have been no very acceptable compliment after the promise you extorted from me. I can at last communicate a few facts, which may, I suppose, be of some service toward the end you had in view. I leave you to make of them what use you please.

The British victory, of the 2d of April, before Copenhagen, our subsequent triumph in the Baltic, and the moderation with which we consented to make peace, have, in addition to the commercial advantages which Russia finds in an intercourse with Britain, contributed to procure, for the present, the highest respect and kindness, both in this capital, and, as I am credibly informed, throughout the whole Russian dominions, to every person and thing that is at all allied to the British name. And yet it is not to be forgotten, that the French revolution has sent a colony of exiles from France into this country, who have thus sown in it the seeds of a new attachment to French customs, literature, arts, and manners, which will not fail to grow, in the end, up to a considerable influence, permanently favourable, both in politics and trade, to the interests of France.

You know, in general, the state of the trade between Russia and Britain. From our ports the Russians are supplied with West India commodities, with British manufactures, and even with various East India goods. Britain has long engrossed, too, in part, the carrying trade between Russia and the southern ports of Europe. Hemp, flax, coarse linens, coarse woollens, hides and leather, tallow, timber, furs, iron, pot-ash, wheat, rye, hog's bristles, feathers for beds, quills, tow, &c. are the principal exports from Russia to England. The goods, which England draws from Russia, being either raw materials or coarse manufactures, afford a foundation for a less fluctuating and less lieanable trade than that which depends on such articles as Britain

exports to Russia. The importation of coarse woollens from Russia into Britain is exceedingly dangerous to the prosperity of the woollen manufactures of England. The linen manufacture of Scotland has been always depressed by the competition of the coarse linens of Russia. Hemp and flax, as the raw materials of a manufacture upon which the best interests of your country ultimately depend, ought to be universally adopted into the system of your agriculture: but your intercourse with Russia prevents it. In the manufacture of leather, indeed, you begin to excel Russian competition. It is, however, most disgraceful and unfortunate, that the raising of timber cannot be so intermixed with the culture of the lands, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, as to render you entirely independent of other countries for a staple article, so infinitely valuable to your very existence as a people. Were but that capital, which is necessarily advanced by British merchants, in order to work the lands, and carry on the manufactures of Russia,—were but that capital expended in raising hemp and timber, and in making coarse linens and woollens at home;—the commercial prosperity of Britain might be soon placed on a footing much surer than it is at present. In the mean time, we, merchants in the Russian trade, must comply with the usual course of that trade, if we desire to be gainers by it.

One thing, indeed, there is which may afford consolation to those who, like me, dread the transference, even by the effect of our own trade, of some of the staple branches of British industry from Britain to Russia. It is an event which cannot speedily take place. The peasants of Russia are still *servi adscripti glebæ*. Its government is one rather of force, of the sword, of arbitrary despotism, than of laws. It is a vast wilderness, not divided, not inclosed, not covered with inhabitants, not brought, unless in small insulated tracks, under cultivation. It cannot become a great manufacturing and commercial country, till its interior colonisation shall have become much more complete. It wants roads, bridges, inns, canals, the distribution of market and post towns at convenient distances. Its situation must, in regard to all these things, be exceedingly altered for the better, ere it can possibly rise, in the respect of manufactures, into any transcendent competition with Great Britain. But Britons have already reduced themselves too much into dependency on Russia for materials of primary importance to their prosperity and safety: they sacrifice their own produce and manufactures to the improvement of those of Russia; they take from Russia, not only what they may continue to take from her with advantage, but what they should produce for themselves. The Russian empire is now civilised and brought under culture, chiefly at the expences of the British nation. I was formerly half inclined to think as much: I

now candidly tell you that what I have heard, observed, and experienced, in business since my arrival in this city, fully confirms me in that sentiment.

The import and export trade is here at this very time extremely brisk. Britain was in extreme want of a variety of Russian goods at the time when the peace was negotiated. On the other hand, as neither Russians nor Germans had capital to keep the manufactures, &c. of Russia alive during the cessation of trade with Great Britain; the wanted goods were not to be had here at the time when the trade was again opened, and British capital poured in. Hence an incredible bustle of manufacturing industry, throughout the western and south-west provinces of Russia,—nor less in the vicinity of Archangel; and a vast expence on the part of the British merchants, in order to obtain the cargoes which they want of Russian goods, even on any conditions. It is also true, on the other hand, that the Russians, at the moment of the peace, stood much in need of the wanted supplies of British goods. At the last great fairs in Germany, few merchants from Russia could be present,—such were the embarrassments under which the Emperor Paul had laid his subjects in their commercial intercourse with all their neighbours. The shops and warehouses were empty of cottons, &c. &c. A ready sale and large prices have certainly been obtained for a part of those goods with which the English have lately, with so much impatience, filled the Russian market. But then long credit must, per force, be given; and the Russians have their own prices for their own produce.

It is only of St. PETERSBURGH that I can particularly speak from my own personal knowledge. What would you think to see on the Thames, no other *bridges* than such as those by which the people of Petersburg cross the Neva? They are bridges of boats, moored and fastened together, uniformly covered on the decks, and having at intervals draw-bridges to be raised for the passage of boats. These bridges are annually broken up in winter when the river is frozen over. In the space of two hours, any one of them may be decomposed: when the ice sets in, and the river is thawed at the return of summer; the bridges can be, within four or five days, replaced.

The situation of St. Petersburg is extremely low. Digging into the ground, they find the soil to be at the surface of a marshy nature; under which are strata of sea-shells intermixed with small water-worn stones, &c.

The streets vary in width, from six to fifteen fathoms. Most of the houses are of wood; and they are commonly built on contract, or purchased from master-builders, who have erected them on speculation. Glass for the windows is often imported from Leith, in Scotland. The more sumptuous houses for the nobility are of granite or marble. A garden, of greater or smaller

extent, is appropriated to almost every house. Within the extent of the town are comprehended the buildings dispersed over several islets in the Neva.

The inhabitants of this city are of different nations: Fens and Ingrians, Esthonians and Livonians, Germans, Dutchmen, English and Scots, Armenians and Russians. Of all the strangers in Petersburg the Germans are the most numerous. It is remarkable, that St. Petersburg is supplied with its working gardeners from Scotland. By an enumeration of the whole inhabitants in the year 1789, it appears, that there are, in the vast extent of this capital, scarce 220,000 souls, &c.

The whole number of the merchant ships arriving every year in the port of St. Petersburg is, I understand, about 1000; and of these very nearly one half come from Britain.

The merchants enjoy considerable privileges here. They are divided into three classes; Russian merchants, of Petersburg; Russian merchants, belonging to other parts of the empire; and foreign merchants. Among the foreign merchants we from Britain are particularly distinguished by the privileges of a factory, and other rights.

In the transaction of business between Russian and foreign merchants, the following circumstances take place. The Russian merchants from all parts of the empire come hither with samples of the produce or manufactures which they have for sale. These they present to the English and other foreign merchants. Bargains are struck, and recorded by contracts before a notary-public. The samples are sealed with the seals of the buyer and seller, and carefully preserved. The half or the whole of the price is then advanced by the buyer. Next spring the goods contracted for are brought on barks down the great rivers. Juries of merchants examine whether these goods, thus offered for delivery, be equal in quality to the samples by which they were sold. Upon the approbation of those juries, the goods are received, packed, and shipped for exportation. It is chiefly by the Volga, and the smaller rivers communicating with it, that these goods are brought down from the interior country.

Foreign merchandise imported into Petersburg first pays the usual duties; it is then deposited at the Custom-house till it be either sold or removed to the warehouses of the importer, or his agent. Foreign goods are never sold on less than a year's credit. Of course, between their previous payments on the goods they buy, and the credit they give on those they sell, foreign merchants are usually two years in advance to those of Russia. Many of the English and other foreign merchants here resident find it eligible to acquire for life, or for the term of ten years, the privileges of *burghesses* of St. Petersburg. They enjoy by this means the advantage of trading with all the privileges of

Russian merchants, without renouncing those which belonged to them as foreigners.

I have already mentioned slightly the nature of the export trade from Britain to Russia. For your farther satisfaction, I shall here insert a List of the usual Imports into the Harbour of St. Petersburg:

Fruits, 1-third	Toys, Jewellery, and Fancy-
London Porter, 2-one-third	Dresses, 7
Lemons and Citrons, 2-thirds	Looking Glasses, 2-thirds
French Brandy, 2-thirds	English Horses, 2-one-third
Coffee, 1-sixth	Hard-wares, 3-sixths
Tobacco, 1-twelfth	Silk and Cotton Stockings, 2
Herrings, 1	Watches, 1-fourth
Oil of Olives, 1-sixth	English Pottery, 3-sixths
Sugar, 2-thirds	Alum, 1-twelfth
Champagne and Burgundy, 4	Indigo, 1-twelfth
Other wines, 2-one-third	Cochineal, 1-twelfth
Cottons, 6	Glass and Bottles, 2-thirds
Broad Cloth from England,	Scythes, 5
Aix, and Breslaw, 20	Mineral Waters, 1-ninth
Woollen Stuffs of other Fabrics,	Paper, 3-sixths
20	Books, 3-sixths
Silks, 25	Engravings, 2-thirds.

In the numbers annexed to the various articles in the preceding list, I have endeavoured to mark the proportions in which they are respectively imported: 1 is equivalent to 100,000 roubles, the fractions are parts of that sum; the numbers greater than 1 are repetitions of it.

I shall next enumerate the MANUFACTURES here carried on. Establishments for refining gold and silver, for coining money, for casting figures in bronze, for casting artillery; as also powder-mills, a manufacture of aqua-fortis and other mineral acids, another of fire-arms, a third of cordage for the use of the royal navy, a china-work, and an establishment for engraving on gems, have been formed, and are carried on at the immediate expence of the sovereign, and for his benefit. The other manufactures belong to subjects. One of these is a small manufacture of silk handkerchiefs, silk gauze, silk gloves and stockings, and some silk and woollen stuffs. Here are no fewer than eight manufactures of playing cards, all carried on by Germans. There are, in the vicinity of the city, three or four paper-mills, and several manufactures of paper-hangings. There is, in one of the suburbs, an establishment for bleaching wax, and a wax-cloth manufactory in a thriving state. Tobacco is prepared in several small manufactories for chewing and smoking; there are twenty-six Russian and eight German tobacco-spinners. The manufacture of leather in St. Petersburg is very considerable; here are sixteen extensive tan-works; the bark of the

birch and the willow are used in them, instead of oak-bark: in dressing morocco, the shrub named *arbutus uva ursi* is successfully employed. Here are eight works of sugar-bakers, and five distilleries. Gold and silver wire, lace, and platings, are made in six different establishments. Prince Potemkin formed, at a vast expence, some noble works for the manufacture of looking-glasses, and of glass for all other purposes. There are no fewer than five different founders of printers' types.

The BANKING establishments in St. Petersburg are, a *Lombard* or loan-bank, which lends out money upon pledges; a bank of assignments, which issues notes payable in copper money; a loan-bank for the nobility, which lends money on the security of lands and male peasants *adscripti glebæ*. The peasants are estimated, in this security, at 40 roubles a-head. The loan is at an interest of 8 per cent.; but of this 3 per cent. goes annually to the extinction of the capital debt. The whole sum lent by the bank was 22 millions of roubles. It will be entirely repaid in the space of twenty years. There is a fourth bank for insurance from losses by fire; which has the privilege of coining money; and which also discounts bills of exchange at 6 per cent.

The whole number of *books* in the Russian language does not exceed 3000.

I mean not to enter into any detail concerning the different academies of this metropolis. Yet, I will not conclude this letter without mentioning a few facts relative to the SOCIETY OF NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ARTS OF RURAL AND DOMESTIC ŒCONOMY. It was instituted in 1765. Its members, like those of your Society of Arts, defray their joint expence in its business by fixed voluntary contributions, and receive no emoluments from the crown; it consists of about 300 members, ordinary and honorary. Its meetings are weekly. On the anniversary day of its institution, it proposes questions, and distributes prizes. Its memoirs are published in about fifty volumes small 8vo. and in the Russian language. A selection of them, which fills a good many volumes, has been translated into German. The sole object of all these memoirs is, the improvement of the useful arts, agriculture, the management of tame cattle, brewing, the distillery of spirituous liquors, the construction of farm-houses and offices, the manufacture of bricks, and a multitude of other interesting particulars in rural and domestic œconomy. The volumes of your Society of Arts are not to be compared to them. The memoirs published by the British Board of Agriculture, in proportion to their bulk, contain even less of such matter as might be useful to Britain.

Your Magazine is little known here. I have, however, presented my set to a member of this Society. And, at his desire, I must beg you to send me half a dozen other sets hand-

somely bound, which are for as many of his friends, the worthiest and most patriotic noblemen in Russia.

I have written in haste a few of the most important facts for your use, that have yet come to my knowledge.

I am your's sincerely, L. R. C—N.

ON SOWING RYE, ON WHEAT STUBBLE, FOR
SPRING FEED.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

LAST spring I observed a piece of husbandry which appears to me worthy of public notice. Upon the sandy parts of Norfolk, I saw rye growing in the midst of wheat stubble. In some fields it was in a green and flourishing state, in others the sheep were upon it, devouring it greedily, to which it seemed to afford an abundant pasture, inferior only to a crop of turnips. This appeared to me excellent husbandry, both as a mode of raising any extraordinary quantity of green food, at a season when it is peculiarly serviceable, and at the same time, of cleaning the land from surface weeds. This practice has, likewise, I am told, another very beneficial effect; that of preventing the surface of the land being absolutely carried away by the wind, which, in this exposed and sandy part of the kingdom, often takes place in the spring in a very destructive degree. The method of planting this rye is very simple, and consists merely of turning over a very few thin furrows, to cover the seed, at the top of each ridge of land, which ridge is there generally very narrow. This, I believe, is about the proper season for sowing rye in the above manner.

It would give me no small pleasure to see this practice, and its consequences, particularly described, by your correspondent who styles himself "a Norfolk Farmer;" but who, I am sorry to say, has not of late favoured us with any of his sound and valuable remarks. I hope he will not suffer us to think, that he is driven off the field by the harsh and haughty language of Leicesterensis. Let it not be said, or suspected, that the celebrated system of Norfolk husbandry is not worthy of being set in competition with that of the county of Leicester. What is there indeed extraordinary, superior, or peculiarly worthy of imitation in the Leicestershire agriculture? If the agriculturist of that county can tell us nothing more than that their arable land "never wants rest," that fallowing with them is pernicious, and a change of seed unnecessary, will the farmers of other districts thank him for information, from which they know too well that they never can receive advantage? But, I beg your pardon, Mr. Editor, I find that I have insensibly fallen back upon a subject, of which, most of your readers have already seen enough from the same.

I am your's,
PRACTICUS.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE OAT CROP.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE a simple but very useful practice to recommend to such of your readers as occupy arable land. It is, to go through the whole management of the oat crop, after it is ripe, either in the morning or in the evening; and never to touch it during the heat of the day. I have always observed that if I ventured to mow my oats, or to turn them, and especially to rake them when the heat of the sun was upon them, that I lost more than would have served to feed the ground. It has been my practice, therefore, for many years, to order every part of the work, necessary for the securing of the crop, to be done in the morning and evening, whilst there is a certain degree of dampness in the straw of the oats. This I think will appear a reasonable practice to any one who considers how very fine and slender the thread is which joins the oat to the straw; and how much more liable it is to be broken, when it is perfectly dry, than when it is in a moist state. If it were necessary, I could suffer my oats to remain longer uncut than those of some of my neighbours, and still not lose so much corn as they do who use not this caution. In the middle of a hot day, every farmer can find plenty of other harvest work, without foolishly busying himself then in doing mischief to his oat crop. I do not, however, mean, by what I have said above, to recommend it to farmers in general not to cut their oats so early as is at present the custom, but would rather advise to the contrary, for I know it is too common to suffer them to stand too long by near a week; and very great loss is unavoidably sustained by suffering the crop to remain uncut till every grain is ripe.

Convinced by long and profitable experience that the above direction will be of great service to every one who will use it, I beg that it may appear in your useful Magazine, and that it may be kept in mind till next harvest, when, I am persuaded, the thanks of all, who attend to what is here written, will be given to you, and likewise to your humble servant,

Sept. 20th, 1801.

AN OLD FARMER.

N. B. The above rule may not apply to the case of farmers in the northern counties, where they generally reap and bind up the oat crop; but to such persons I should recommend not even to touch oats with the sickle in the middle of a hot day.

ON THE RETURNS OF THE PRODUCE OF GRAIN.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

AS the circular letter from the Bishops occupies the attention of the Farmers in this neighbourhood, I have thought it proper to send a few lines to you on the subject, because I find

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many of the Farmers are very much displeas'd with it, and false returns will evidently be made, which may be productive of much mischief, not only to the Farmer, but to the public at large in the end.

It is my opinion that, instead of the measure displeas'ing us, it ought to be commended; nor do I see that any evil will result from it: it only proves that government are cautious. Were they without consideration to import a large quantity of grain, or without enquiring whether we stood in need of it or no; then indeed we might reasonably complain. On the contrary, it appears, that they are willing to provide against a deficiency of grain, and at the same they are anxious to limit the quantity imported, lest they should reduce the price of grain below par, knowing that as the supply is to the demand, so is the price.

Now, if returns are made below the mark, what can we expect will be the result of it, but a large importation; and that returns have been made much below the mark I am certain, and could give you several instances; I shall trouble you with but one, which I had from the Farmer's own mouth:—the clergyman had, very imprudently, instead of attending to the business himself, employ'd an illiterate fellow (a constable) to do it for him. He went to Mr. —, and told him he was come to know how much corn he grew, that the account might be sent to London. Mr. — told him, that he knew as well as himself how much he grew, and would give him no information. Then said the constable, I shall set you down forty acres of wheat, thirty acres of barley, &c. &c. which was accordingly done, and, to my certain knowledge, little more than half the quantity was included. Now if but a few such errors are committed in every parish in the kingdom, the sum of the errors will be very great. To make a calculation from such an erroneous statement, is like a house built in the sand. That the harvest is more than commonly abundant this year is, I believe, generally understood, i. e. more than an average crop, a considerable deal. I have convers'd with several people who all allow the same, and I have an example before my eyes, viz. on the spot where I reside, that I have heard complaints from one or two heavy land Farmers.

The season was remarkably fine; during blossoming time there were no unkindly winds to interrupt it, and disperse its blossom; and the straw retained its greenness after the wheat was apparently ripe, both of which are in my opinion of great consequence. Much has been said lately on the proper time to reap wheat; in my opinion, Sir, while the straw retains its greenness, and the fluid circulates in it, the grains receive nourishment, and of course acquire weight: in some seasons more

unkindly than the present, the straw will ripen long before the ears.

R. S.

P. S. I shall next month send you an account of the wonderful Ear Cockle.

ON BANISTER'S HUSBANDRY.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just been reading Banister's Synopsis of Husbandry. It contains many useful hints, and I think I have gained a good deal of common agricultural information from it; and think it is well worth the attention of *other young Farmers*, to whom I recommend it, with this proviso, that they read it with caution, to avoid imbibing the prejudices which they will meet with, which have been judiciously pointed out by you: I would esteem it a particular favour if you or any of your correspondents can give me any information of an instrument there mentioned, called a Break. Mr. B. says, it is peculiar to the county of Kent; perhaps Mr. B. may be a reader of your Magazine, and will favour your readers with a description of it.

Some time ago, when I wrote to you on Horizontal Mills, I hinted at an improvement in the Threshing Machine. I think myself bound to apologise to your readers, and to Mr. Tunstal in particular; and to inform them, that on considering my plan it did not answer my expectations. It was a hasty thought, and was as hastily communicated (or it had never been made known). I sent my ideas to you, perfectly sensible of a certain defect, mentioned on the cover of a former Number, viz. that what is gained in power is lost in velocity. But, having once mentioned the subject, I should not have acquitted myself honourably without proceeding farther. I am sorry to have occupied the attention of your readers so uselessly. I hope you will do me the favour to insert this letter in your Magazine, and you will confer an obligation on

Your humble servant,

Colchester, Sept. 30, 1801.

R. S.

HINTS TO MANUFACTURING PLACES.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THE long wished for, but rather unexpected peace will undoubtedly cause a material change in the commerce all over the world, as no former disturbances were ever so destructive to mercantile talents as those experienced during the last ten years.

Various are the opinions and differently situated are the minds of men, every one judging only to serve his own interest; and I believe it will not be disagreeable to your readers to peruse the

following observations, arising from an experience of fifteen years.

Though it is hardly probable that this period may be compared with former ones, yet I presume the opinions will agree in point of the chief support of this country, the manufacturing towns, that they have every possible prospect of doing well; yet so long were the various branches of the industry of Manchester, Birmingham, Halifax, Newcastle, and Norwich checked, that I may safely say, either through mortality, failures, or retirements from business, many of the able manufacturers, but more so of the extensive commission houses, that were acquainted with all the advantages and the method of obtaining them, in foreign countries, are not in activity; and, notwithstanding the machineries are preserved, it will take several years until the trade can, through the medium of travellers (if they must first study the customs), be brought to its former extent, and who knows but part of the present wealth in England will be unemployed for want of a thorough knowledge of trade in its ancient channels; yet I am certain every merchant and manufacturer will agree with me, that if the present capital in this country, which, by the ceasing of the West India business, will be at leisure, was to be immediately employed in the manufacturing towns, that this would lead much to bring the foreign markets to be supplied from this country. I have since the 4th inst. thought much on that subject, attempted various plans, and found that, for the national good, the feelings of one individual are but in vain. I hope that amongst the readers of your Magazine a number of learned men will be so good as to reflect upon the result of my endeavours to be useful, according to the strength of my knowledge.

Manifold are the ways by which manufactured goods of all kinds were introduced in other countries. I recollect that years ago the fair of Palermo, in Italy, used to be famous for cloths, so much so, that the manufacturers of Yorkshire only needed to contrive to get their goods there at the beginning of the fair, and no doubt could then arise of a handsome profit. The fairs of Senegaglia and Seville were of great importance for Manchester goods; the trade with earthenware, by which so many thousand people gained their comfortable living, was immense to Holland, France and Spain, and it will only need the knowledge where the goods are to go; where they can go to without being smuggled—the dates of the fairs—the mode of payments—the re-establishment of former exchanges—the quality of goods suitable for each market.—In fact, every information that the surviving learned readers of your Magazine are possessed of to join to the unemployed English capital; to excite the astonishment with which foreigners will again yield up to our manufactories; they will, indeed, be surpris'd to see this country

soar at once to a state as if it never had met with the disasters of war; and if the foreign merchants are but sure of procuring ready made the articles they are in need of, they will bring money, and take back goods in return; but it needs the stock of goods that will suit the markets, and that can only be accomplished by some benevolent and well-meaning friends, who will, by a recapitulation of past times, give to the present manufacturing towns every light to excel other nations in their manufactories, and to please their fancy: provided with those articles then that the Continent was accustomed to; supported by the never-failing power of money; the manufacturers may send their travellers, who, in lieu of studying the markets, will, on this plan, only have the trouble to introduce the ready made articles.

Liverpool, Oct. 10, 1801.

J. G. D.

ON THE HERRING FISHERY.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THE peace with France will no doubt be a very joyful event for the fishing towns, as Yarmouth, Falmouth, &c. and these towns only need to follow up their former customs to get again in a flourishing trade, which was wonderful in former times.

The exportation of red herrings from Yarmouth in October and November, and of pilchards from Falmouth in September, to Italy, Genoa, &c. was of great consequence. I do not think the method adopted in the fishery of said towns needs more improvement, but I am sorry to say that the herring fishery in the Isle of Man is not so productive as it might be made, if a general interest was to give the necessary informations. At present a few individuals only gain by it, more so by home use than exportation; yet, when I reflect on the extensive trade the Dutch carried on with this fish, merely by their peculiar method of curing it, I find myself bound in duty, though not particularly interested, to call on your readers to enable the inhabitants of the Isle of Man to cure their herrings in the same way, which might be accomplished by a minute information. Much will depend on the kind of salt the Dutch use; however this will be better known to a person conversant in the fishery.

Liverpool, Oct. 10, 1801.

J. G. D.

MR. BOARDMAN ON HARROWS.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING obtained a respite for a few days from a business, which had for some time engaged my attention, I have taken the opportunity to finish the dissertation on harrows, as promised in the former part.

Attentively considering the qualities of a good harrow, as mentioned in my last communication, and carefully examining those now in use, I was convinced of the practicability of improvement; yet, not to rest on mere speculation, I caused one to be constructed in the form of fig. 5*, and the experiment has fully answered my expectations.

The length of each part is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the breadth of both 6 feet 5 inches, the bulls are 9 inches, and the teeth $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, the distance of the tracks being 1 inch and an half.

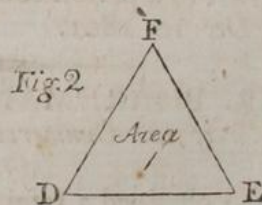
With respect to the position of the teeth, I considered the quincunx form as the best, and endeavoured to approach as near to it as possible. I therefore marked out the situation of the teeth from the middle of the outside frame on the left hand as under.

Bulls Inches.	
No. 1—0	}
2— $4\frac{1}{2}$	
3—9	
4—3	
5— $7\frac{1}{2}$	
6— $1\frac{1}{2}$	
7—6	

From thence I set off the position of the teeth at the distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches along the bulls of both harrows joined together.

The first trial of this harrow was made in sowing oats on a field, from whence a crop of the same grain had been obtained the year before; and, the sward not being mouldered, the old furrows were very tough, and harrowed with extreme difficulty; there were then in the same field two harrows, fig. 4, which drove the soil, and often required cleaning; yet that fig. 5, worked admirably with two horses, was never clogged, and performed more work, and in a better manner than both the others.

By the smith's mistake, who in my absence fixed the teeth with their sides parallel to those of the bulls, an improvement in the form of the teeth was suggested. Having considered that the effect of the teeth in tearing or dividing the sward was greatly diminished by their being drawn with their sides instead of their angles foremost, I reflected that a tooth in the form of an equilateral triangle would meet with less resistance than in a square form.



* Vide Mag. for July.

If, for instance, fig. 1st and 2d, contain equal quantities of matter, the resistance, when drawn with the angles c , and F forward, will be as the sine of 90° to that of 60° ; and the surface of the ground moved, or stirred, as the diagonal AB to the side DE , i. e. as to 14 or 15 nearly.

I have seen harrows made by Mr. Monk, of Burscough, drawn by a buck ABE fig. 3, which I esteem an improvement.

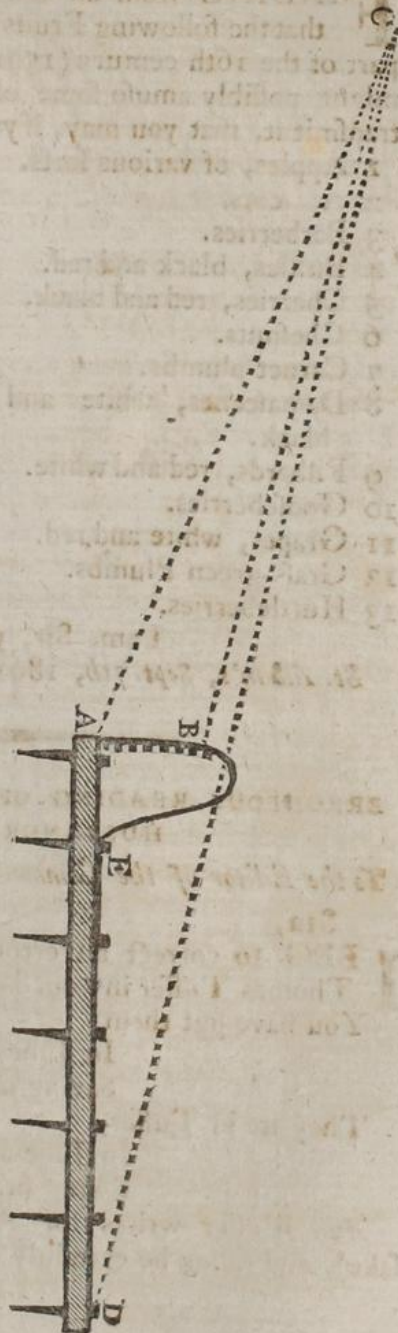
The force of the horse pulling at C (where the traces are joined to the collar) has a tendency to draw CA AD towards the line CD , or to elevate the point A ; the fore part of the harrow consequently lies an unnecessary weight on the horse; but the traces being fixed at B , this disadvantage may be greatly diminished.

Harrows may be made of any size, and with their teeth or tracks at any distance, by observing a due proportion in their several parts; and to keep the teeth in the quincunx form, the distance of the middle of the bulls from each other, will be to that of the teeth as 866 to 1.

I am, Sir,

Your respectful servant,

W. BOARDMAN.



FRUITS PRODUCED IN ENGLAND IN THE LATTER PART OF
THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

FINDING from an old book of unquestionable authority, that the following Fruits were raised in England in the latter part of the 16th century (1591) it has occurred to me that the list might possibly amuse some of the readers of your Magazine. I transmit it, that you may, if you please, communicate it to them:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Apples, of various sorts. | 14 Medlars. |
| 2 Apricots. | 15 Mulberries. |
| 3 Barberries. | 16 Peaches, white and red. |
| 4 Bullies, black and red. | 17 Pears of different sorts. |
| 5 Cherries, red and black. | 18 Perar Plumbs, black and yellow. |
| 6 Chesnuts. | 19 Quinces. |
| 7 Carnet plumbs. | 20 Rasps. |
| 8 Damascenes, white and black. | 21 Currants. |
| 9 Filberds, red and white. | 22 Strawberries, red and white. |
| 10 Gooseberries. | 23 Walnuts. |
| 11 Grapes, white and red. | 24 Wardens, white and red. |
| 12 Grass-green Plumbs. | 25 Wheat Plumbs. |
| 13 Hurtleberries. | |

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
St. Alban's, Sept. 7th, 1801.

W. T.

ERRONEOUS READING OF A PASSAGE FROM TUSSER'S
HUSBANDRY, CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

IBEG to correct an error in the lines quoted by me from Thomas Tuffer in your last Magazine.

You have put them

In June and in Awe,
Saving makes for a law.

They are in Tuffer,

In June and in Awe,
Swing brakes for a law.

Awe Tuffer writes for August (I suppose for the rhyme's sake), and *swing* he certainly uses for cutting.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Steyning, Oct. 8, 1801.

R. J.

ON COAL MINES, &c. IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

SWANSEA, in South Wales, having been already noticed in your Magazine, for April 1800, it will give me pleasure to communicate through so respectable a medium the following circumstance, which, if it should happen to be attended to by some monied speculator, may be a means of promoting a vast extension of its trade, and at the same time become a certain source of wealth to the adventurer.

The collieries at present in work are those which are situated along the line of our canal, and none others are much sought after, although there are considerable tracts of country in the neighbourhood which abound in coal, and in fact there is, at the distance of only three miles or thereabouts from Swansea, and between it and the small sea-port town of Llougher, a common of some extent (the coal and minerals whereof are, I believe, claimed by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, as Lord of the manor), called *Mynudd bach y Glo'*, the name in English implying a mountain of coal, which abounds in that useful and necessary fuel, so much so that the neighbouring tenantry might, I understand, obtain a sufficiency for their own use, by merely digging a few feet below the surface.

This common has also the advantage of being distant only from three to four miles of the river Bury, which empties itself into the Irish sea, and is navigable for snips of burthen, up to Penclawd and Llougher, and the whole country between it and those places is quite a fiat or level, so that a canal might at the least possible expence be formed without a single lock, except the one communicating with the river Bury, and which would be abundantly supplied with water from a considerable stream which runs down from the neighbourhood of the common to the river.

Why the vast sources of wealth under this common have hitherto remained unexplored is unaccountable, unless it be owing to the great capital it would require to undertake a concern of such extent; but it undoubtedly would amply repay in a short time, all the expence, risque, and trouble; as the coal, I have heard, is of very superior quality to most of the coal brought down by the canal. I hope the experiment will soon be made by some speculating capitalist, and that it may answer his most sanguine wishes, and it will then give me pleasure to think I had, by the present communication, added my mite towards the promotion and extension of the trade, commerce, and opulence of the town of Swansea and its neighbourhood.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Swansea, Oct. 3, 1801.

J. LINOP.

Com. & Ag. Mag. Vol. V.

I i

Since writing the above, I have accidentally heard that a company are about to erect some manufactory on the stream of water, which is a very considerable one, that runs near the common I have spoken of. I wish they may carry their intentions into effect, as the most happy consequences would result therefrom to that part of the country; and the land which now lies waste and uncultivated, would then become the support of many families; for it is singular, though true, that between Swansea and Llougher, a distance of only seven or eight miles, there are no fewer than four or five extensive commons, or waste lands, consisting of some hundred acres of good pasturage, on the whole of which I do not think there now are fifty head of cattle depasturing; and I think I should be within bounds, were I to say the whole number of sheep thereon do not at this moment exceed one hundred.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

(Continued from our last, p. 168.)

LET us now proceed to the north, and we first find a small canal called the *Lankey* canal. An Act passed 28 Geo. II. to make a small brook called Lankeybrook navigable into the Mersey: but on a survey it was found, that it would be more expedient to make a collateral cut by the side of the brook, and in 1760, an act passed for that purpose, and the canal was quickly finished. This may, therefore, in one respect, be deemed the oldest canal navigation in England, as it was the first completed. It has on it eight locks of about fifteen feet fall each, and two double locks of fifty feet fall. It was planned to convey down copper ore and coals from the mines.

The act to enable the proprietors to cut a canal from *Leeds to Liverpool* passed in 1770. This was an extensive concern, for not less than 320,000*l.* was raised to put it in execution; but this sum was expended before much more than sixty miles were accomplished, the whole intended line being one hundred and twenty-nine miles. In 1790, the company obtained an act to vary their line, and to raise a further sum of money, and in 1794, another act for farther alteration; but this money is expended, and the canal still remains unfinished.

In 1771, an act was obtained to make a canal from *Bridford*, to join the *Leeds and Liverpool* canals at *Vindhill* in *Yorkshire*. This small canal is about three miles long, and has eight locks, being executed at the expence of about 6000*l.* Another act also passed to make a canal from the *Leeds and Liverpool* canal to *Lancaster and Kendal*, passing by the town of *Chorley, Preston, &c.* This line was afterwards by act of 32 Geo. III. extended. The

aqueduct on this canal from the river Lure near Lancaster, will be the first thing of the kind in England, if not in Europe, and will consist of five arches seventy feet span: another, Lord Thanel, in 1772, obtained an act to cut through his own grounds, from Skipton into the Leeds canal.

On the east side of the kingdom, we find a canal from Market Wigton, to the river Trent, an act for this purpose passed in 1772. The great view in this work was to drain the neighbouring lands with the double intention of making also a navigable cut or canal. It has been completed, and turns out very advantageous.

A small canal harbour cut to join the rivers Ouse and Aire, and another from the Dun to the Trent, called the Keardley canal. A canal has also been cut from Barnsley to the Aire, called the Barnsley canal, and another into the Don, called the Dearne and Don canal. We find also a canal from the Don to the Trent.

As long ago as 1769, the late Mr. Brindly projected a navigable canal from Chesterfield to the Trent. He surveyed the ground, and stated the estimate at 100,000*l*. Next year in 1770, an act was obtained, and the work carried on by Mr. Brindly, during his life, but completed by Mr. Henshall. On this canal is a tunnel three thousand yards long: the length of the canal is forty-five miles, the rise from Chesterfield to Norwood, forty-five feet, and the fall from Norwood to the river, three hundred and thirty-five feet.

In the year 1793, an act passed to cut a canal from the river Trent near Swordstone to Derby, and thence to little Eaton, with a cut from Derby to join the Erewash canal. The Erewash navigation has also another canal, which communicates with it at its head, and runs into the Trent; this was cut for the convenience of the town of Nottingham, and is called the Nottingham canal.

In 1793, an act passed to make a small canal from near Ulverstone, of about one mile and a half long.

Some time ago, Sir John Ramsden had cut a canal from the river Calder into the river Caln, near Huddersfield; and in 1792, an act passed to make a canal from Manchester to Ashton under Line. In 1794, two acts passed, one for making a canal from the Calder navigation to Manchester, to be called the Rochdale canal, and another from Sir J. Ramsden's canal to the Ashton under Line canal, to be called the Huddersfield canal; these with the Calder navigation form a complete communication one with the other; and the same year an act for making a canal from Ashton under Line to Chapel Frith passed, which has greatly extended that connection.

Thus we have given a short account of all the canals of England, north of the Trent and Humber. But we cannot con-

clude the northern canals without noticing that noble undertaking in the south of Scotland, called the Forth of Clyde canal.

The scheme for joining the rivers Forth and Clyde was projected in the reign of Charles II.; revived again in 1723, and again in 1762, where, by the direction of Lord Napier, a survey was made, and another by Mr. Smeeton, in 1764, but the undertakers did not procure money enough to enable them to apply for an act till 1768, when one passed under the title of an act, to make and maintain a navigable canal, from the river of Forth to the river of Clyde. The sum subscribed was 150,000*l*. This noble canal is about thirty-seven miles long, and has a rise of 150 feet, and a fall of the same. The plan of joining the east and west seas which wash the two coasts of Scotland was great, and the width, depth, and capacities of the canal and locks are beyond those of any of the more southern canals, the depth being seven feet, the breadth at the surface fifty-six, the locks are seventy-five feet long and twenty wide.

Some other canals have since this begun in Scotland.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT. No. IX.

HISTORY OF COMMERCE FROM THE YEAR 1219 TO 1267.

IN 1234 we find a licence given by King John to the freemen of Newcastle to dig for coals in a place without the walls, called the Castle-Moor; this is the first time we read of coals dug at Newcastle. About the same time we find a rent for a manor in Norfolk to the King of Wine, as it is called, made of pearmain. We see thereupon our ancestors dignified their best cyder with the name of wine. By an engagement entered into by our King Henry in 1235, we observe that the difference of value for weight of silver between the English and French pound, then the English pound was still sterling, but the French livre was only worth about five shillings sterling, as much as fifteen of our present shillings. The English and Scots pound still continued the same. An act of this reign shews us also that interest of money, which was then called usury, was allowed, except in cases of minors.

The city of London was at this period supplied with water from Tyburn, by means of leaden pipes; and, towards defraying the expence, the foreign merchants contributed a sum, in consideration of which, and forty marks a year, they had the permission granted them to land their merchandize before sale, whereas before they were obliged to sell them on board their vessels.

The Hans-Towns continued to increase in reputation and prosperity. They had been serviceable to our Henry the II^d. and he bestowed many privileges on them. They possessed, either from this prince or his father, the wharf and warehouses called the Steel-yard, which was walled in, and where they lived

by themselves, secluded as it were, but carrying on a most profitable commerce, engrossing almost all the export, the import, and the carrying trade of England. That country had then few merchants, and fewer merchant ships.

An idea may be formed of the state of society at this period, from a treaty made between the two great Hans-Towns, Lubeck and Hamburg, in 1241, for guarding the road between the two cities, so dangerous was travelling at that time: some authors are of opinion that this was the first league of that celebrated society; but it seems more probable that the word Hans was then first applied to them for the German word *hansa*, a society.

Our country at this period lost its monopoly of tin, which it had enjoyed from the time of the Phœnicians, that metal being discovered in Germany, and particularly in Bohemia. Tin had been not only a source of wealth to the nation, but of resource to the crown. Both England and her monarch must have had many ways of acquiring wealth, for we learn that Henry III. on examination, found that the Church of Rome drew annually from hence a sum equal to 120,000*l.* of our days. Henry's private expences were great, for he orders the sheriff of Gloucester at one time to purchase for him twenty salmon, baked in pies; divers sheriffs in England seem to have been pleased to procure for the King good and expensive fare for his Christmas. One mode of supplying these expences was by fleecing the poor Jews.

Henry also incurred a considerable expence by building the fine abbey church of Westminster. The houses of the people were however still in a poor state, thatched with straw. However the fires which happened called forth an ordinance of the King to cover the houses with tiles. Cheapside was now a void place, called Crown-Field.

The flourishing state of the foreign merchants of the Steel-Yard induced the English to form a company, which was at first stiled the Society of St. Thomas à Becket, who settled agents in the Netherlands, and had many privileges granted them by the Duke of Brabant. Thither they used to export wool, lead, and tin, and to trade for woollen cloth. From the society the merchants of the staple took their rise. At first the individuals who composed this society were mostly foreigners.

In the year 1252 the famous charter of Romney-Marsh was granted, and six years after the laws and customs for reparation of the sea banks were framed. These laws are frequently referred to in future times. We now find a considerable manufacture of fine linen in England.

Let us now turn over the attention abroad, and we shall observe to what a height of power Genoa and Venice had arrived, by means of their commerce; they were at war, and came to a

general engagement, by which the latter lost upwards of sixty galleys, and had four thousand men made prisoners.

The city of Stockholm was founded about this time (1260). The Hans-Towns extended their influence and connections, and formed a commercial treaty with the Netherlands, by which it appears that Antwerp was a considerable city. They had also some additional privileges granted to them by England.

During the contests between the princes about the empire, many of the cities of Italy set up for republics, or chose their own sovereigns. Nor did the emperor who succeeded think it proper to attempt to reduce them.

In 1266 we find the first instance for the assize of bread and ale; which enacts that when a quarter of wheat is sold for three shillings, or three shillings and four-pence (equal to 10s. of our money), and a quarter of oats for one shilling and four-pence, then brewers must sell in cities two gallons of beer for a penny, and thereof four gallons out of cities. The bakers are allowed a certain sum for baking, and are regulated as now by the price of wheat.

From Gerard Malines we learn, that the merchants of the staple this year (1267) received some additional privileges; they were called so from their exporting the raw materials of the country, to which articles the term staple commodities is still applied. They received afterwards additional privileges from Edward II. Richard II. and Henry IV. and V. It is singular that the English exported for a long time their raw wools to the Netherlands, where it was wrought into cloth, and returned back. The Netherlanders had an immense demand for cloths, and had not wool enough of their own to supply it. They purchased the raw materials, therefore, from abroad, and particularly from England. The value between raw and manufactured woollens is so great, that it is wonderful how this country could support such a trade; yet it is certain the balance was much in favour of England. Another company, called the Merchant Adventurers Company, afterwards arose; and, when the legislature of the kingdom saw the folly of permitting our wool to be manufactured abroad, and prohibited the exportation, that company rose on the ruin of the merchants of the staple. The warehouses of this company were on the spot where Staples-inn now stands.

About the same time a charter was given to the city of Leipzig, in Germany, which seems to have laid the foundation of the present great fairs of that city.

(To be continued.)

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

AGRICULTURE OF WILTSHIRE.

(An Extract from that entertaining work, *The Beauties of Wiltshire*.)*

MY readers will recollect, that in the first section, I remarked that the science of agriculture was of too much importance to be treated in a slight or cursory manner; and, at the same time, professed my intention of being more particular on the subject in a future part of the work. The promise then made I am about to fulfil; and the following observations on the *rural economy* of the county, will, I trust, prove both interesting and satisfactory:

Individual comfort is the basis of national happiness; and this can only be secured by proper attention to the science of AGRICULTURE. However extensive commerce may be the idol of the politician's worship, the theme of his panegyric, and the source of his joy, it is not the sole object to the culture of which the energies of man should be directed. The blessings of existence must ever depend on the *produce* of the *earth*; and Ceres, of all the deities of the mythology, is the goddess to whom our chief prayers and oblations should be offered.

In the contemplation of the unbounded intercourse that Britain maintains with foreign countries, and in the factitious splendour which that intercourse has generated, the recollection of our true interests has been too long enveloped. Riches have been concentrated, instead of spread, in direct violation of the acknowledged maxim, that the prosperity of the few can never compensate for the wants of the multitude. Thus clouds aggravate on a mountain's brow, and deposit those waters in overwhelming torrents, which, if their fleecy mantles had floated over the vallies, would have descended upon the herbage in invigorating showers.

Into whatever society the necessities or passions of man may have induced him to enter, or to whatever compact the power of events may have compelled him to subscribe, this proposition is self-evident, that "his labour should at *all times* furnish him with a sufficient means of subsistence." Whenever this axiom of congregation is broken, the bond of unity is abrogated, and man reverts to his original state of savage independency. Hence, the propriety of reflecting on every circumstance by which the dissolution of social establishments may be prevented or retarded, becomes manifest; for the evils attendant upon anarchy are too certain to be denied, and too dreadful to be palliated.

The question as to the means by which the progress of discontent can be most effectually opposed, here presents itself. I answer by the *improvement of agriculture*. If a sufficiency of

* *Beauties of Wiltshire*, 2 vols. octavo. with 16 plates. By J. Britton.

food can always be obtained at a reasonable price, the most flourishing germ of revolution, if it does not flourish for want of nutriment, will be deprived of its vegetating power; it can neither bud nor blossom.

The productiveness of the soil can only be increased by continued labour, and a skilful application of the numerous fertilizing substances which the benignity of providence has profusely scattered through every part of the habitable world. An enlarged population requires an extended or improved cultivation; this truth is irrefragable: it wants neither illustration nor comment.

Many of our late writers on political economy are of opinion that the population of Britain has, within these few years, been considerably augmented. Admitting this to be the fact, the necessity of an increasing attention to the science of agriculture is too apparent to be contested. The productiveness of any soil can only advance, if the hands employed in its cultivation form the chief part of the population of the country. In that case, the enlargement of the produce will keep pace with the augmented number of the people, and the supply will be abundant; but if the labours of the majority of inhabitants are dissipated by a variety of contrary avocations; if an undue patronage is bestowed on the shuttle and the lathe, while the reap-hook and the plough are at best but partially supported, the direful crest of famine will assuredly be upreared, and the fell monster will work his tortuous and devouring way through every quarter of the land.

If a great proportion of those persons who are capable of active exertions, in any state or country, are induced to abandon the cultivation of the soil for the purpose of engaging in manufactures, commerce, or any other employments, the progressive melioration of the soil must, from that moment, be arrested; and even the productiveness which it had actually attained, must be diminished. The gradual progress of deterioration will subject the unfortunate inhabitants to a perpetual deficiency of food; though the same soil, by proper exertions, may be made to supply the quantity of requisite nutriment more than an hundred times over.

Thus does an inordinate desire of augmenting the business of the manufacturer, the trader, and the warrior, or any other that can be named, save that of the agriculturalist, necessarily tend, at the same time, to diminish the population and productiveness of a country; for no one will deny, that whatever renders the means of obtaining subsistence more precarious, or more difficult of attainment, must diminish population, and at the same time introduce a long train of other political maladies that have a perpetual and powerful tendency towards the abridgement of domestic comforts, and thus check every propensity to the natural increase of the people. While, on the other hand, so long as the

people apply themselves principally to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, population must go forward in a rapid progression, and augment to an infinite degree, because perpetual abundance must insure both domestic comfort and public tranquillity."

The increase of manufactures, and the extension of commerce, have too long been the primary objects of parliamentary attention. The sources of national happiness have been wrongfully estimated. It has been supposed that abundance and joy depended more upon the bustle of trade, than the humble, yet exhilarating employments of the rustic and the husbandman.

It affords me peculiar pleasure to find the sentiments of a learned and liberal-minded writer immediately coincide with my own. Dr. Mavor,* in a letter to Mr. Pratt, lately published in his second volume of *Gleanings in England*, has the following energetic remarks on this subject: "When will it be felt, and confessed, that the *real power* of every country consists in its population, its *real wealth* in the abundant produce of the earth. The statesman, the legislator, who sacrifices those principles to gratify the avarice of individuals, and who exalts commerce above agriculture in the encouragement he gives it, will inevitably have cause to lament his mistaken theory of the welfare of nations." The truth of these axioms is feelingly experienced at the present moment. A *pretended scarcity* has given the mercenary monopolist full scope for the exercise of his avarice; the effects are *too well known*; the *cause* I have endeavoured to develope.

The absolute necessity of strict attention to agricultural pursuits is at length acknowledged; and a late act of the legislature provides for the institution of a BOARD, whose researches are to be exclusively directed to this object. The knowledge of the various systems of husbandry, and consequent practices pursued in the different portions of the kingdom, which has already resulted from its enquiries, must be of infinite use in establishing a more judicious and certain mode of culture than that at present employed.

My feeble endeavours to give additional efficacy to the efforts of a laudable establishment shall not be wanting. In the present instance my intentions can best be effected by inserting as concise, yet satisfactory, a view of the agriculture and produce of this country as my enquiries have enabled me to obtain, and the nature of this publication will allow me to admit.

Wiltshire, *agriculturally*, may be separated into two districts, by drawing an irregular line round the foot of the *chalk hills*, from their entrance into the north-east part of the county of Berkshire, to their south-west termination at Maiden Bradley.

* Author of the *British Tourist*, *British Nephos*, and many other important and interesting publications.

The natural appearance, as well as the agricultural application of these two parts of the county, will warrant this division into *south-east* and *north-west* Wiltshire. The first comprehends the whole of the *Wiltshire Downs*, with their intersecting vallies and surrounding verges, whose general application is to corn-husbandry and sheep-walks; the latter, lying in a vale-like flat, is situated between the Downs and the hills of Gloucestershire, and celebrated for its rich pasture-land on the banks of the lower Avon and the Thames; but still more famous for the production of one of the most excellent kinds of cheese the island can boast.

The difference of the soil, and produce of these districts, are very great. To assist the mind in forming an idea of the respective operations employed in each district, I shall describe them separately, beginning with

SOUTH-EAST WILTSHIRE,

which is generally subdivided in two principal parts; one called Marlborough Downs, the other Salisbury Plain: the whole containing about seven hundred and eighty square miles, or five hundred thousand acres.

The distant appearance of this extensive track of country is that of an immense elevated plain, intersected by deep vallies, and broken into numerous inequalities.

———“ Such appears the spacious plain
Of Sarum, spread like Ocean’s boundless round,
Where solitary Stonehenge, grey with moss,
Ruin of ages, nods.”———

DYER’S FLEECE.

Mr. Gilpin * has beautifully illustrated this idea of the poet; he observes, that “the ground is, indeed, spread like the ocean, but it is like the ocean after a storm; it is continually heaving in large swells.” The abrupt boldness and rotundity of the hills, may well justify the classic metonymy of the ground heaving into billows; but some other parts of this gentleman’s description do not so happily coincide with *truth* and *accuracy*. For instance:

“ Though Salisbury Plain, in Druid times, was probably a very busy scene, we now find it WHOLLY UNINHABITED. Through all this vast district scarce a *cottage* or even a *bush* appears. Here and there we meet a *flock* of *sheep* scattered over the side of some rising ground, and a shepherd with his dog attending them; or, perhaps, we may descry some solitary waggon winding round a distant hill. But the only *resident* inhabitant of this *vast waste* is the bustard.

“ It extends many miles in all directions, in some not less than FIFTY. An eye unversed in these objects is filled with astonishment in viewing WASTE after WASTE, rising out of each new horizon.”

* Western Counties.

Such a train of inaccuracies was hardly ever presented to the world in so rapid a succession. The Plain, instead of being wholly uninhabited, is interspersed with a multitude of villages. Where there is a valley intersected with a stream of water, there we are almost sure of finding a number of inhabitants.

Neither is this *vast waste* so destitute of wood as the foregoing statement would lead us to imagine. The numerous dips and *borns* are generally overspread with fine trees, many of which are so thickly clustered on the banks of meandering rivulets, and assume such a variety of graceful forms, that I am astonished they should have escaped the observation of this essayist in picturesque beauty. The remarks in the foregoing passages appear to have been derived from the opinions of the ignorant, instead of being the emanations of a mind acquainted with the scene. The Plain does not extend, in *any* direction, to the length of fifty miles; the common maps would have given better information.

It is of importance to contradict these assertions, because, from the known celebrity of Mr. Gilpin, a greater degree of credit is attached to his representations than would be given to the more accurate statements of an obscure author. When, in addition to the above remarks, he informs us, that "these regions have come down to us *rude* and *untouched* from the beginning of time;" what other idea can be excited than that of sterility and desolation? What other opinion can we form on the state of these wide-spreading plains, than that of their being bleak, barren, and inhospitable? Reader, the idea would be false; the opinion would be absurd. The busy hand of man is apparent in the cultivation of many thousand acres; and, like the industrious bee, he has built him a hive in every dell: The *solitary* shepherd, and the sheep *here and there* scattered over the side of a hill, would induce us to suppose they were but few in number; yet the quantity of these useful animals, gathering sustenance on the downs, is assuredly not *less* than *than half a million!*

It is unpleasant to comment on the errors of a popular writer; neither should I have done it, but from a reason of much more consequence than the one already mentioned. In an age when the *cultivation of waste lands* forms a principal topic of conversation, from a variety of interests involved in the discussion, it becomes a matter of infinite importance to ascertain correctly what lands *are waste*, and what are only *apparently* so. The observations of Mr. Gilpin are only calculated to mislead a superficial enquirer; who, from deference to the general credibility of that gentleman's testimony, would consider the Wiltshire Downs an *absolute* desert, wholly uncultivated, and entirely useless; a more erroneous conception could never enter the head of a human being, subject as he is to mistake and absurdity.

The state of agriculture on these famous plains has long been misunderstood; though, in all probability, even now, they are of much greater utility, than they could *ever* be, if broken up under a general bill of inclosure.

The singular formation of the lands which constitute these Downs, the steepness of the hills, and, in some cases, their distance from the villages, almost preclude the possibility of supplying the arable land with manure by any other mode than the sheep-fold. The fields already in cultivation are very extensive, and the peculiar circumstances just mentioned render the expediency of making sheep the carriers of the dung, extremely evident. But these animals must be fed, and the large tracks of pasture, or down-land, which intersect every portion of the plains, are absolutely necessary for furnishing them with sustenance.

The sheep stock of Wiltshire has for many years been gradually decreasing; notwithstanding the seeming immensity of the above number, it is lower by some thousands, than it was fifty years ago. The indispensable necessity of the sheep-fold for the production of corn in this district, makes the diminution a serious evil. Without the assistance of sheep, it is impossible to keep the fields of arable land in tillage; and the quantity of those animals now kept is hardly sufficient for the *present* cultivation. The fatal consequences of applying the inclosing system to this part of the country, are therefore manifest.

The reasons of this diminution of sheep-stock are not very obvious, yet two causes, which concurred in the defalcation, may be assigned: "The pride of keeping fine sheep; and the rage of fashion of late years for ploughing up the downs:" the latter is in strict accordance with what has been premised.

The improvement of the *carcase* has but lately become a primary object; yet, being flattering to the vanity of the farmer, it has prevented him from attending to his real interest. His efforts ought to be directed to the maintenance of a breed of sheep, adapted to the peculiar circumstances under which a portion of the downs is cultivated. The *dung of the sheep-fold* should be the primary object of the district; and the animal should possess sufficient hardihood to enable it to glean its food on a close-fed pasture; to walk two, three, four, or five miles for that food, and to return the same distance to the fold. If it does not possess these qualities, the improvement of the carcase is an essential injury, since the increase of one branch of produce causes a more than proportional deficiency in another.

The natural herbage of the downs of Wiltshire is composed of almost every known kind of grass, and also a mixture of various kinds of plants; and the sweetness of the feed depends much more on its being kept close, and eaten as fast as it shoots, than on any particular good quality of the grass itself;

but as the lambs bred under the fattening system will not live hard enough to keep the downs close fed, many farmers have been induced to break up their lands, under the idea of improving the sheep-food.

A great portion of these grounds is, at first, extremely productive, but the land being thin and loose in its staple, is soon exhausted with a repetition of crops; the coarse natural grasses take possession of it, and a young tender-mouthed stock of sheep will rather starve than eat them. The necessity, therefore, of keeping that kind of stock which is most proper for the soil and climate of the district, and most suitable to the general manner of its application, is distinct and obvious.

Overploughing and understocking, in high exposed situations, and particularly where the arable land is light and loose, must always produce bad effects; yet these are the natural consequences of keeping stocks of sheep for *beauty*, in countries where they ought to be kept entirely for *use*. Even the endeavours to breed *large handsome* animals, however commendable or profitable, in places adapted to the practice, does not seem at all suited to the *bleak hills of Wiltshire*.

“ Warmth and shelter are as necessary to produce perfect symmetry in the parts of an animal, as to unfold the wings of a butterfly, or expand the petals of a carnation.” Where these essentials to animal perfection cannot be obtained, the attempt at breeding for beauty is futile and ridiculous.

The kind of sheep which are chiefly kept in this division of the county, has been long denominated the *Wiltshire horned sheep*. Their wool is moderately fine, and particularly useful, being the kind of which the *second*, or what is called the super broad cloth (from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per yard) is generally made. The fleeces of a flock of Wiltshire ewes commonly weigh from two pounds to two pounds and a half each, seldom more than three pounds. The value of the wool has been, for a few years past, from ten pence to thirteen pence per pound. The weight of the carcases of the wethers, when fat, is usually from sixty-five to an hundred pounds.

The necessity of a breed of sheep, whose qualities are particularly suited to the situation, has in some measure been felt, and several attempts have, of late years, been made to counteract the inconveniences experienced by a too great attention to the increase of the carcases; and many *new* kinds of sheep have been introduced with various success. The south-down sheep, from Suffex, promise to be of most benefit. In point of proportional beauty, they certainly cannot be compared with the Wiltshire sheep; how far they are superior in the scale of relative *merit*, time must determine; but, as long as south Wiltshire remains a corn country, the *sheep-fold* must be the *sheet anchor* of its husbandry; and until a new method can be found to manure its

hill-land, equally efficacious with the sheep-fold, breeding sheep, as a science, *solely for the beauty of the shape*, can never be introduced with success.

In a large part of the south-west skirts of this district, adjoining to Dorsetshire, great numbers of cows are kept, purposely for making butter; some of which supply the cities of Bath and Salisbury.

Wiltshire has long been famous for the good qualities of its bacon. Its reputation in this respect was obtained by means of the large, long-eared pig, which, when kept to a proper age, fatted with grain, and its bacon well dried with *wood*, became eminent through many parts of the country. The firmness of the flesh, so desirable in bacon, was given by age; the hogs being frequently a year and a half, and sometimes two years old, when killed.

The prevailing pig of this district is a cross between the large *Wiltshire* and the *African*, or *negro*; a species that arrives at perfection earlier than the old stock. The usual weight of the carcase is, from ten to fourteen score; and, though the firmness of the old Wiltshire bacon is, in a certain degree, lessened by this mixture, the delicacy of the flavour of the mixed breed, and, above all, the increased profit in keeping them, make ample amends.

The application of the land is almost uniform; the rivers give luxuriance and beauty to the meadows which immediately adjoin them; the houses and small inclosures are seated as near to the streams as convenient. The arable land follows, till, becoming too steep or too thin to plough, it gives place to the sheep or cow-downs, which, with the woods, are commonly situated at the extremity of the manors.

The system of watering meadows has been carried to great perfection in South Wilts. Though previously introduced, it was not generally practised, till about the commencement of the last century. The number of acres of land, under this kind of management, has been computed to be between fifteen and twenty thousand. For a detached account of the important advantages attending on this branch of agriculture, and the particular modes in which the water is applied, I must refer the reader to Mr. Davis's "General View;" as my own pages are too limited to render the display satisfactory.

Many wonderful tales have been propagated respecting the ORCHESTON GRASS, and the astonishing fertility of the meadow in which it flourishes. Considering the frequent opportunities which botanists and agriculturalists have had for a full and accurate examination into its history, it seems surprising that it should have been so long imperfect and contradictory.

The different persons, who have written upon this subject, having entertained an idea that it was either a *peculiar species*,

or a *peculiar* variety of some one species, have made their several reports descriptive of that particular kind which chanced to be flourishing at the season of inspection. Some assert it to be the *poa trivialis*; others the *agrostis stolonifera*; and one observer increases the uncertainty by declaring that, from his enquiries, he has not found that this species of grass grows in any other part of the kingdom.

The meadow producing the grass which has excited so much curiosity, is situated in the lowest part of a very winding valley, sheltered on each side by gradual, but by no means lofty acclivities of chalk. This valley forms a channel for the frequent floods which come down from Tilshead, about three miles distant, in the winter season; and, from the meadow alluded to being the lowest of the range, in regard to level, the water rests there to some depth, if it does any where; and, indeed, the place is rarely otherwise than swampy throughout the year. There is one spring not half a mile distant; and therefore, the water by which the meadow is often submerged, may at first be of an higher temperature than the surrounding atmosphere. The earlier the springs swell, the more plentiful is the succeeding crop of grass. This circumstance has constantly been remarked by the neighbouring inhabitants. A bed of small, loose pebbles, which are all of a siliceous nature, with a scanty covering of mould, formed from the decomposed relics of former vegetable generations, constitutes the immediate soil.

The grass rooting in the interstices of the pebbles, sends forth strong and succulent shoots, which fall, run along the ground, take root at the knots or joints, and again shoot, fall, and take root; so that the stalk is frequently eight or ten feet in length from the original root. The produce is extremely exuberant and fine, though not more than seventeen or eighteen inches in height.

From the accurate observations of Dr. Maton, published in the fifth volume of the *Transactions* of the Linnean Society (from which this account is chiefly extracted), it appears that this prolific meadow is not composed of one kind of grass only, neither is the species peculiar to the spot; "the long grass of Orcheston is composed of most of the species which grow in meadows."

Among the grasses enumerated, are the *holcus lanatus*, *lolium perenne*, and *agrostis stolonifera*, all which, when this gentleman last visited Orcheston St. Mary (15th August, 1798), were pretty nearly of the same length, measuring about seven feet. Besides grasses, several curious plants are found in this remarkable meadow, all unusually strong and succulent, and strikingly tall.

The produce of these two acres and a half, in a favourable year, is immense. They have yielded upwards of twelve tons

of hay in one season. Whenever the winter is productive of floods, the grass is abundant in quantity, succulent and juicy in quality, and exceedingly nutritive; cattle are very fond of it, and the hay is the most desirable in the district, particularly for sheep. The first crop has usually been cut about the end of May, and the second in July, or (which is rare) as late as the end of August. The tithes of the meadow have been rented more than once for five pounds, the produce amounting to twenty-five hundred weight of hay.

The crops of Orcheston grass, of late years, have not by any means equalled what they have heretofore been. Perhaps the gradual deepening of the mould may be the cause of this, as it must deprive the crop more and more of the advantage arising from the disposition of pebbles, which seems to be a very important peculiarity in the situation.

The question as to the peculiar species of which this grass is composed, is not even now decided; whether this arises from misapprehension of the import of botanical terms, from inaccurate investigation, or inadvertency of expression, it is not my province to determine; the following remarks, with which I have been favoured by Mr. Davis, will clearly establish the circumstance of the disagreement, and, in some measure, correct the preposterous ideas to which the extraordinary tales promulgated of this grass have given birth.

“I still maintain,” says the above gentleman, “in contradiction to all who have written upon it, that this grass is no other than the *agrostis stolonifera*. I have seen the mead in all seasons. Many hundreds who have seen it, never saw the long grass at all; as it is not to be found in every year, and only for a few weeks in any year, of any greater length than the common grasses in other water meadows. In fact, its extraordinary length is only produced by the overflowing of the river on a warm gravelly bed, which, when it happens at proper seasons, disposes the grass to take root and shoot out from the joints, and then root again, and thus again and again, as is peculiar to that kind of grass; so that it is frequently of the length of ten or twelve feet, and the quantity on the land immense, although it does not stand above two feet high from the ground.

“Travellers, who have read wonderful accounts of this grass (and much more wonderful accounts have been written than it deserves), expect to see it like the grass of Brobdignag, as high as the church steeple; and being disappointed, leave it, without taking pains to enquire into the real truth of the story. In favourable years the crop certainly almost surpasses belief; but when the land has not been properly saturated with water early in the spring, the crop is then no better, and frequently not so good, as in other watered meadows.”

The herbage of the adjoining meadows is very exuberant; and this exuberance may be traced, increasing or declining, according as the soil varies more or less from that of the principal meadow.

At the distance of a mile or two miles from Orcheston, but in the same valley, some of the grasses may be seen to put on an uncommon luxuriance; there can hardly be a doubt, but that in proportion as meadows in other parts of the kingdom approach more nearly in circumstances and situation to that of Orcheston, the more similar their produce will be found. Orcheston St. Mary is about eleven miles from Salisbury, and nearly six miles north-west from Amesbury. The meadow is about half a mile from the village of Shrewton.

The principal kinds of grain sown in this district are wheat and barley; the latter is the favourite crop. The climate, and a great proportion of the soil (the flinty loams), are peculiarly favourable to the growth and quality of this grain; and the water meadow and sheep-fold system are particularly adapted to its cultivation.

The kinds of artificial grasses usually sown are broad clover, and rye-grass, with an intermixture of trefoil, or nonsuch. The growth of saintfoin is but little attended to.

The cultivation of vetches, on the strong loams, as a preparation for wheat, is very common. Rye is frequently sown to be eaten off with sheep, but not often suffered to stand for a crop. Rape, or cole-seed, is much cultivated on the Downs, particularly on those parts that are congenial for barley and turnips; the peculiar unfavourableness of many parts of the soil to the latter root, is probably the principal reason of its being so much neglected, that a turnip crop seems rather a matter of accident than of system.

Potatoes have of late been very much cultivated in almost every portion of this district, but particularly on the sand lands. The general introduction of this invaluable root has been exceedingly fortunate for the labouring poor, of whose sustenance they *now* make a very considerable part. The mode of preserving them during winter is very simple: they are in general left in the fields buried in long narrow pits, with an intermediate covering of dry straw. By this management, if perfectly dry when pitted, they are preserved during the severest frosts, as well as if they are kept in houses. This mode of preservation being consonant with philosophical principles, is probably the best. The earth apparently is the most efficacious protection, as it clearly appears from various circumstances that cold can only penetrate it to a very trifling depth. The accurate observations of the celebrated Cassini, continued for three years,

in the caves of the astronomical observatory at Paris, have demonstrated that the temperature of the air, at forty feet below the surface of the earth, does not undergo a greater change than three-tenths of a degree.

Every friend to mankind must be interested in the culture and productiveness of this inestimable root. There is scarcely a country in Europe but has reaped, and rejoiced at the beneficial consequences that have attended its introduction. Even Britain, distinguished as she is for the infinite variety, and almost incalculable quantities of her produce, would at this moment be unable to sustain her sons, but for the assistance of this prolific vegetable. I am sorry that propriety compels me to omit the mention of those particular modes of culture by which its produce might be increased. Even the kinds, whose propagation seems to be attended with most benefit, are not generally known.

The general manure of this district is the sheep-fold. The soils best adapted to barley chiefly abound in those parts where the country is flattest and the rivers widest. This is peculiarly fortunate, because, as the water meadows are the most numerous in those situations, *barley land* and its *proper manure* lie contiguous; as is particularly the case in the neighbourhood of Sarum.

Soot and coal ashes are sometimes used for sickly wheat, and young clover. About Devizes, both arable and pasture land, whose soil is sand or sandy loam, have been greatly improved by coal ashes. In the Pewsey-Vale, peat ashes have been used with much success. These, with the woollen rags used in Canning's Vale, are the principal of the temporary manure.

The permanent manures are lime and chalk: on some spots and veins of land, these correctors of the soil have been of very essential service. Chalk is particularly useful on the strong oak tree *clay*, or rather *loam*, in the valley at Mere, Sedgehill, and Semley; the deep and tough sand veins, and the red strong land on the higher part of the downs. Lime is commonly too dear to be used as a general manure; yet, in those situations where it can be procured at a reasonable price, it has been found to improve the soil considerably; especially where the sand veins run thin and light, and are mixed with gravel.

In the sand veins of this district drilling of all kinds of corn seems to be getting very fast into use; and drill ploughs have been introduced with great success. The farmers generally plough with three horses.

The Wiltshire Downs are so well known for their cold and keen air, as to be almost proverbial. The height of the hills, and their exposure to the south-west wind, from the Bristol and British Channels, the paucity of inclosures in the vallies, and the draught of air that necessarily follows the rivers, contribute

to make this district healthy both for men and cattle; but the length of the winters consequent to such a situation, is certainly unfavourable to many of the purposes of agriculture. In the summer season the air teems with the rich fragrance that arises from the wild thyme, and various other herbs and flowers, which blossom and dispense their balmy sweets through every part of these extensive plains. These aromatics, spontaneously produced by nature, give nutriment to innumerable bees, whose honey is peculiarly esteemed by the dealers, as being of a superior quality and flavour.

ON POTATOES, &c.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

THE very great growth of potatoes this year, must consequently have rendered it impossible to go so largely as usual into the turnip culture; and, for the same reason, it is not probable that so great a breadth of rape and tares has been sown. Under these circumstances, the crop of potatoes must, in the ensuing season, come more into use, as cattle feed, than at any former period; a necessary measure, and most fortunate in a double view: the article is excellent for this purpose, and the application will prevent it from becoming a drug, on account of its enormous quantity, which might operate to the discouragement of future growth.

Many farmers are in the habit of giving raw potatoes to all kinds of stock; but they are of a watery and griping nature, and accidents have happened very frequently from their use, before the cattle have become accustomed to them. For milch-cows they are very bad, purging them, and rendering the milk too thin and poor, even for suckling. If given raw to fattening oxen, good hay and bean-meal should be allowed to counteract the watery quality of the roots. There is, however, much difference in the quality of potatoes, and the mealy approach nearest the nature of corn; the yellow afford the strongest nutriment.

A MIDDLING OX will eat one bushel of raw potatoes in twenty-four hours; with these, a stone of hay (14lb.) cut into chaff, having a few handfuls of bean, or other meal mixed, may be given at twice; the meal to be increased towards the latter part of feeding; a store bullock may be thus made thoroughly fat, in five months, either in stall or yard, and the quantity of dung so raised is immense. This is the best and readiest method on a poor farm; and, under the present circumstances, the beef is sure to be well sold.

A SHEEP will eat a gallon of potatoes in the twenty-four hours, with which, and a pound or two of hay, it will thrive. On wet soils particularly, it were much to be wished that

the custom of feeding sheep in the home stall, after this method, during winter, was generally adopted; multitudes of accidents would be prevented, and the saving of mutton and wool to the country would be wonderfully great. Open sheds, in rick-yards, and similar places, are proper for this winter-system with sheep.

STORE SWINE, not under three months old, are well kept, by having potatoes thrown to them in the yard, three times a day, with a few beans.

But to those who are too wise to regard a little constant attendance and trouble, nothing can be more clear, than the advantage of either boiling, or baking potatoes, for cattle of all kinds; the roots in a cooked state are perfectly salubrious, and fatten much faster, and with more certainty: hogs are made very good with half potatoes and half meal.

A convenient oven or kiln, to bake potatoes, would soon pay its cost; or a furnace, by which they might be steamed at a small expence of fuel; an iron steamer with holes in the bottom and able to contain about two bushels, may be fitted to the size of the copper or boiler, and in that way, a considerable quantity of potatoes may be steamed in the course of a day.

A SURREY FARMER.

ON SAVING SEED, AND OTHER BRANCHES OF RURAL OECONOMY, BY AN EMINENT CULTIVATOR OF SUFFOLK.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

AN immense produce of corn, such as hath, in no former period, been drawn from the soil of Britain, is not even yet probable, in our present unhappy circumstances, to relieve in a sufficient degree the pressing necessities of the poor. A reduction of price has, it is true, already taken place, and a farther reduction may be still rationally expected, before Christmas; but the new year is too likely to bring with it a gradual reverse of the picture, and there seems little hope of a steady and regular continuance of the poor man's comforts. In these circumstances of immense demand, on one hand, and of widely extended misery on the other, it surely behoves us to take every productive step; amongst the first of which class, may be reckoned those of a judicious and prudent œconomy in every branch of our agricultural system, which will not only serve essentially, the interests of the public, but, in an equal degree, those of private persons practising it—for if its end be to reduce price, there is the concomitant advantage of increased quantity, public happiness, and popular satisfaction.

My mind has been, of late, turned to reflections of this nature, by accidentally taking up a volume of the papers of the Bath Society, in which I find the following curious and important

speculations of the Reverend Mr. Close, a very eminent and thoroughly practical agriculturist, originally of this county (Suffolk), but of late years settled near Lymington in Hampshire. That a clear saving of FIVE MILLIONS sterling a-year might be made in the article of seed-corn, and double that sum, in the produce, and application of that produce, by the improved system of husbandry now practised by some few spirited farmers in different parts of the country. That on a general, but moderate calculation, eight millions of bushels of wheat, the same quantity of barley, one million of rye, four of oats, and two million bushels of pease and beans, are yearly wasted and thrown away, in superfluous seed, which might, and ought to be saved, independently of the additional produce, which, by the new system, might be obtained. That it is thus possible to add fifteen millions annually to the natural wealth. That more than double the present scanty portion of tillage, now given to the lands of England, would amply repay the farmers for their extra labour and expence; that four times the present live stock might be wintered, and the aggregate produce doubled.

Surely an account such as the above ought not to pass unnoticed and unattended, like the wild speculations of a mere theoretic visionary, for its author is a man well known to have passed his whole life in practical farming upon a respectable scale, and to have been initiated in rural business, at a very early period. He has made various and repeated appeals to actual facts and experiments, which clearly prove that method of culture, in which, so small a comparative proportion of seed is required, to be more than equally productive, with the common wasteful method; he, and many other intelligent cultivators, have also proved the practicability of feeding, both winter and summer, more than four times the quantity of cattle, usually kept by the common farmer.

We are, at present, in the height of the wheat seed season, and it is much to be wished, that the drill-husbandry, by which such an immense saving is made in the precious article of seed, may have increased throughout the country. Surely in these dear times, the difference between three pecks, and three bushels of seed per acre, must have its proper weight, with all considerate people, with the incalculable additional benefit, of the farmer having it in his power to hoe, and keep his lands constantly clean. In the other equally important article of live stock, it is but too plain, no immediate measures of increasing the quantity can be pursued, however abundant may be the provision for them; for, by a strange fatality, almost universal on the island, the business of stock-breeding has by no means held pace with the demand; and cattle, in sufficient numbers to have any material effect on the markets, are not to be had for money. Should the war unfortunately continue, the very breeding animals themselves must be slaughtered and devoured, and a dearth of flesh provision actu-

ally ensue. The remedy, and the only one, is obvious in the first instance—however the price may be immediately affected, it is absolutely necessary to make a larger reserve of breeding cattle, of every description. This idea every farmer ought to take home to himself. It is equally necessary to change the old stupid method of only summer-feeding, and to keep up the full quantity all the year round, by providing good store of winter keep, and additional yard room.

To conclude with the article of seed, the following comparative statement of the gentleman abovementioned, whose drilled crops have been generally superior, in all respects, to the broadcast of his neighbours, must forcibly strike every improving cultivator :

Comparative Quantities of Seed Broadcast and Drilled from the Rev. Mr. Close.

BROADCAST.

Wheat 3 bush. per acre.	Oats 4 ditto.
Pease 4 ditto.	Barley 3 ditto.
Beans 3 ditto.	Tares 3 ditto.

DRILLED.

Wheat 3 pecks per acre.	Oats 1 bushel ditto.
Pease 3 ditto.	Barley ditto.
Hog Peas 1 ditto.	Tares 1½ pecks ditto.
Beans 3 ditto.	

As to the difference in money, it will be sufficiently striking to quote that of the first article, as it affects my own farming : I, last week, finished sowing two three acre inclosures of wheat, the one nearly in front, the other on the west side of my house. The seed for the one, purchased at Bury market, cost me 6l. 15s. for the other, 1l. 13s. 9d.!! I gave 6l. per quarter, and cannot help observing; that the person of whom I bought it had overshot his market, having some time ago refused 7l. 10s. per quarter for the same sample. Both lands had grown potatoes, and were in the cleanest possible state. We had nothing to do, but run the scufflers over the land, level it, and put in the seed.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

Sept. 23, 1801.

G.

P. S. Dibbling, in our county, is giving way to drilling, which, I think, promises to become pretty general among us, in no very great length of time. As one proof of the situation, to which we are reduced, with regard to live stock, I lately paid EIGHT GUINEAS A-PIECE, in the country, for three Berkshire breeding sows, such as formerly cost me, from thirty-five to forty-five shillings each; but stock we must have, cost whatever it may.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.

To the Editor of the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your Commercial Magazine, and I consider it a very useful publication; farmers speak well of it, but I wish that you would try to gain the praise of their wives, which, I can assure you, may be gained, and their thanks into the bargain, if you will collect all sorts of instruction for the management of poultry of all sorts. We all keep geese, turkeys, ducks, and fowls, but we are quite ignorant how to treat them when ill. I will not trouble you with a long letter now, I will first know how you treat this.

Your humble servant,

Suffolk, Oct. 12, 1801.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

How to keep eggs good for winter use, and the best method of fattening all sorts of fowl, would be very acceptable—I have a book called the Farmer's Wife's Assistant; but there are not any directions worth following in that: it was written many years ago.

CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF THE USES OF MARLE IN FRENCH AGRICULTURE; IN A DIALOGUE BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE. WRITTEN BY THE SIEUR BERNARD DE PALISSY; AND FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1586.

(Now first translated into English.)

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.

THEORY.—I Remember to have seen a small treatise of your's, printed during the late troubles*, and explaining several secrets of nature and of agriculture. Among other things you there mention Marle; and promise to search for it in Xaintonge and other places, where its existence and uses are still unknown. If you have now any farther information to give, freely declare it, that you may not seem invidiously to conceal secrets adapted to prove beneficial to your country.

PRACTICE (representing the *Sieur Palissy*).—I did promise to search for Marle in Xaintonge. I, at that time, lived there. But if it were as common throughout the rest of France, as it is in La Brye and Champagne, I should not now think of saying any thing about it.

THEORY.—Pray what is Marle?

PRACTICE.—Marle is commonly a white earth, which we find under other earth. It is usually obtained by cutting drains and sinking pits, as we do to form wells, and conduct water: when used in husbandry, it is put nearly in the same manner as dung, on barren and unkindly land. It is first laid down in small hillocks, and then scattered. Ground once manured with Marle, continues fertile by its virtue for the space of *ten or twelve years*. Some say, that there are countries in Europe in which it is

* The civil wars which preceded the accession of Henry IV.

thought sufficient to manure with Marle *once in thirty years*. Sometimes Marle is found very near the surface, and perpendicularly down to the depth of many fathoms. In other places there is a necessity for digging four or five fathoms deep, in order to come at it. The farmers who use it, tell me, that they get very little good by it for the first year, which to me appears strange.

THEORY.—Why so strange? There is not a common labourer in the Ardennes but might explain it to you. As the stones of those parts are, by burning in kilns, reduced to a powder; so the Marle is, in the course of a year or two, so much more pulverised than at the first, as to be then in a condition to exert its fertilising virtue with greater energy than when it was in stony clods. In its first state, as dug out of the earth, Marle is too cold to have a genial influence on the seeds and growth of plants. Exposure on the surface of the earth endows it with a warming power, on which its best virtue depends, and assimilates it, in some sort, to quick-lime.

PRACTICE.—But there are grey, black, and yellow, as well as white Marles. Have those, or can they acquire any thing of the warming nature of quick-lime?

THEORY.—Is it not by its warming powers that dung fertilizes the soil? And how else should Marle?

PRACTICE.—And do you mean to affirm, that dung is of a heating quality?

THEORY.—Can you think to deny a fact so plain? Is it not well known, that plates of lead left in dung-hills are, by their heat, reduced to ceruse? Are not silk-dyes calcined in dunghills? Do not alchemists use dunghill-ashes, as of heat to mature the germs of their essences? The very hogs give evidence of the heating power of the dunghill, by running to it as a sort of stove, on which they may warm themselves when cold.

PRACTICE.—All this you misapply. Rightly understood, it makes nothing in favour of your argument. Hay and straw, when wet, become rotten; the rotting is attended with a heat, which continues till the dissolution of the essential part of the rotting substances: when this is effected, the heat ceases; and the dunghills, into which the remains enter, are consequently cold. Lime-stones, too, are capable of burning, but when once burnt, cease to be hot. Boiling water continues hot while the fire acts upon it; but, after being, for a proper length of time, removed from the fire, is even more subject to freeze than water that was never heated. It is not, then, on account of its heating quality, that Marle is capable of fertilising land. Marle is, in truth, nothing else than argillaceous earth entering into a series of changes, by which it is to become, first, chalk, and then lime-stone. Wherever you see lime-stones, depend upon it, those stones were previously in the state of Marle.

THEORY.—I never in life met with a more opinionative person than you. I cannot agree in what you say, I must still positively insist that, it is by its heating power solely that Marle does good as a manure. How else account for the faintness of its action on land, during the first year?

PRACTICE.—You utterly mistake. You do not understand what you say. The truth is, that Marle cannot act without being dissolved, and intimately mingled with the soil. For the first year that dissolution can seldom, in the most effectual manner, take place. The frosts of the second winter advance its solution. It, after that, begins to act with its full energies in promoting the germination of those seeds which are exposed to it. This is a fact perfectly ascertained by uniform experience in Valois, Brie, and Champagne, territories abounding alike in Marle and Chalk.

THEORY.—If, as you say, there be nearly an identity of nature, between Chalk and Marle; why may not Chalk also be employed, with good effect, as a fertilizing manure?

PRACTICE.—It may. But, it is so much less easily soluble, as not to be equally convenient for this use: burnt lime-stone answers as well as Marle for a manure. The most perfect marle is the white, which has nearly arrived at the character of Chalk: the black is that which is the least removed from the quality of common earth, and is, perhaps, also contaminated with rotten wood and metallic ores. The yellow may be so coloured by ore of iron, lead, silver, or antimony.

THEORY.—I should be glad, then, to know, what you suppose the essential and primary cause of the fertilisation of land by Marle?

PRACTICE.—Throughout material nature there is intermingled with common water a peculiar sort of water, which I call *congelative* and *generative*. This water, congealed with earthy substances, endows them with fertilising energies. By it does Marle possess such a power. Seeds brought into contact with Marle, do not absorb into their substance, during growth, the whole of the Marle,—but only its *congelative* and *generative* water. When all that part of the Marle is thus consumed, it can no longer aid the fertility of any soil. The *generative water* I pronounce a fifth element of nature.

THEORY.—So, you would infer, that vegetative seeds suck up your fifth element, just as a man might suck up the wine from a cask by the bung-hole, leaving the lees behind at the bottom?

PRACTICE.—Much in the same way. But we must carry our considerations somewhat farther. Vegetable seeds are incapable of drawing up the generative water, unless it be mingled with a sufficient portion of common water. The mixture of common water hinders the *generative* from *congealing*, as by its congelative quality it otherwise would do too suddenly. Hence

corn and other plants continue soft and green till they are ripe, and when ripe they lose but the portion of common water that was in them, retaining still the generative in a congealed state.

THEORY.—Of this enough. I should rather wish you to inform me, how I may know Marle when I shall see it? If I could but distinguish its appearance with certainty, I would leave no means untried to find it within the possessions my father has left me.

PRACTICE.—The use of Marle, like many other good things, was at first, no doubt, found by accident. The marley soil from a pit or trench might be casually observed to occasion an extraordinary growth of corn or pease on the ground on which it happened to be thrown. The observation of this fact would encourage to a farther trial of the same substance, and Marle might be spread next year over a whole field. When the fertilizing efficacy was certainly known, the use of the manure would become general and constant.

It is still, then, by cutting trenches or digging pits, that we are to attempt the discovery of Marle: sometimes you shall discover it almost at the very surface, and yet find it descending there to a perpendicular depth. In other places one shall dig fifteen or twenty feet under the surface without finding Marle, and yet not fail to meet with it at the last. If therefore, you go to search for Marle, I would have you follow the example of an honest Norman, who, though he was at the greatest pains in tillage, nevertheless found himself every year obliged to go abroad beyond the bounds of his own parish, to purchase grain for the use of his family. The whole parish was indeed so barren, that all its inhabitants were obliged to buy grain at the next market-town, to the great dissatisfaction of the townsmen, who grumbled against them for raising the prices. This honest man took one day a hat-full of *white earth* from the side of a trench, and, in mere curiosity to see what might be the effect, spread it on a corner of a corn-field. The corn which grew where it had been spread, proved incomparably more luxuriant and productive than that on the rest of the field. Upon this experience, the farmer next year manured all his grounds with the same substance. His neighbours, in the same parish, observing the success of this improvement, made search to find the same white earth or Marle within their respective possessions. They found and used it. And that which had been the poorest parish in the district, soon became, by this means, the richest and the most abundantly productive.

Were I, therefore, in a province in which the use of Marle might be unknown, I would take portions of all the different sorts of clay there used in potteries and brick and tile works. With a sample of every one of these would I manure a bit of ground. Thus might I soon ascertain which of them was the fittest for a fertilizing manure. I would then take a very long

wimble or *borer*, having at its lower end, and there at the back, an hollow socket. Into this hollow socket I would put a rod of the same length and figure as the borer, and having at its upper end a sufficient head or handle. With this instrument would I explore every part of my estate, boring at every suitable place to the utmost length, if necessary, of the borer and staff. When I had bored to this depth, I would remove the borer, and by looking into the socket I should there see what sort of earth it had brought up. Renewing these trials to different depths, and with staffs of different lengths, I should thus at last ascertain not only whether there were Marle below, but at what depth it lay, and what was the thickness of its strata. When I once found Marle, or any fertilising earth, I would then proceed to draw it out, as in forming trenches or pits.

THEORY.—But if there should happen to be rock over your beds of Marle, how would you do?

PRACTICE.—I should find that not a little troublesome. But, under ground, rock is far from being so hard as in the open air. With a very strong borer most sorts of rock which lie over Marle might be pierced. After the rock was bored, a second borer might be employed, to bring up a sample of the earth beneath it.

THEORY.—But it is to be supposed that Marle may in fact lie under rock?

PRACTICE.—It may; the earth is composed of successions of strata of different natures. In digging for wells we find sometimes a layer or stratum of earth, then a layer of sand, then one of rock, and under all these a fourth of clay. For instance, at the clay-pits near Paris, between Auteuil and Chaillot, if you examine, you shall see that, to get at the clay, the workmen have first to take off a considerable thickness of common soil, then to remove a layer of gravel, then to quarry out a stratum, under which they find the clay of which bricks are made for the use of all Paris and its neighbourhood. And not only there, but in various other places too, is clay obtained only after the removal of a natural cover of rock from above it.

THEORY.—But Marle is the subject of my enquiries, and you are now talking of clay?

PRACTICE.—True. But what is in the present case affirmed of the one, may be, with equal confidence, alleged of the other. Besides, clay possesses fertilising qualities, as well as Marle.

THEORY.—But clays are of various colours, most commonly grey; and Marle is white.

PRACTICE.—In Valois, Brie, and Champagne, indeed, Marle is usually white. But I have been informed on good authority, that the Marles of Flanders, Germany, and even certain parts of France, are grey, black, or yellow. I would advise you, therefore, not to give yourself much concern about the colour. Besides, there are white Clays, as well as white Marle

I remember that in travelling from Partenay to Brevire in Poictou, and from Brevire, on the way to Thowars, I observed all the clays, and the pebbles in great numbers imbedded in them, to be perfectly white. And, I should think, that the clays of that territory might well serve for Marle, especially that which is called *fuller's earth*, from its use in cleansing the stains from woollen cloths. Goldsmith's crucibles too, which are brought to Paris from Anjou, and from the vicinity of Troyes, as also from several other places, are made of a very white earth, resembling Marle. There is, in Lower Burgundy, a certain village, where they have an earth perfectly similar to Marle, yet suppose it to be quite a different thing. It endures the fire, so that all the *makers of glass*, in the district of Ardennes, use it in their furnaces, and even the *glass-makers of Antwerp*, who manufacture chrystal glass, are obliged to send thither for it, though the cost be dear. In digging for a well in the Ardennes, I have seen it necessary, first, to cut through a great depth of earth, then to pierce a rock of considerable thickness, under the rock to open a stratum of clay as white as chalk, which, upon trial, proved to be a good material for the manufacture of earthen-ware. That earth, though actually tried as such, I truly believe to have been a perfect Marle. Had I leisure for such enquiries, I doubt not but I should find Marle in most parts of the kingdom.

THEORY.—I am satisfied; but pray, can you give me any information concerning the nature of that which is called *Terra Sigillata*? Has it any similarity of nature to Marle?

PRACTICE.—*Terra Sigillata*, denominated otherwise *Lemnian Earth*, is only a peculiar species of Clay or Marle. It is said to possess astringent virtues which render it a good antidote against poison, and a sure remedy for the bloody flux. It is taken in Lemnos only once a-year, out of a pit; which is then carefully closed up till the return of the same time in the year ensuing. The pit is annually opened with much pomp and many ceremonies. The territory affording it, is now in the possession of the Grand Turk. He derives a revenue from it, and the balls in which this earth is made up for sale, bear the impression of his arms. It has from this last peculiarity, the appellation of *Terra Sigillata*. It acts as a remedy, by virtue of the *congelative water* which it contains.

THEORY.—Does France afford no earth having the same remedial qualities? If not, what can be the reason of such a disadvantage?

PRACTICE.—I can allege no reason, but that the productions of warm countries, as, for instance, fruits are generally more excellent in quality than those of cold countries. In France, for example, you find not, north from Paris, pompions, melons, oranges, figs, nor olives, nor even grapes brought to such perfect maturity, as in the southern provinces of Cham-

pagne and Picardy. You know, that spices and sugars are the productions, not of France, but of warmer countries. Cassia and odoriferous gums come likewise to us from hot countries; as do also rhubarb and other simples used in medicine. It is easy to imagine that the sun may communicate more powerful virtues in one region than in another; and that even in the same region, one plant may benefit more than another by its efficacy. The vines of Foye-Moniaut, for instance, between St. Jean D'Angeli and Niort, yield a wine that is in as high esteem as hippocras; yet very near to where those vines grow, are other vines, which produce a wine not at all better than that which may be pressed from wild grapes. Yet, I would not affirm, that there may not be *Terra Sigillata* found in France.

THEORY.—I should like to have from you some information concerning the nature of *Salt*? How many different sorts of salt do you suppose that there may be?

PRACTICE.—Salts are as various as tastes and smells. Copperas, nitre, vitriol, alum, borax, sugar, sublimate, salt-petre, sal-gem, tartar, sal ammoniac, are all salts. I should never have done, if I were to enumerate to you all the salts which are known. That to which the alchemists give the name of alkali is extracted from an herb that grows in abundance, in the salt marshes of Xaintonge: salt of tartar is nothing but that salt of grapes to which wines owe their taste and flavour, and which preserves them from putrefaction. All sorts of plants and woods contain, also, salt. Tanners, for example, take oak-bark, dry it, grind it to a powder, apply it under water to the hides of which they mean to make leather, and after the saline matter has been sufficiently extracted and fixed upon the hides, throw away the remains of the bark, or make it into cakes which are dried and used as fuel, being no longer fit for any other purpose. What tans the leather is not the bark, but the salt in it. In all sorts of wood, the salt has its place in the bark or at least near to the superficies. And it is for this reason, that the tanners use, not the wood, but the bark only.

The virtues of salts are many and excellent. It whitens all things. It hardens all things. It preserves all things. It gives taste to all things. It is by salt that pebbles pulverised, become capable of forming glass. It is a principal cause of vegetation. But for salt, dung would have little or no virtue as a manure. The vines of Xaintonge, whose produce in wine, I have already mentioned as not worse than hippocras, grow in salt marshes; bear a sort of black grapes, and are so extraordinarily fertile, that a single one of those vines shall yield a greater quantity of grapes than half a dozen such vines as we have at Paris. Not only the salt of the marshes, but even that of the atmosphere over them, contributes to this effect. The *Salicornia* of which the ashes are so useful in the manufacture of glass, is a product of the same salt-marshes.

For the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine.
**EXPLORING FOR COAL, IRON-ORES, AND
 OTHER MINERALS.**

IN consequence of the enquiries of R. S. inserted in our last Number, the following paper has been sent to the Publisher. He is also enabled to communicate, upon private enquiry by any gentleman the name and address of the author of these proposals.

“ Exploring has been hitherto in the hands of three different descriptions of men in this country: first, practical miners of skill and celebrity, but whose knowledge was limited, and experience confined, to the particular district in which they acted, and to the branch of mining which they followed. The demand for the services of these men in the direction of the actual working of mines, rendered exploring of secondary importance. 2dly. Practical miners of inferior abilities, and in many instances of doubtful moral character, whose necessities proved too frequently inimical to the interest of their employers. 3dly. Men of learning of our own and from other countries, conversant with mineralogy as a science, but unacquainted with the art of mining. In the two former cases the explorer in general was unacquainted with mineralogy, and the use of chemical tests. In the latter he was deficient in practical skill. In many, if not in most instances (unfortunately for the proprietors of estates), the workmen have been governed by suitableness of situation to their own idle habits. If gentlemen yielded to their impositions, it became neither the wish nor interest of workmen to lose the situation, and consequently (having no benefit from it) to make any discovery. In situations in which they received their wages merely, their common practice has been to report unfavourably of the strata bored through; even in direct opposition to the opinion of the explorer, who, by not having workmen and borers of his own, had no means of counter-action. The truth is, that in the manner exploring has been hitherto carried on, there have existed three separate interests: all of which have been in opposition to each other.

“ The object in the present case is to establish a common interest with the proprietors of estates, the explorer, his agents, and workmen. The explorer, by risking the expence of actual trials, will have the strongest motives to œconomy and dispatch: and by receiving a proportion of the royalty rent, will have a common interest with the proprietor of the estate, both to effect discovery, and also to the leasing of the mines at the best rents. By allowing his agents and workmen increased wages in all cases of productive discovery, the common interest of all parties will be evidently secured. It is also the object of the explorer to give to exploring, the description of a distinct profession, by which means it is probable men not merely of practical skill and of learning will profess it, but also those of considerable property.

To have men regularly taught the art of boring, and to instruct young men in exploring, affording them the benefits to be derived from mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry, are parts of the explorer's plan.

Conditions of Exploring.

“ For a general survey of an estate not exceeding 500 acres, exclusive of travelling expences, Ten Guineas.
Do. Do. 1000 Acres, Twenty ditto.
Do. Do. 1500 ditto, Twenty-five ditto.
Do. Do. 2000 do. & upwards, Thirty ditto.

“ Should the distances of the estates to be explored exceed a hundred miles from the place of the explorer; in such instances the explorer to be paid three guineas per day, during the necessary extra time of such journeys.

“ Actual trials after the general survey to be made at the expence and risque of the explorer, but, in cases of productive discovery, to be allowed at the rate of three guineas per day for attendance, and reimbursed all reasonable expences, and to be entitled to a full third of the royalty rents during a lease of twenty-one years; or, in cases where the lessor can grant it, during a lease of thirty-one years, the explorer having the refusal of such leases, at the best royalty rents which may be bona-fide offered.

“ In cases where proprietors of land wish to reserve the royalty rents undivided, the actual trials to be made at their expence, and the explorer to be paid three guineas per day and reasonable expences, but to have no preference to become lessee.

“ The explorer will analyse or assay what may be discovered. In cases which may be distinctly stated to him in writing, he will give his opinion thereon upon being paid five guineas.”

ENUMERATION OF PATENTS LATELY
ENROLLED.

1801. **M**ARK Brocane, late of New Town, Ireland, July 31. but now of Cooper's court, Tower Hill, London, Esquire; for an instrument or engine possessing a power to work engines or machines, whether on water or land, or for other purposes to which the said instrument can be applied.

Aug. 11. Matthew Murray, of Holbeck, in the parish of Leeds, Yorkshire, Engineer; for an improved method of constructing the air-pump, and sundry other parts belonging to a steam-engine, by which a considerable saving will be made in the consumption of fuel, and an increased power obtained.

— 11. William Fitzgerald, of Gray's-Inn, Middlesex, Esq; for a mathematical instrument to be called “The Marine Level;” the properties of which are to shew every deviation from the horizontal plane of ships and vessels, and which is also applicable to various purposes in surveying, and ascertaining vertical and perpendicular situations.

CRITICAL CATALOGUE.

- I. *General View of the Agriculture of the West-Riding of Yorkshire; surveyed by Messrs. Rennie, Brown, and Sheriff. 1793; with observations on the means of its improvement; and additional information, since received, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and internal Improvement: by ROBERT BROWN. Nicol. 8vo. 400 pages. Price*

IN our last number we laid before our readers an account of the most extensive agricultural county in Scotland. In the present we shall begin a view of the most extensive, rich, and populous agricultural county of England.

The author, in an introduction, stating the primary importance of agriculture, as a subject of political œconomy, introduces the following remark, of peculiar consequence at the present blessed restoration of peace: "The cultivation of the soil is now recognized as a principal source of national welfare, and the attention of all ranks has of late been so much engaged in agricultural pursuits, that a doubt can hardly be entertained, but that, when the din of war has ceased to prevail, the fostering hand of the legislature will be extended for its aid and encouragement." Mr. Brown, and his coadjutors, surveyed the West Riding of Yorkshire, under the authority of the Board of Agriculture, then recently established. They remained about five weeks in the district, during which time they used every means in their power to gain an immediate knowledge of the different modes in which husbandry was carried on, as well as the general and local impediments to its improvement.

The West-Riding of Yorkshire is the most important of the three. It contains not only a large quantity of valuable ground, well adapted to the different purposes of husbandry, but also in its bounds, are carried on large and extensive manufactures. Though an inland district, yet, from numerous rivers and canals, it possesses all the advantages of a maritime province. As the Riding is very extensive, the climate is variable; upon the whole, however, it is moderate and healthy, except near the banks of the Ouse, where, from lowness of situation, damps and fogs sometimes prevail. The harvest over the greatest part of the district is comparatively early, commencing usually before the middle of August, and, backward seasons excepted, is finished by the end of September. The face of the country is extremely irregular. In the western and northern divisions, a considerable portion is hilly and mountainous; but the middle and eastern parts are generally level, having no more eminences than what serve to variegate the prospect. The nature and quality of the soil, in this extensive district, differs materially. There are all sorts, from the deep strong clay and rich fertile loam, to the meanest peat earth; it contains all the different varieties that are to be found in the island. There are numerous mines of coal, lime, iron-stone, and lead, and some copper, in this district. The West-Riding is remarkable for the number of its great and navigable rivers.

A considerable part is possessed by small proprietors; and this respectable class of men, who generally farm their own lands, are extremely numerous in this district. These, as the author observes, are useful members of the state; they are attentive in the management and cultivation of their lands, and they form an important link in the chain of political society. There are likewise a considerable number of extensive proprietors; few of these reside upon their estate.

The farm-houses are generally crowded into villages instead of being placed upon the farms. Very large barns are used; the reason assigned, is, that housing of corn saves expence; but the danger of corn turning mouldy, the author thinks, far exceeds every advantage that can be derived from this practice. Oblong stacks are generally used. The surveyor prefers round, as more fully and equally accessible to air.

There is a great want of dwelling houses for husbandmen and labourers; and this deficiency may be traced to the poor laws for its source. The farmer, from a dread of heavier rates falling upon him, keeps as few houses as possible, and hence, almost the whole of the farmer's servants are young unmarried men, who have board in the house; while those that are styled day-labourers, reside in the villages. The majority of farms are comparatively small; there are none exceeding four hundred acres, and for one of that sort, a dozen not fifty.

The rent in the corn countries averages about 11. 5s. per acre, but land tax, roads, church dues, the poor's rates, and, far above other incumbrances, tythes, all which burthens being paid by the tenant, nearly double the rent. The greatest part of the land in this district is not occupied under the guarantee of a lease, the occupiers being generally bound to remove upon warning of six months: where leases are granted, their duration is from three to twenty-one years; but three-fourths of the land is possessed from year to year. This mode deserves reprehension. However flourishing the country may be, and however much it may be improved in every branch of its agriculture, still, if leases had been granted, and a security thereby offered to the farmer for enjoying the fruits of his labour, these improvements would have increased. The Duke of Norfolk grants leases himself, and recommends that practice to others; the Earl Fitzwilliam also adopts this benevolent and wise practice.

The surveyor disapproves of the Yorkshire mode of ploughing, and contrasts it with the modes employed in Scotland, by which, two horses, in as deep land, plough as much, and as well, as four of equal strength in Yorkshire. The author strongly recommends threshing machines, not hitherto much used in Yorkshire, nor, indeed, by English farmers. The grain produced from the straw is, at an average, one-twentieth more than what is separated by the flail. The labour and expence about one-twentieth less. According to this calculation, ten per cent. might be saved upon all the grain threshed in the kingdom.

The whole of the West-Riding is inclosed, except the common fields and moors. By a regular inclosure it appears, that a difference of value is made, amounting, at an average, to at least twenty-five per

cent. A great part of the West-Riding is exclusively kept in grass, and where this is the case, cultivation by the plough is considered as a secondary object. From Ripley, to the western extremity of the Riding, nearly the whole of the good land is kept under the grazing system, and seldom, or never ploughed; while corn is raised upon the inferior, or moorish soils. The crops commonly cultivated are, wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, tares or vetches, turnips, and potatoes: flax and clover are very little cultivated. In the West-Riding, great portions of land are occupied in grazing: horned cattle of all kinds are here fattened in a complete manner, the best evidence of which is the quality of beef and mutton offered to sale in all the public markets. Cattle are generally made pretty fat upon grass, and afterwards finished by stall feeding with turnips, or allowed to run in the small, well-sheltered inclosures, and turnips, or hay, carried thither for their food.

There is a great deal of oak and ash wood grown in the West-Riding, which meets with ready market at the shipping and manufacturing towns; much is also used at the mines and coaleries. The Duke of Norfolk has above 1500 acres of wood-land in the parish of Sheffield; and great attention is paid, both by him, and other proprietors, to the management of this valuable article. The waste lands in this district are very extensive, amounting to 265,000 acres, which are capable of cultivation, and 140,000 acres which are incapable of improvement, except by planting; being rather more than one-fourth of the whole lands of the district. The quantity of waste land is diminishing every day, as inclosure bills are frequently passed for that purpose; but still a great deal remains to be done. The common fields are numerous and extensive, and the husbandry carried on upon them is uniformly bad. They are generally of the best kind of soil; but are worn out with long and successive courses of cropping, which have probably been the same for several centuries. The proprietors are generally sensible of the defects necessarily accompanying common-field management; but the expence of a particular act of division intimidates many from applying to Parliament for its interposition; it would, therefore, be of great utility, that a general bill was passed for that purpose, as is already the case in Scotland, leaving it to the judge ordinary of the Bounds, to put it in execution, when application for that purpose was made by any of the proprietors.

Draining is very assiduously attended to, and in many parts, irrigation.

The manures used in the West-Riding, besides those generally used in other parts of the kingdom, are, bones, horn shavings, and rape-dust, with several other articles of refuse from the manufacturing towns. The effect of these extraordinary manures is highly beneficial. Bone dust is used to a great extent upon all the fields for twenty miles round Sheffield. Bones of all kinds are gathered with the greatest industry, and are even imported from distant places. They are broke through a mill made for that purpose; are sometimes laid on the ground without any mixture; but it is supposed most advantageous to mix them up with rich earth, into a compost, and, when fer-

mentation has taken place, is the proper time to lay them on the ground. The West-Riding farmers have not, hitherto, obtained the highest pitch of skill in the employment of lime. The practice of warping land originated in the low grounds of the West-Riding. This practice must be a local one, as it can only be adopted in low grounds, near the banks of a river; but, wherever it can be practised, it is strongly recommended; a soil of the richest quality may thereby be created, which may be made of any depth thought necessary; and the poorest, and most barren soils may be rendered as fertile and productive as those of a different description. Three letters, one by Lord Hawke, another by Mr. Day, of Doncaster, and a third by a West-Riding farmer, quote a great number of instances, tending to shew the vast advantages arising from warping land.

Horned cattle, and sheep, are extremely numerous, oxen are not much used for draught. The West-Riding is not so very eminent for horses, as the North, and especially the East-Riding. The West-Riding being a great manufacturing district, that labour of all kinds is higher than in those districts where manufactures are not extensively carried on. From the extent of population being unable to supply itself with provisions, the prices are fully as high. The great roads in the West-Riding are generally very good, though the cross-roads are but indifferent. Inland navigation is also considerably attended to in this district.

The West-Riding is peculiarly distinguished for its numerous and valuable manufactures: These comprehend broad and narrow cloths of all qualities, shalloons, calimancoes, flannels, and every branch of woollen goods. The manufacture of these articles is carried on at Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield; and in the country adjoining to these places, to an astonishing extent. At Sheffield, and its neighbourhood, every kind of cutlery and plated goods are manufactured; and, so eminent are the artizans, in their different professions, that no other place is able to compete with them in the manufacturing of these articles. Manufactures have had a sensible effect in promoting agriculture, in this district. By them, a ready market is afforded for every article of provision that can be raised, without which, agriculture must always be feeble and languid. They have, no doubt, raised the rate of wages considerably, but they have, at the same time, raised the value of the produce of land, which much enables the farmer to pay the increased rate of wages.

Having stated the chief advantages and capabilities of the district in question, he proceeds to the obstacles: among these most important impediments, are, either the non-existence of leases, or the imposition of restrictive clauses, which fetter the tenants, without benefiting the landlords, especially in the limitation of management. Tythes, the author, in common with every other impartial writer upon political œconomy, reprobates as most inimical to agricultural improvement. Subjoined to this general view, there is an appendix, illustrating in detail, and, from specified testimony, various parts of the account.

These are the leading facts, and results, which we have been enabled to extract, or form, from Mr. Brown's publication, which we think a considerable accession to the statistical reports of agriculture.

The author is, evidently, a man both conversant in the practical parts of his profession, and able to reason, and devise, from the experience which he has acquired. It is with much pleasure that we see, in the literature of the present time, a tendency to restore agriculture to its deserved place in political œconomy.

The present, and other works of a similar description, which we shall, from time to time, lay before our readers, concur in shewing the vast capabilities of English soil, did it occupy an equal proportion of English ability, industry, enterprize, and capital.

II. *A Tour through Germany; particularly along the banks of the Rhine, Mayne, &c. and that part of Palatinate Rbingaw, &c. usually termed the Garden of Germany: To which is added, a concise vocabulary of familiar phrases, &c. in German and English, for the use of travellers: by the Rev. Dr. RENDER, native of Germany.* Longman, 8vo. 2 vols. 768 pages, 1801.

Introductory to this tour, is a general view of Germany. Within the last thirty years, agriculture and the arts have been systematically encouraged; Germany is indebted chiefly to the great king of Prussia, and the emperor Joseph, for this improvement. The potentates repressed the avaricious spirit of the priests and nobles, whose exactions stripped industrious citizens, and peasants, of their hard earned property. The petty princes have followed the example of these powerful monarchs.

The whole of Germany contains about 250 princes; who, with regard to the government of their respective estates, are arbitrary. The Germans are remarkable for their affection to their princes; they are frank, honourable, and hospitable. Their manners, and address, are not so polished as those of the English and French, but they are extremely attentive to strangers: their chief luxury is Rhenish wine.

The prevailing amusements in Germany, are, the chace, opera, and concert, masquerades, public and private balls, and occasionally cards; though no nation has, generally speaking, so great an aversion to desperate play, and the various games of chance.

The mode of travelling, twenty years ago, in Germany, was very tedious, owing to the badness of the roads, and the want of a proper regulation of those who let out horses and carriages to hire; but, by the exertions of the emperor Joseph, good roads have been made. One of the most frequented roads is that from Frankfort to Mentz. Travelling is much cheaper in Germany than either in England or France, the traveller paying only two shillings per mile, for each horse; the German mile being equal to six English miles.

The tour commences at Frankfort: the fortifications here are regular and solid, but which serve only for appearance, as the place may easily be taken, it being accessible on all sides, without much difficulty; the streets are spacious, regularly paved, and well lighted. Frankfort is one of the wealthiest cities in Europe, if we consider the cheapness of all the necessaries of life; there are about thirty-six inhabitants in Frankfort who possess about 150,000l. sterling, which, in the different valuation of money, is equal to 450,000l. in London.

As the principal high roads of Germany lead through this city, all the persons of consequence, who go to the baths and watering places,

generally take Frankfort in their way; this occasions a continual influx of company. The German nobility visit Frankfort for various reasons; such as receiving payments, having sales of many kinds, and being in the neighbourhood of powerful courts.

Freedom of opinion is more exercised than in any other city of Germany, except Hamburgh; the Lutherans were formerly very intolerant to the Calvinists, but lately, the Calvinists are much more indulged.

The table d' hotes have very numerous guests; the usual dinner hour is one o'clock, and, there are then to be seen people of all ranks and degrees; the nobility, at that time, mixing with the trades people; the dinner, which consists of three courses, is served up in a most elegant, and luxurious manner; the price for which, including a pint of wine, and one large cup of coffee, is a guilder, or two shillings sterling.

There are about 8,000 Jews settled in this city, some of whom are worth 1,000,000 of guilders (100,000*l.*); they inhabit a street appointed for them, which is narrow, very dirty, and the houses uncommonly high, all the rooms are filled up to the very roof. The government of Frankfort is generally allowed to be one of the best, and most moderate, in Germany; the taxes are very trifling, as well as very simple. All sort of beggars are prohibited. If a person gives any thing to a street beggar, the giver is punished, and obliged to pay a guilder for every farthing he thus bestows; half of which money goes to the informer, who is generally the beggar himself, and the other half to the poor's fund; this entirely prevents public begging. Vagrants in general are no less discountenanced.

The country round Frankfort is delightful, and very romantic; the eye of the traveller is, on all sides, attracted by the most charming prospects of numerous villages, of which, the first sight bespeaks the wealth and prosperity of their several inhabitants.

The roads are very free from robbers. Mentz is about twenty miles from Frankfort, and the country is extremely rich. Every morning, at ten o'clock, a vessel sets out from Frankfort, called Mark Schiff, the same size, and structure, as a Margate Hoy, which proceeds down the river Mayne to Mentz, and generally arrives there at five o'clock in the evening, while another comes up the river from that city, which sets out two hours earlier, and arrives at the same hour at Frankfort; this vessel never fails to have a great number of passengers of various descriptions; a small band of musicians are engaged to divert the company during the passage.

The first view of Mentz is very grand, but when you enter the town, you find the streets, in general, dark and narrow; the houses mostly built with very large hewn stones, and an amazing height. The city of Mentz has most excellent fortifications: Cassel, on the opposite side of the Rhine, is connected to it by a bridge, and protects the city, in some respects, against the first attacks, on that side, from a besieging enemy. This being an ecclesiastical town, there is a great swarm of idle priests. The Archbishop of Mentz is reckoned the richest prelate, and first in consequence, of the christian world; the Pope alone, formerly excepted.

In the library of the Benedictines, are exhibited some specimens of the earliest printing; wherein the art and invention is ascribed to Faustus: the same invention is also ascribed to others.

The Palatinate, from the fertility of its soil, is generally called the German Garden of Eden. It abounds in wheat, and other grain, wine, tobacco, fruit, and all sorts of vegetables. It exports, annually, an immense quantity of its productions to Switzerland, France, and Holland. The electoral government was very oppressive, the administration of the laws was extremely unjust. Many of the administrators made no secret of having purchased their situations, either by the interest of priests, kept mistresses, or other minions.

Wormes is an imperial city, and famous for a diet, held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. Half-a-mile from the city stands a lofty oak tree, around which was erected a kind of balcony, about twelve feet high, from which the celebrated Luther made his address in support of the Lutheran religion, in opposition to that of the Pope.

Manheim is one of the most beautiful cities in Germany; the streets are all straight, and intersect each other at right angles. It possesses, however, one great disadvantage; being, without exception, the most unhealthy in all Germany; being built upon a morass, and the water proving of a very bad quality. The countenances of the inhabitants are generally pale, and exhibit a sickly appearance.

The account of the Palatinate contains a short history of its devastation by the orders of the ostentatious and barbarous tyrant Louis the fourteenth: the savage cruelty equalled the most terrible acts of Robespierre: the following passage, justified by impartial history, illustrates the conduct and character of that unfeeling despot. In 1693 the French entered Heidelburgh, the capital of the Palatinate, in triumph; the ladies, and citizens' wives, solicited the general to spare their honour; he promised, and ordered them to retire to one of the remaining churches, where, contrary to his engagements, they were exposed to the brutal lust of his troops; the church was then set fire to, and the only place of refuge, which savages would have held as sacred, was consumed to ashes: the rest of the inhabitants, who amounted to 16,000 in number, were stripped of all they had, and obliged to fly their paternal walls, comfortless and naked. When the most christian king of France heard of the city of Heidelburgh being again taken, he ordered the Te Deum to be sung in the churches at Paris, and a medal to be struck, which represented the town in flames, with the inscription *Rex dixit et factum est.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

HISTORY.

National Transactions.

WE congratulate our readers on the very unexpected event which has taken place since our last, a Peace, and we hope, a lasting Peace has taken place, and will, it is to be hoped, once more afford plenty, ease, and happiness, to the European world. We shall give our readers the preliminary articles without any further remark, than, that we esteem them full as advantageous as could be expected.

On Saturday, October 10th, General Laurington, first Aid-de-Camp to General Bonaparte, arrived in town with the ratification of the preliminaries of Peace. M. Otto immediately waited on Lord Hawkesbury, and at three o'clock the Park and Tower guns announced the exchange of the ratification.

Citizen Laurington arrived at Dover at nine o'clock on Friday evening. On his passing through town to M. Otto's residence, his carriage was followed by a numerous concourse of people, who afterwards took the horses from his carriage, and drew it down Bond-street, St. James's-street, and to Downing-street, expressing on the occasion the most tumultuous joy. Citizen Laurington is not more than twenty-five years of age; he was dressed in regimentals closely buttoned; a blue jacket, with epaulets.

At four o'clock, the following Gazette Extraordinary was published:—

Downing-street, Saturday, October 10, 1801.

“The ratifications of the preliminary articles of Peace between his Majesty and the French Republic, signed on the 1st instant, were this day exchanged by the Right Honourable Lord Hawkesbury, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and by M. Otto.”

About three o'clock, the following letter from Lord Hawkesbury, was posted up at the Mansion-House, Bank, Lloyd's, and Stock-Exchange:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR.

Downing-street, October 10, 1801.

“My LORD,—I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that General Laurington arrived in town this morning, with the ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, signed on the 1st instant.—The ratification of the two Governments has, this afternoon, been exchanged between M. Otto and myself.

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY.”

Preliminaries of Peace between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, signed at London, 9th Vendemiaire, 10th year of the French Republic (1st October, 1801).

“The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People; and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being animated with an equal desire of putting a stop to the calamities of a destructive war, and to re-establish harmony and good understanding between the two nations, have appointed, for that purpose, viz. the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, Citizen Louis Guillaume Otto, Commissary for the exchange of French prisoners in England; and his Britannic Majesty, Robert Banks Jenkinson, Esq. (commonly called Lord Hawkesbury), one of the Members of his Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; who, after duly exchanging their full powers, in proper form, have agreed upon the following Preliminary Articles:—

“ARTICLE I. As soon as the Preliminaries shall have been signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, by sea and land in every part of the world;

and that all hostilities may immediately cease between the two Powers, and between them and their Allies respectively, orders shall be transmitted accordingly to the sea and land forces with the utmost dispatch: each of the contracting parties engaging to give the necessary passports and facilities to accelerate the arrival of the said orders, and to ensure their execution. It is further agreed upon, that all conquests which may be made on the part of one or the other of the Contracting Parties, from either of them, or their Allies, after the ratification of the present Preliminaries, shall be regarded as void, and shall be faithfully included in the restitutions which are to take place after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

“ II. His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the French Republic, and to her Allies, namely, to his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces in the course of the present war, *with the exception of the Island of Trinidad,* and the Dutch possessions in the Island of *Ceylon,* of which islands and possessions his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself the complete and entire sovereignty.

“ III. The Port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two Contracting Parties, who shall therein enjoy the same advantages.

“ IV. The Island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the English troops, and restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. To secure the absolute independence of that island upon the one or the other of the Contracting Parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third Power, to be determined by the Definitive Treaty.

“ V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, the territory and possessions of which shall be maintained entire, as they were before the present war.

“ VI. The territories and possessions of her Faithful Majesty shall also be maintained entire.

“ VII. The French troops shall evacuate the Kingdom of Naples and the Roman State. The English forces shall likewise evacuate Porto-Ferrajo, and generally all the Ports and Islands which they occupy in the Mediterranean or Adriatic Seas.

“ VIII. The Republic of the Seven United Islands shall be recognized by the French Republic.

“ IX. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the present Preliminary Articles, shall be carried into execution in Europe within one month, on the Continent and Seas of Africa and America, in three months, and on the Continent and Seas of Asia, in six months after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

“ X. The respective prisoners shall, immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, be restored in a body, and without ransom, on the reciprocal payment of the private debts which may have been contracted.

“ Differences having arisen respecting the payment of the subsistence of the prisoners of war, the Contracting Powers reserve the right of deciding this question by the Definitive Treaty, according to the law of nations and the principles sanctioned by common usage.

“ XI. In order to prevent all subjects of complaint and litigation which might arise on account of prizes made at sea after the signing of the Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which might be taken in the Channel, and in the Seas of the North, after the space of twelve days, the date from the exchange of the ratification of the present Preliminary Articles, shall be restored on each part; that the term shall be one month from the Channel and the Seas of the North, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; of two

months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and finally, of five months in all the other parts of the world, without any exception or any other distinction more particular with respect to time and place.

“XII. All the sequestrations laid on the one part or the other, on the funds, revenues, and debts, of whatever kind they may be, belonging to one of the Contracting Powers, or to its Citizens or Subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signing of the Definitive Treaty.

“The decision of all claims between the individuals of both nations, respecting all debts, property, effects, or right whatsoever, which, in conformity to the acknowledged usages and rights of nations, should be forthcoming at the epocha of Peace, shall be referred to the competent Tribunals; and, in these cases, prompt and complete justice shall be done where such claims shall be respectively made. It is agreed, that the present Article shall, immediately after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, be applied by the Contracting Powers to the respective Allies and individuals of their nations, under the condition of just reciprocity.

“XIII. With respect to the Fisheries on the Coasts of Newfoundland and the adjacent Islands, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the two Powers are agreed to replace them on the same footing upon which they were before the present war, reserving to themselves the right of making, by the Definitive Treaty, such arrangements as may appear just and reciprocally useful, in order to place the Fisheries of both nations in the most proper state for the maintenance of Peace.

“XIV. In all cases of restitution agreed to by the present Treaty, the fortifications shall be restored in the state in which they are at the moment of the signing of the present Treaty, and all the fortifications constructed since the occupation of them shall remain entire.

“It is further agreed, that in all the cases of concession, stipulated in the present Treaty, a term of three years, to date from the ratification of the Treaty of Definitive Peace, shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever description or rank they may be, to dispose of their property acquired or possessed, whether previous to, or during the present war; during which term of three years, they shall be at liberty to exercise freely their religion, and to enjoy their property.

“The same privileges are granted in the restored countries, to all those who shall have made establishments in them, of whatever kind they may be, during the time that these Countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

“With respect to the other inhabitants of the restored countries, it is agreed, that none of them shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in their persons, or in their properties, on any pretence whatever, on account of their conduct, or political opinions; or, of their attachment to either of the two Powers; or, for any other reason, unless for the debts contracted with respect to individuals, or for acts subsequent to the Definitive Treaty.

“XV. The present Preliminary Articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at London, in the space of fifteen days at the farthest; and, immediately after their ratification, Plenipotentiaries shall be appointed upon both sides, who shall repair to Amiens, in order to proceed to the arrangement of the Definitive Treaty, in concert with the Allies of the Contracting Powers.

“In confirmation of which, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the First Consul of the French Republic, and His Britannic Majesty, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Preliminary Articles, and have thereto affixed our Seals.

“Done at London, on the 9th Vendemiaire, 10th Year of the French Republic—the 1st day of October, 1801.

(Signed)

“OTTO,

“HAWKESBURY.”

As soon as this great event is completed, our remarks will, necessarily, take another turn; and, instead of detailing accounts of the destruction of the human race, we shall have the more pleasing task of speculating in the opening of a new trade, the establishment of a new colony, or the usefulness of a new invention. We flatter ourselves, that in future the only contest between this country and her late enemies, will be only who shall contribute most to improve their country, and to ameliorate the situation of their inhabitants.

EAST-INDIES and CHINA.

Our Government in India is, by gradual and decided measures, reducing the Brahmins within the controul of the laws. The artifices and violence of this cast, amongst other objects, had materially interrupted the realization of the public revenue. There have been numerous instances in Bengal and Bahar, in which, in the event of disappointment, or, in case of any demand on, or legal process against them, they have brought out their women and children, and brandishing their swords over their heads, have threatened to put them to death if their persecutors approached,—and often have put those threats in execution. This savage custom had obtained to such extent, that one of them being lately arrested for arrears due to one of the Rajahs, he cut off the heads of two of his women, and sent them curiously packed up, to the Rajah.—The odium has heretofore attached to the person exciting to the murder; but now, appropriate punishment is to involve the murderer.

A new settlement, by the English, in the Andaman Island, is in a state of rapid improvement. Some convicts, sent from Bengal, are employed in carrying on the works, draining lands, &c.

The settlements in the Prince of Wales's Island gives the most favourable accounts of the improvements and cultivation of that island. They have received some very essential supplies from Quida; and the natives are not only in the most perfect state of subordination, but express every sentiment of gratitude on the late regulations which have so materially ameliorated their former condition. It appears, that through the encouragement held out by Government, a number of European succulent roots and plants are found to thrive in the soil; which must eventually prove highly beneficial to that settlement.

The Jeypoor Rajah, who had before given a check to the Mahrattas, has been joined by the Seiks, and compelled the Mahrattas to retreat, who, in order to check the progress of the enemy, have desolated the country through which they retreated.

We are possessed of letters from Bombay to so late a date as the 30th of May, which state, that the negotiation which the Company have been carrying on with the Peishwa, for the cession of the peninsula of Guzerat (a district of great importance to our Western India trade), is on the eve of being concluded to their wishes.—This peninsula is formed by the Arabian Sea, and the Gulphs of Cambay and Cutch; the western part is mountainous and woody, inhabited by a wild, hardy, and piratical race of people, governed by Rajahs of their own; but the greater, and best part of the country, is included in the Mahratta empire, divided between the Peishwa and the late Futty Sing Guiacar.

The trade to Surat has long been annoyed by the pirates on the western coast; who, on being pursued, have run their gullivats up the narrow creeks, where, from imperfect knowledge of the rocks and soundings, it has been impossible for our boats to pursue them. A batilla, heavily laden,

belonging to Surât, some time since fell into the hands of these people, and, on being carried into port, a demand was sent to the Rajah for its restitution:—he promised to deliver her up, together with the offenders (for whom he pretended to be seeking), but in the interim caused the vessel to be drawn farther up the creek; brought down a strong party armed with matchlocks, &c. and, in the night, mounted some heavy guns to defend the entrance.—One of the Bombay cruisers lay off the port, and finding expostulation vain, and that the Rajah was preparing for hostilities, commenced a fire upon the battery;—the shoal water, however, prevented her getting sufficiently near; and, after some fruitless efforts to recover the battilla, our people, with considerable loss, were obliged to abandon the enterprise. Application was then made to the Mahratta Government, in order, by its interference with the Guiacar, to procure a settlement on the coast; and this, after much opposition from the native Rajahs, has been acceded to.

TURKEY and EGYPT.—By letters received a few days since, dated the 6th of August, from the Earl of Elgin and General Hutchinson, the 25th of July, it appears, that the number of the French Army which embarked at Rosetta, after the surrender of Cairo, was 12,700. Our army was sickly, but few had died; among the indisposed were Generals Hutchinson, Craddock, and Doyle. General Baird was expected at Cairo the first week in August, with the first division of the Indian army. The troops from England had not arrived, but it was meant to proceed against Alexandria. Menou had refused to capitulate, though his army was in want of bread, flour, oil, and wine: the troops were all embarked on the 8th of August. Mr. Motz, the Commissary-General, we are sorry to learn, is dead.

The disturbances and revolts in this country increase in Belgrade; the Janissaries have revolted, and have been joined by Passawan Oglou, who, it is said, is in possession of that city.

Later accounts state, that the English having carried some of the outworks of the place by storm, and, having destroyed the French gun boats on the lake, General Menou had offered to capitulate; that three days space had been allowed to complete the articles; and that there was every reason to hope that the shedding of human blood, in that country, had ceased.

By the articles of Peace, it will be seen that Egypt is to be restored to the Turks.

ITALY.—The dissolution of the provisionary establishments at Florence took place on the 24th of August. The King of Etruria has taken upon himself the government. The Pope has arranged with the Consul all the articles respecting the Gallican church, but they are not yet made public; however, from what has appeared, it is evident that a general resignation of the bishopricks of France is required, in order for a new appointment under the new constitution. The French bishops in France have all resigned, most of those, resident on the continent, have done the same. We, in our last, informed our readers of what the French bishops, residing here, had determined.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—The peace between France and Portugal has been signed and ratified. All the articles which were hostile to this country, are, by the treaty of peace, done away. The alarm given, however, had induced the British merchants to ship off all the property they could.

Spain being included in the treaty of peace between France and England, we may deem ourselves at peace with that power, although the ratification is not yet arrived. By the war, therefore, we see that Spain loses only the island of Trinadad; an island, which, from its vicinity to the continent, they never attempted to cultivate, as it was not found possible to prevent the desertion of the slaves.

In consequence of the signing the peace between Spain and Portugal, the following proclamation has been issued:

“Having, with the mercy of God, been enabled to put a stop to the effusion of human blood, who, by his all-powerful providence, has caused the blessings of peace to succeed the horrors of war, consummated by the divine power of a Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded at Badajos, on the 6th day of June, of this present year, between me and the King of Spain, followed by the formal ratification, ultimately exchanged in the aforesaid city of Badajos, by the same authorities, on the 16th of the same month of June; by virtue of which Treaty of Peace, and its ratifications, is re-established a sincere and constant amity and friendship between me and his Catholic Majesty, Don Charles IV. our heirs, successors, kingdoms, states, provinces, and subjects, of every condition whatever, without exception of persons or places. This we make known to our Supreme Council (Disembargo de Pao) for them to promulgate the same throughout my kingdom, that, from the day of this publication, after having returned thanks to the Almighty for so great a blessing, all my subjects, of every rank and condition whatever, are to abstain from every kind or act of hostility, and to prosecute no farther hostilities against the persons and property of the said Court of Spain or its subjects; but, as heretofore, to renew an open communication, a sincere friendship, and reciprocal correspondence, and to use every means to attain the re-establishment of entire union. And, whoever acts to the contrary, will incur the penalties and punishments inflicted on the disturbers of the public peace.—We have caused this, by the means of our Council, to be publicly affixed, and to be made as public as possible.—Given at our Palace at Queluz, 20th July, 1801.

(Signed)

“PRINCE REGENT.”

Articles of the Treaty of Peace between France and Portugal.

“I. There shall be, from henceforth, peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French Republic and the kingdom of Portugal. All hostilities, both by land and sea, shall cease immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty; that is to say, within fifteen days in Europe and the seas which bound it and the coast of Africa on this side of the Equator; within forty days after the aforesaid ratifications, in the territories and seas of America and Africa, on the other side of the Equator; and three months after, in all the territories and seas to the westward of Cape Horn, and to the east of the Cape of Good Hope. All the prizes made after these respective periods, in the latitudes mentioned, shall be respectively restored. The prisoners on each side shall be restored, and the same political relations re-established between the two powers, as existed before the war.

“II. All the ports and roads of Portugal in Europe shall be immediately shut, and continue so, until the conclusion of peace between France and England, against all English vessels, both of war and trade; and the said ports and roads shall be open to all the vessels of war and trade belonging to the French Republic and her Allies. As to the ports and roads of Portugal in other parts of the world, the present article shall be obligatory within the periods above fixed for the cessation of hostilities.

“III. Portugal engages not to furnish, during the course of the present war, to the enemies of the French Republic and her Allies, any succours, in troops, vessels, arms, ammunition, provision, or money of any kind, or in any manner whatever. All anterior acts, engagements, or conventions, contrary to the present article, shall be revoked, and regarded as null and void.

“IV. The boundaries of French and Portuguese Guyana, shall be determined in future by the river Carapanataba, which flows into the river Amazon, about a third of a degree of north latitude, above Fort Macapa. These limits shall follow the course of the river to its source, whence they shall take a direction to the grand chain of mountains which divide the course of the river; they shall follow the windings of that chain to the point nearest to Rio Branco, between the second and third degree north of the Equator,

" The Indians of the two Guyanas, who, in the course of the war, may have been carried off from their habitations, shall be respectively restored.

" The citizens or subjects of the two Powers, who may be comprised within the new determination of the limits, may reciprocally retire to the possession of their respective states. They shall likewise have power to dispose of their property, moveable and immoveable, for a period of two years, to be computed from the day of exchanging the ratifications of the present Treaty.

" V. A Treaty of Commerce shall be negotiated between the two Powers, to establish in a definitive manner, the commercial relations between France and Portugal: in the mean time it is agreed upon—

" First, That the communications shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the ratification, and that the Agents and Factors of commerce, shall, on each side, be restored to the possession of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives, which they enjoyed before the war.

" Secondly, That the Citizens and Subjects of the two Powers shall equally, and reciprocally, enjoy, in the Stats of both, all the rights which those of the most favoured Nations enjoy.

" Thirdly, That the commodities and merchandize, produced from the soil or manufactures, of each of the two Powers, shall be admitted reciprocally, without restriction, and without being liable to any duty which would not equally affect the commodities and merchandize of a similar nature imported by other nations.

" Fourthly, That the French cloths may be immediately imported into Portugal on the footing of the most favoured merchandize.

" Fifthly, That in other points all the stipulations inserted in the preceding Articles, and not contrary to the present Treaty, shall be provisionally executed until the conclusion of a Treaty of Definitive Commerce.

" VI. The ratification of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Madrid within the term of twenty days at farthest.

" Exchanged by duplicate the 7th Vendemiaire, in the 10th year of French Republic (29th Sept. 1801).

(Signed) " LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

" CYPRIANO BIBIERO FREIRE."

FRANCE.—In our last we mentioned the arrival of the Pope's letter to the French Bishops in England, of which we gave a copy, and under the head of Italy have noticed the reception that letter, which is general, has met with in other parts of Europe. We understand that the Gallican church is to be re-established, but the number of bishops will not exceed half what it formerly was. The bishops and all the clergy are, we learn, to receive moderate stipends from government.

The Consuls have published a decree, a commission to take the management of all affairs respecting divine worship. Some general measures are about to be taken.

The Sublime Porte, by an Official Note of the 15th of August, has made known to Baron Von Hubsch, the Charge' d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Denmark, that he has consented to send back to France all the French prisoners, the French Legation excepted, who must remain in Turkey while the Turkish Legation continues in France. By a later decision, Citizen Ruffin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic, and Citizens Keister and Dantan, attached to the Legation, have been transferred to Pera, where they enjoy their liberty: a guard of honour has been allowed them in the house where they reside. That known by the name of the Palais de France, is still occupied by Lord Elgin, the English Ambassador. It had been at first determined that the French prisoners should be sent back to France, in successive bodies of 50. The Porte has since given up that rigorous measure.

The prisoners will set out as soon as vessels shall be provided for conveying them; at the date of the last letters, Aug. 25, one vessel was immediately to take on board 1500, and to sail for Marfeilles.

GERMANY.—They write from Ratisbon that the *conclusum* of the Germanic Diet has been dispatched to Vienna. It is entirely conformable to the vote of Austria, and will be ratified without any delay. The 3d article refers the question of Indemnities, &c. to a deputation, consisting of the Electors of Mentz, Saxony, Bohemia, Brandenburg, and Bavaria; and the Princes of Wertemberg, Hesse Cassel, and Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

The differences between the Electors of Mentz and Bavaria are not yet completely adjusted. Commissioners have indeed been appointed on both sides; but the Regency of the Palatinate requires the arrangement of certain preliminary points. In the mean time it detains the revenues of the elector of Mentz to a state of sequestration, and has even applied to the chamber of Wetzlaer to issue against him a *mandatum sine clause*.

A letter from Frankfort, dated Oct. 4, says, "For some time the appointment of a Bishop of Munster, to which Austria has directly contributed by the sending of an Imperial Commissary, and the eventual election of an Elector of Cologne, has been the object of negociation between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. These negociations have been attended with the result which the King of Prussia promised to himself; for it appears by the last news from Vienna, that Prince Anthony will renounce the Bishopric of Munster, and that the election of Cologne will not take place. If this news be true, it proves that a good understanding between the two Powers, which was on the point of being disturbed, has been re-established. It is pretended that the Note which the Cabinet of Berlin sent to Vienna gave rise to a conference of several Ministers, at which Prince Charles assisted, and that it was particularly upon his representations that the abdication of Prince Anthony was decided upon. What appears to confirm this news, is the precipitate departure of Prince Anthony from Schœnbrunn."

A change in the Ministry at Vienna was talked of several weeks since; it has now taken place; it only relates to the Privy Council, which hitherto consisted of six Ministers of State and four Counsellors. This Council has received another form, and will now discuss all affairs in the presence of his Imperial Majesty. The number of Members is limited to four, at the head of whom is the Archduke Charles, as President of the Aulic Council of War; next to him is Count Collowrath, as Minister for the Affairs of the Interior. The 3d Member is Count Träutmanndorff; and the 4th, Count Louis de Cobenzel.

The Elector of Bavaria has published the following edict:—"1. We have already, on the 10th of November last year, caused it to be made known to our Provincial Colleges, that throughout the whole of our High States, the Catholic Religion is no longer to be considered as an essential article, nor other professions of faith thenceforth to be excluded. To this ordinance we were moved, as well by the conviction, that there is neither in the Imperial nor the Provincial Constitution, any ground for such exclusion, as from the consideration that the concurrence of the Professors of other religions must contribute to the improvement of the country, the exercise of trade, the cultivation of land, and the necessary enterprizes, improvements, and encouragement of trading industry. This is confirmed by the example of other States, far advanced in cultivation, where the exclusion of those who profess other religions, on account of the peculiarity of their tenets, when in other respects they possess all the qualities of good and useful citizens, has long been acknowledged to be contrary to reason and the spirit of the Christian Religion. But although the profession of other religious tenets be permitted, nothing is authorized which may be contrary to the subsisting legal relations, or which

may demand any new regulations. We have therefore thought it conformable to our views, to make known our best intentions to all our subjects, in the confidence that, laying aside all religious hatred, they will endeavour to receive with that respect and love which every religion prescribes to men, the Professors of other religions, who wish to establish themselves in our High States, agreeably to the laws. All Provincial Magistrates are at the same time reminded, that they are neither to oppose any obstacle, nor to permit any obstacle to be opposed to the establishment of the Professors of other religions, so far as they comply with the requisitions of the laws, distinguish themselves with ability, or are provided with sufficient property, and that they are to conduct themselves at all times in strict conformity to this our will. In other respects it would be a misinterpretation of our Princely intentions, if this regulation, flowing from a principle of real State-policy, were to be considered as any restraint on, or degradation of, the present state of the religion of our subjects, to which we will never offer any molestation.

(Signed) "MAX. JOSEPH, Electoral Prince."

"Munich, Aug. 26, 1801."

The mission of Count Munster, who left Hanover Sept. 14th for London, is universally thought to be for the purpose of obtaining a subsidy, exhausted as that country at present is in its finances by the Prussians. The Government have issued a proclamation on the 2d, which gives hopes of the removal of the Prussians. It is as follows:

"Hanover, Sept. 2, 1801.—The troops of his Prussian Majesty being authorised to occupy a part of the German dominions of his Britanic Majesty, it follows that, according to the established rules and privileges, these troops must have safe conduct as long as they are allowed to continue in their quarters here. In pursuance of this, it is ordered and commanded to all subjects of his Britannic Majesty in his German dominions, under penalty of imprisonment, not to give occasion, in any manner whatever, to desertion amongst the Prussian troops, during their occupation of the said German dominions, and particularly on their intended evacuation; but to give notice where such deserters are to be found; if possible to take them up, and to deliver them to the nearest commanding officer, or to our nearest magistrate. This is to be noticed and strictly observed by all servants of the Government, and to be printed and affixed in all places of public resort.

(Signed) "KIETMANSEGG."

The trial of the arrested Emigrants at Bayreuth began there on the 9th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Imbert Colomes in particular was examined, and several papers were presented to him. The result of the trial is not yet known, and it looks as if the trial would take up some time.

NORTHERN POWERS.—The negotiations between the Prince of Orange and the Batavian Republic are said to be finally terminated. The former renounces his quality of Stadtholder, and receives as a compensation the Bishoprics of Wurtzburg and Bamberg, under the guarantee of France and Prussia.—The indemnities are immediately expected to be arranged, pursuant to the Treaty of Luneville.

From Russia we learn that the new Emperor is by no means as dear to the Noblesse as to the multitude—economy is the great feature of his administration: out of 4000 persons who used to be attached to his Court, 3000 have been dismissed without any gratification or means of retreat; and, as most of these were connected with the principal families, the reform has not given satisfaction. Owing to the Emperor's dislike of public days, there has been no opportunity for the English Noblemen at Petersburg to be presented. In consequence of the economy which pervades the administration, the Coronation, it is thought, will not be so splendid as it has formerly been. The Emperor set off from Petersburg on Saturday, the 12th of September. None of the Court travel on Monday, as that is supposed an

unlucky day. The road to Moscow is not good. The paved or raised part of it is reserved exclusively for the Emperor; others must drive along by the side of it in the dirt, almost two feet deep, to the danger of being overturned into a marsh. Lord St. Helen's has taken a house at Moscow, and laid in provisions. Those who go from curiosity carry provisions with them, as it is doubtful whether they can procure sufficient supplies on the road, or at Moscow.

Peace between France and Russia has been publicly proclaimed.

Commercial Affairs.

MANY ships built in India are now on their passage to this country, loaded with rice, and are now shortly expected to arrive, independent of those ships which were licensed by the Company, in December last, to proceed to Bengal from England for that article. The ships which sailed from hence comprised 20,000 tons; and an addition is said to have been made of 10,000 tons more; making, in the whole, the immense quantity of 300,000 tons.

The Prince Regent of Portugal has published a decree, signifying that English ships will be permitted to enter the Portuguese harbours till the end of September, and that after which time they will be shut against them. In consequence of this notice, the English have shipped port wine on board all the vessels they could procure, to the amount of 54,000 pipes.

In the year 1763, the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy made the following proposition to the Lords of the Admiralty, for the purpose of making provision for about 20,000 seamen, who were to be discharged, in consequence of the Peace which had then recently taken place:—That all the King's frigates, armed ships, &c. which could be properly converted to the purpose, should be employed in the Whale Fishery at Greenland and Davis's Straits, to the number of 250 sail, making 125,000 tons of shipping, manned with 17,500 seamen, and 1500 non-commissioned officers. From an estimate made at the time, of the gains made by the Dutch in this Fishery, it appeared, that after all the charges, including ware and tear of the ships employed, there would be a profit of 100,000l. yearly, besides establishing a nursery for seamen. Employing seamen in the Government's pay in this branch, would be less injurious to the merchants than employing them in any other, because the ships in the Greenland Fishery are obliged to carry three times the number of hands required in coasting vessels of equal burden, and at the period above-mentioned, more than 3000 had never been employed in the Fishery in any one season.

The brewers of Dorchester beer have lowered the price of beer one-penny per quart, in consequence of the abundance and cheapness of malt and hops—their example should be universally adopted, for nothing can warrant the present charge in the metropolis, &c.

The hop market continues heavy, the price in general 2l. lower than before.

The continuance of the convoy duty has been a subject of much altercation between the Merchants and the Commissioners of the Custom-House. The opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals have been taken, and they were decidedly of opinion, that the duty should cease on the signing the preliminaries of peace.

The London markets in general have been very heavy since the peace.

Such immense quantities of pilchards have been taken on the coast of Cornwall, that for want of salt to cure them, they have in many places been bought up by the farmers at a cheap rate for manuring their land.

The first fleet of East India ships engaged by the Court of Directors for the Company's service this season, are ordered to be afloat on the 6th of November. They consist of the Canton, a new ship of 1200 tons, and the Thames, consigned to Bombay and China; and the Arniston, destined to St. Helena and China.—The Company have this season seven new ships, viz. four of 1200 tons, and three of 800. Last season only three were built, two of 1200 tons, and one of 800. The above ships are regular bottoms.

The East-India Company have at this period 69 ships afloat in various parts of the East-Indies and China, and on their passage home. These ships occupy, collectively, the amazing quantity of 60,671 tons, besides surplus, which most of the ships bring; add to this, the ships engaged this season, and which are preparing for sea; these will form a vast total of 95 ships, whose chartered tonnage, in the aggregate, is 87,329 tons.

Refined sugars in general fell in price this month 4s. per cwt. and molasses fell about 7s. Brandy, rum, and Hollands are severally cheaper, as are tallow and several other articles of consumption.

The advance of the price of spirits continues, except in the article of Jamaica rum. It has been created by the extraordinary demand for brandy, and which of course, when bought up in large quantities, influences the price of other spirits. This demand we find has been principally owing to the large importations of Port wine. The rumour of the Portuguese ports being likely to shut out our shipping, had induced the speculators to ship all that was to be had of it; a great deal of which being of very poor and of inferior quality, requires the admixture of brandy to give it a body and conceal its vapidity. Had the peace taken place a little earlier, there are more ways than one in which the lives of some of his Majesty's subjects might have escaped.

The dealers in flax-seed suffered most injuriously last year by their accustomed venture in that article. Ireland, from causes which ought to be investigated and removed, grows little more than sufficient flax to manufacture into linen, and therefore not saving much seed, has been obliged to import upon the annual average 60,000 hogheads from America, at an expence of near 400,000l.; this trade alone giving employment to 100 sail of American vessels. But the extreme poverty of the people of Ireland precluding their usual purchase, more than half the quantity remained unfold, and the residue was disposed of at less than half its value. America growing a certain quantity of flax-seed for the supply of Ireland, and not having any other market, has shipped, or is about to ship, 60,000 hogheads, although apprised of the quantity that remains unfold. It is to be apprehended that the ill consequences of this speculation to the persons who furnish the seed will extend to those who consume it, by checking the future supply, unless the apprehension of such an event may stimulate to an increased growth of that article in Ireland, in which case it would occasion important national advantages.

The importation of butter and cheese from the continent within a few weeks past has been very considerable, and should tend to lower the prices of those articles—During the last week, 138 tons of butter and 345 tons of cheese were received from Holland: there was likewise a large quantity of butter imported within the like period from France.

Agriculture.

THE plentiful harvest with which this country has been blessed in every article, the produce of the earth, has operated powerfully in the reduction of the necessaries of life, and as soon as the peace can manifest its full advantages

we have no doubt the reduction will be still more considerable. The prices given underneath will clearly support our opinion.

On Wednesday, the 12th October, there was a shew, at Castle Howard, of cattle and sheep produced on the estate of the Earl of Carlisle, when a number of premiums were given by his Lordship to his tenants on the occasion.

The bounties on the importation of corn, which expired on the 1st October, were continued by proclamation to the 16th.

In a field possessed by Mr. Johnstone, shipmaster in Rothesay, there is now a promising second crop of potatoes, nearly ripe; the first, raised three months ago, was very abundant. We have the following account of the produce of potatoes planted in Spring, by Mr. Wm. Smith, tenant in Smithfield, near Perth, on his grounds of Barnhill:—2lb. 12oz. kidney potatoes, produce 99lb. of excellent quality, many of them 9 to 10 inches long:—43lb. of the early champagne kind, produce 840lb. some of them weighing 16 to 18 oz.;—35lb. early kidney, produced 595lb. of a very superior quality, many 8 to 9 inches long. Out of four potatoes Mr. Smith got four pecks!

Most of the butter carried to Bury fair remains unsold, the dairy-men refusing to accede to the great reduction in price. Two guineas and a half per firkin was the most given.

At Hay, and other provincial markets, pigs, although offered for sale at one-third of the prices of the preceding week, could not find purchasers, from a prevalent and just impression, that they must be still lower. Butter, which sold at 14s. and 15s. per stone, met heavy sale at 8s. and 9s. At Hereford, salt butter sold at 7s. per stone.

We understand that it is in contemplation to import some cattle of the breed of our settlement of Surat, in the East Indies, in the Company's ships, for the purpose of ascertaining their utility in agriculture. These creatures are represented as being much smaller than our cattle which are employed in tillage, and possess infinitely more activity; they are, besides, remarkably tractable, and capable of undergoing great fatigue.

Prime butter was sold at Bury fair, at from 50s. to 54s. per firkin. There was but little cheese sold: that of the best quality brought from 7½d. to 8d. per lb.

At Bridgewater fair, butter and cheese fell 2d. per lb. and pigs one-third in price.

Irish pork of ordinary quality, which a fortnight since found a ready sale at 13 guineas per tierce, is now sold at 7l. 10s. and common melfs beef, which sold at 4l. per barrel, can hardly find purchasers now at 1l. 10s. Westphalia hams have fallen 20s. per cwt.

Two hundred tons of butter were received from France and Holland last week—from the latter in particular, vast shipments are about to be made for this country.

At Bath on Thursday a man purchased pork at 7s. 9d. per score, having for the same litter three weeks since given 15s. per score. The price of pigs throughout the country has experienced a proportionate reduction.

At the Hereford fair last week hops sold at one fourth of the last year's prices. The best went at 88s. per cwt. but a great deal was sold at 60s. Butter sold at from 9s. to 12s. per stone.

There was pulled lately, in the garden of Archerfield, East Lothian, an apple, which measured 15 by 13 inches in circumference, and weighed one pound one ounce.

The harvest on the continent has with trivial exceptions been favourable, and although wheat is stated in some places to be short of its accustomed produce, it has been every where well sowed. The corn-jobbers of this country are circulating extracts from fictitious letters, purporting to be written from Elbing, Dantzic, Hamburgh, &c. &c.; and intended to induce an opinion that the harvest abroad is not more than competent to internal consumption,

and consequently that the importation into this kingdom must be very small. The fact is the reverse: throughout the Low Countries, Holland, Germany, Poland, the Pomeranias, &c. the crops of all kinds have been abundant, and infinitely better than in the preceding year. In some places the wet has excited complaints, and in others the drought is stated to have been injurious; but on the whole the last harvest on the Continent has been better than any known for some years past and if the importation be not prohibited, our markets will be deluged with its produce.

There is a general complaint of the scarcity both of sheep and black cattle, which accounts for the high price of beef and mutton.

The prices of cotton wool have fluctuated a good deal. Berbice, Surinam, Isequibo, Salonica, and Georgia cottons, are dearer; but those from most of the West Indian Islands, one to two-pence per pound cheaper.

Rum, brandy, and hollands, have advanced in price nearly 1s. per gallon during the last week.

The Worcester Herald of last week asserts, that, in consequence of the unusually fine crop of fruit, excellent perry has been sold in that city at from 20s. to 30s. per hoghead.

There were lately growing in the Garden of Mr. J. Dark, in Abbotbury, Dorset, two stalks of Indian corn, which he planted the latter end of May; there are four ears on each stalk, and two of the ears are seven inches and a half round, and nine inches long,

Several carrots were last week dug from a garden adjoining St. John's Church, Wakefield; one measured 24 inches in length,—another 22 inches in length, 14 inches in circumference, and weighed 56 ounces.

At Woodstock fair, the best making cheese sold from 58 to 65s. per cwt.: second from 35 to 50s.

The highest price of hay at Bristol market was 3l. per ton.; and straw 1s. 8d. per dozen, of 84lb.

At Ipswich fair, butter, of the principal dairies, sold at from 56 to 58s. per firkin, being considerable lower than the prices of last year. The great importation that has taken place of this article tends to keep it within moderate bounds.

Cheese sold at Stamford market, at the following prices:—prime dairies, 72 to 78s.—inferior, 63 to 70s.

At Stamford, wheat has fallen on the average 3s. 4d. per quarter, namely, to 89s. Lincoln, 5s. Louth, in the average, 6s. Uppingham, 10s. and Northampton, 16s. per quarter.

At Lynn, the price of wheat has experienced a farther reduction of 14s. per quarter, the best now sells at 70s. and good wheat is to be purchased so low as 2½ guineas per quarter.

At Norwich, wheat has fallen 7s. per coomb, and flour 3s. 6d. per sack; two and a half ounces have, in consequence, been added to the weight of the shilling loaf.

At Leicester, wheat has fallen about 8s. per quarter; oats 3s. and barley 2s.—At Wisbeach, the average is 83s. 4d. being 8d. cheaper.

At Chester, Nantwich, and the neighbouring country, the prices of grain continue to fall.

At Exeter, Salisbury, Warminster, Sherborne, &c. the prices are from 1s. to 8s. per quarter lower.

At Canterbury, flour is 3s. per sack cheaper, namely, at 70s.

At Cambridge, wheat has fallen 10s. per coomb, or 20s. per quarter; and the quarter loaf sells at 11d. At Royston, the reduction has been limited to 4s. per quarter.

For some weeks past large supplies of cheese have been received from Holland, France, and Embden. The last week's importation from Holland comprised 178 tons.

At Reading fair, the current price of cheese was about 3l. per cwt. being 20s. per cwt. cheaper than last year. At Worcester great fair, the supply of cheese was scanty, and the prices, in consequence, high: the best sold at from 63s. to 73s. per cwt.; and two meals 56s. to 61s.

The price of cheese generally throughout the country is considerably lower than it was some months since. At Ansterstone fair, it was 60s. to 64s.—at Northampton, 64s. to 70s.

A considerable quantity of butter has recently been received from the Continent: the last week's importation comprised 146 tons from Holland, 4 from France, and 9 from the Embs; best Dutch butter sells at 100s. to 102s. per cwt.; the prices of Irish butters uncertain.

Accounts from Madras of the 10th March state, that the spice-plants lately transported thither from the Molucco islands, were in the most promising state of cultivation.

The country markets are, without exception, falling in price, and will be lower. The news of peace has so powerfully seconded the bounty of providence, in the produce of the late crops, that the dealers have become alarmed, and the iniquitous combinations, which have, to the discredit of our laws, so long existed, are in a degree broken.

At Uppingham, the price of wheat fell 16s. per quarter during the last week: at Newark, 16s.; at Lincoln, 10s.; at Lynn, 10s. (the best now selling at 60s. per quarter); and at Northampton, 8s.

At Canterbury, flour has fallen 10s. per sack, viz. to 60s. and the price of the quarter loaf has been in consequence fixed at 10½d.

At Norwich, wheat has fallen 8s. per quarter, and flour, 13s. 6d. per sack.

At Oxford, the peck loaf, which, a few months since, cost 6s. now sells at 2s. 7d.

At Bath, the averaged price of flour lately fell from 81s. 8d. per sack, to 70s.; and the price of the quarter loaf was in consequence reduced 1½d. namely, to 10½d.

The quarter loaf, at Sherbourne, sells at 10d.;—at Huntingdon, 10d.;—Peterborough, 10½d.;—and at Cambridge, at 9½d.

The average price of wheat, throught South Wales, does not exceed 8s. per bushel.

At Northleach, where wheat, some short time past, sold at 26s. per bushel, the average price is now no more than 8s. 3d. per bushel of 9½ gallons.—At Worcester, where like price was demanded, the same measure sells at 9s.

At Hereford, the bushel of wheat (10 gals.) sells at 11s.; and at Worcester, at from 9s. to 10s. 6d.—At the latter city, and at Exeter, the shilling loaf weighs 5lb. 3oz. 7drs.

At Plymouth, within a fortnight, the price of wheat has fallen more than one-third, namely, to 19s. 6d. per bag.

At Bodmin, wheat sells at 7s. per bushel.

At Stafford, Derby, Chesterfield, Athbourne, Royston, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Chester, Nantwich, Sheffield, Wakefield, Warminster, Newbury, and Devizes, the price has fallen 5s. to 15s. per quarter.

American flour sold, a few days ago, at Port Glasgow, at from 26s. to 28s. per barrel.

At Haddington, the quarter loaf is sold for 9d.

Wool, of all kinds, has risen rapidly in consequence of the peace.

At Braintree fair, in Essex, cattle of 15l. price, fell 20s. per head on the news of peace reaching that place. There was the largest shew of hops, in pockets and bags, ever known at that mart; and large purchases were made, the former fetching from 4l. 14s. to 5l. 10s., the latter from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. per cwt.

At Bridgwater fair, there was the greatest shew of cheese ever remembered; of course it fell considerably, and a great deal was left on hand.

Applethaw fair. The shew of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire ewes, previous to Weyhill fair, was held at Applethaw as usual. The number was not as on former years; a circumstance accounted for by the unwillingness of the breeders to sell, on account of the luxuriant growth of food on every farm: the number was, however, upwards of 15,000, and the sale was very brisk; the prime forward ewes were sold at an early hour, the second day not an ewe remained unsold. The prices were from 38s. to 65s. per head.

The zeal for breeding, which has produced such effect among the English farmers, has extended itself to Ireland also. The Leicester and South Down breed of sheep has been introduced, and the large black cattle from the banks of the Tees: but there are yet no exhibitions or prize meetings. A farming society has been established at Ballinasloe; it is principally laid out in pasture, and it is probable that its attention will be chiefly devoted to the breed of cattle, and more particularly of sheep, as the greatest wool fair in Ireland is held at Ballinasloe, which is frequented by buyers from all parts of the kingdom; and is a kind of standard for regulating the prices of the other markets.

At Weyhill fair, there were about 16,000 pockets of hops, 6,000 of which were of the Farnham growth, and a finer and better never appeared there in quality, as it far exceeded that of 1778. They were nearly all sold at prices beyond the expectation of the consumers and dealers. At the commencement, owing to the quantity, little was done; but on Wednesday they were purchased with great avidity at increasing prices; prime Farnham 7l. 10s., seconds from 5l. to 6l. 10s.; Crondall and country plantations according to colour and goodness, were sold from 4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.; and some as high as 7l. There never were so many hops sold at this fair in so short a time, nor ever amounted to so much property on the whole, in any one year, in the memory of man.

The business of this great mart began on Saturday, the 10th of October; the sale of leather was the principal business of the day; it sold briskly, particularly heavy bends and crop hides and handsome skins: light dressing hides declined 2d. per pound; the prices were as follows: bends 60lb. each, 20d.; ditto 45 to 50lb. 17d. to 19d.; heavy crop-hides, 17d. if well flead; calf skins 26½d. to 27½d.—Another correspondent says:

The great hop sale began on Monday; but the business did not open so briskly as had been expected, from the circumstance of many loads of hops being then on the roads and carrying into the rows, so that the quantity could not be well ascertained. Towards evening some considerable purchases were made; and the next morning, although the market appeared to open very dull, the most rapid clearing of favourite growths was made almost imperceptibly: and, though the quantity on the hill was greater than at any time within memory, the prime Farnhams, &c. were all cleared off in about four hours. The great purchases are said to be made by the Somersetshire people; when discovered, they occasioned an immediate advance; and, on Wednesday morning, every thing was swept off at from 10 to 20s. advance. The general prices were, from 6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.; some choice growths higher, and inferior at 5l., and some much lower.

Cheese sold cheap.—There was a bad shew of horses, which did not remain long in the fair.

Dublin, Oct. 24th.—Our corn-markets having experienced a sudden advance of prices on Wednesday last, the circumstance was generally attributed to the Proclamation, by which, the distillation of spirits from malt, is again allowed, after the 1st of January next: it would, however, appear that this judgment was unfounded, and we have the pleasure to state, that yesterday a very great reduction from the rates of the last market day, took place in all kinds of grain, which averaged even less than the preceding week.

Manufactures and Useful Arts.

CITIZEN Antony Alexis Cadet de Vaux has published a process for house painting with milk, of which the following is the process:

Take of skimmed milk a pint, which makes two pints of Paris, or nearly two quarts English; of fresh flaked lime, six ounces (about six ounces and a half avoirdupois), oil of carraways, or linseed, or nut, four ounces, Spanish-white (whiting) three pounds: put the lime into a stone-ware vessel, and pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling thin cream, then add the oil a little at a time, stirring it with a small spatula; the remainder of the milk is then to be added, and lastly, the Spanish-white. Skimmed milk in summer is often clotted, but this is a circumstance of no consequence to our object, because the contact with the lime soon restores its fluidity; but it must on no account be sour, because, in that case, it would form with the lime a kind of calcareous acetite capable of attracting moisture.

The lime is flaked by dipping it in water, out of which it is to be immediately taken, and left to fall in pieces in the air.

The choice of either of these oils is indifferent; nevertheless for white paint the oil of carraways is to be preferred, because colourless. The commonest oils may be used for painting with the ochres.

The oil when mixed in with the milk and lime disappears, and is totally dissolved by the lime, with which it forms a calcareous soap.

The Spanish-white is to be crumbled or greatly spread on the surface of the fluid, which it gradually imbibes, and at last sinks: at this period it must be well stirred in. This paint may be coloured like distemper (or size colour), with levigated charcoal, yellow ochre, &c. and it is used in the same manner.

The quantity here prescribed is sufficient for the first coat of six toises, or twenty-seven square yards English.

The price of this quantity amounts to nine sols, which reduces the price of the square toise to one sol, six deniers, prime cost.

Fine Arts, Sciences, and Literature.

A Board of Longitude has been established at Copenhagen, in consequence of the representation of the Chevalier Van Lowenhorn to the Prince Royal. Its business will be principally to calculate the moon's distances from the planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and to publish them in a nautical Ephemeris for the purpose of facilitating the finding the longitude at sea. The Director of the Commission must annually deliver a clean and distinctly written copy of the Ephemerides calculated by them, together with the moon's distances from the planets, to the Director of the depot of sea-charts, who is to superintend the printing and publishing of them.

The French General Dugua, lately returned from Egypt, brought home two copies of a remarkable inscription found on a piece of black and extremely fine-grained granite.—The inscription is threefold: one portion presents a succession of hieroglyphics in several very regular lines. Another portion, which has not yet been sufficiently examined, presents a greater number of lines, in characters which yet leave some uncertainty, and which require a very attentive examination. The remaining portion consists of 53 lines in Greek. One of the members of the French Institute, having undertaken to read and explain this part, thinks it a monument of the gratitude of some Priests of Alexandria, or some neighbouring place, toward Ptolemy Epiphanes.—Bonaparte, to gratify the curiosity of the *Literati* in

in every country, gave immediate orders to have the inscription engraved; after which it will be submitted to the examination of the learned through all Europe.

The recent discovery in a back part of the State of Kentucky, in North America, of some walls built of well-formed brick and mortar, puzzles conjecture as to their origin. The Indian inhabitants of that country have not a tradition of the means, or of the time of these erections, which must have been very distant, and which bear all the appearances of the manufacture of Europeans.

A letter received from Bengal mentions, that the college erecting at Fort William, for the instruction of the junior Court Servants, is nearly completed. The members of the supreme council and the judges of the courts are appointed governors. Professorships are to be established as soon as may be practicable, and regular courses of lectures will be given on the Arabic, Persian, Saceritt, Hindustanne, Bengal, Telenga, Mahratta, Tamula, and Canara languages. On the study of the Mahomedan and Hindoo Laws, Ethics, Civil Law, and the Law of nations, and the English Law.

Morals and Manners.

SEVERAL fishmongers at Billingsgate were severally fined 5*l.* by the Lord Mayor, for not having affixed over their stalls a description of the fish they had for sale.

The proprietor and driver of a caravan between Perth and Dundee has been fined 50*l.* for illegally carrying letters.

At the last Quarter Sessions for the county of Buckingham, a question of considerable importance relating to the poor's rate came before the Court. The overseers of the poor of Great Marlow had rated the stock of every tradesman in the town, not excepting the surgeon. The number of appellants corresponded to the number of persons on whom this new charge was made. The overseers produced witnesses to endeavour to substantiate the rate, all of whom were heard, when the Marquis of Buckingham, chairman of the Sessions, declared it to be the opinion of the Court, that the rate had not been substantiated in any one instance as to the sums charged on stock in trade; for though it may be legal to tax stock, yet the difficulty of ascertaining the sum on which the tax is to be laid is so great as to render it impracticable in almost every instance, as the overseers must be able to prove that the sum so rated is the clear property of the person charged, exclusive of all his debts. The rate was therefore quashed as far as related to the tax on stock.

Natural Phenomena.

HURRICANE IN INDIA.

AT many places on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, and in various other districts, a tempest of unusual violence and duration was experienced towards the close of October last.

At Masulipatam, on the 28th of October, about 2 P. M. a violent gale of wind with rain, set in from the N. W. which at seven in the evening came round to N. E. from which point we were assailed by a most heavy storm of wind and rain. In less than an hour the south glaces was entirely covered with water, and indeed the greatest part of the fort completely inundated. The storm ceased about five o'clock the next morning. On ascending the ramparts, I beheld all around me fallen houses, trees torn up by

the roots, and large vessels on dry land; the smaller vessels were either sunk or itove to pieces. All the bridges are carried away except the one at the main guard. The hurricane was equally severe all along the coast, and we much fear that Coringa from its situation is totally destroyed. Peddapatum, Golahpolam, and Samuldevi, are nearly destroyed. The excellent house at the latter place, which Gen. Brathwaite had generously dedicated to the use of travellers, has suffered considerably by the storm.

A dreadful hurricane has been experienced at Nassau in the Bahamas, on the 22d of July. The damage is calculated at above 100,000l. One hundred and twenty vessels were stranded at one moment, beside several dashed against each other.

Accounts from Marfailles state, that on the 31st of August that city experienced, at half past eight in the evening, a most violent storm. It lasted three quarters of an hour. A Genoese two-masted vessel sailed for Certe, foundered rapidly upon the rock near Listen, opposite the battery of Lama-jor.—At Calmar, on the 10th of September, at half past one in the night, was felt a very strong shock of an earthquake. A number of persons were awoke by a rumbling noise, by a shaking of the houses, and the rattling of the furniture. Several other shocks succeeded the first; and there was more-over a very smart one at a quarter after two o'clock.

There is now living in the township of Over-Darwen, near Blackburn, one James Morice, who, on the 7th of July last, attained the great age of 102 years. He winds swift, and says he can walk to Preston from thence (a distance of 14 miles) and back again, any day.

Considerable damage has been done in different parts of India, by the overflowing of the Ganges, Soacre, and other rivers, in consequence, it is stated of a shock of an earthquake having obstructed their course.—Koilwar, Denapoor, and Puttyghur, have suffered particularly.—On the highest ground in those districts, the water lays a foot deep; the country having been visited with two inundations, of nearly equal extent, within the last two years, the inhabitants were in some means prepared for this renewed calamity, and by means of bamboo rafts, removed themselves and effects to places of safety: many lives were, notwithstanding, lost.

The following are the dimensions of a fir-tree, called The Duke, lately cut down in his Grace the Duke of Gordon's wood of Glenmore, by the Kingston Port Company: Length of bole 52 feet; measuring 380 cubic feet, or 9 tons, which at 5l- per ton, is worth 45l. The tree was 270 years old was perfectly sound, except a little at the top end, and at the small end of the branches.

A momentary, but very violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Jamaica, about five o'clock on the morning of the 10th of August; it prevailed in an Eastern direction all along the coast, but fortunately without doing any material damage.

BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

Announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. 1801.

BANKRUPTCIES,

AUBER, Peter, East place, Lambeth. [Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row
Ashdown, Robert, late of the Cliffe, near Lewes, mercer. (Hilditch, 53, High Holborn
Ashade, Samuel, late of Blossom's street, Spitalfields, cooper. [Speck, Back street, St. John's Southwark
Andrews, John, King street, Bloomsbury, bridle cutter, (Newman, Aldermanbury
Bairstow, Matthew, Thorndike, and Thornton, Yorkshire, corn miller, (Lambert, Hatton garden
Britten, Joseph Birmingham, jeweller. [Savage and Spike, Temple
Eate, E. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, timber merchant. (Lee and Corrie, Birmingham
Bride, E. Duke street, Artillery ground, dyer. (Noy, and Temple, Mincing lane
Besley, G. Liverpool, vinegar maker. (Clements, Liverpool.

Beal G. Great Surry street, Christ Church, cheesemonger. (Spearing, 19, Walbrook
Bodin, J. Hockly, Warwick, shopkeeper. (John Lilly Parker, Stafford
Bonfly, C. and J. Dale, Norwich, warehousemen. (John Stewart, Norwich
Bird, Sarah, Manchester, linen-drafter. (Holland, King street, Manchester
Browne, Robert, Adam's court, Broad street, merchant. (Halmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court
Bowker, G. and J. Chapman, Manchester, corn dealers. (Ellis, Currier street
Cartwright, A. late of Darlaston, Staffordshire, baker. (Chrees, Wightwick, and Chrees, Wolverhampton
Crosley, J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Wright and Reynolds, Temple
Carter, D. jun. Great Bromley, Essex, shopkeeper. (Nashers, Great Newport street
Dennis, J. formerly of Leadenhall market, late of Wild street, Lincoln's inn fields, broker. (Harvey, Currier street

- Dean, J. Strand, laceman. (Lloyd, Clifford's inn)
- Davidson, J. fen. W. Davidson, and J. Davidson, jun. Halifax, dyers. (Wigglesworth, Gray's inn)
- Dobson, T. Kendal, merchant, partner with G. Dobson, of Philadelphia. (Johnson, Ely place, and Duckworth and Chippindale, Manchester)
- Dimmock, M. Winchester, bookfeller. (Davies, Ely place)
- Dakeyne, D. fen. and jun. and T. and J. Dakeyne, all now or late of Darleydale, Derbyshire, bankers and cotton spinners
- Davis, H. Bear inn, Welchpool, Montgomery, innkeeper. (R. Griffiths, Lincoln's inn)
- Eccles, T. and B. T. Holbrook, Watling street, warehousemen. (Walton, Girdlers' hall)
- George, J. Piccadilly, draper. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford court)
- Greenaway, Mary and Francis, Calne, Wilts, collar-makers. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford court)
- Culley, J. Frome Selwood, Somerset, innholder. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
- Hart, J. Old Compton street, Soho, jeweller. (Jacobs, Mantell street)
- Harmer, J. Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier and shopkeeper. (Wathen, Stroud)
- Horne, Moffat, Wicwiley, Middlesex, coal merchant. (Walter, 185, Shadwell)
- Hellyer, Thomas, Funtington, Suffolk, timber merchant. (Dally, Chichester)
- Hopwood, D. late of Union street, St. Mary-le-bone, grocer. (Johnson, Southampton court, Queen square)
- Hugginbotham, J. Blackburn, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
- Marrop, Wm. Salford, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
- Hendy, C. Falmouth, mariner. (Carpenter and Guy, King's Arms yard)
- Haigh, S. Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
- Jones, J. late of Birmingham, draper. (Field, Friday street)
- Irwin, J. late of Algate High street, innkeeper. (Walter, 185, Shadwell)
- Lait, J. Brighton, builder. (Robinson and Crawford, Craven buildings, Old street)
- Lawton, W. formerly of New inn, and afterwards of Great St. Helens, and late of Park place, Illington, money scrivener. (Lloyd, 21, Cullum street)
- Lewis, S. Southampton, victualler. (Nicholls, Southampton)
- Milner, J. Haymarket, baker. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row)
- Mottram, T. late of Atherston, Warwickshire, wool-comber and grocer. (Tebbut, Staplers' inn)
- Middleton, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
- M'Ninn, G. and A. Liverpool, merchants. (G. and J. Crump, Liverpool)
- Macklin, J. Cheapside, stationer. (Mangnall, Warwick square)
- Maiton, George, Farleton, parish of Mellings, Lancashire, horse dealer. (Haldwin and Dowbeggin, Lancashire)
- Owen, R. and W. Mardle, Houndfitch, copper smiths. (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street)
- Onion, F. jun. Croydon, miller. (Carter, Stapler's inn)
- Porter, R. jun. Derby, grocer. (Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn)
- Paget, W. jun. Womborn, Staffordshire, miller. (Constable, Symond's inn)
- Pollard, J. Essex street, Strand, tailor. (Finero, Charles street, Cavendish square)
- Robert, R. W. Tuford, and B. Hanbury, Great Russell street, Bloombury, shoemaker. (Warrant, Arundel street)
- Redhead, R. Mark lane, wine and brandy merchant. (Scott and Landon, St. Mildred's court)
- Smith, E. Shepherd, and J. Stanley, Liverpool, merchants. (Batye, Chancery lane)
- Simonds, W. Market street, St. James's, grocer. (Lewis, Chancery lane)
- Smith, P. Budge row, wholesale draper. J. and R. Willis, Warrford court
- Thomas, R. King, Eyeatham, mercer. (Bousfield, Bouverie street)
- Tanley, J. Great Mary-le-bone street, glass seller. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row)
- Thacker, A. Upwell, Isle of Ely. (Miller, Carey street)
- Vaughan, C. Liverpool, wholesale grocer. (Lace and Hallell, Liverpool)
- Webb, J. Spind street, Coventry, dyer; under the firm of J. Webb and Son. (Parnel, Spitalfields)
- Williams, W. and E. Evans, Portica, linen drapers. (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street)
- Web, W. and T. Hughes, Paternoster row, bookfellers. (Abbott, Rolls yard, Chancery lane)
- Whitehead, J. Marsden, Yorkshire, corcfactor. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
- Borgnis, J. Great Portland street, print-seller, Oct. 24
- Bell, W. Bath, coach maker, Oct. 26
- Blunt, W. Swansea, dealer, Oct. 24
- Bobart, G. Hodekinton, Woodstock, mercer, Oct. 31
- Birchall, J. late of Woore, dealer in fairs, Nov. 1
- Bartram, G. Clifton, shopkeeper, Nov. 9
- Bayly, J. Ashford, bookfeller, Nov. 20, final
- Boulton, Goodal James, Pimlico, malt and corcfactor, Nov. 14
- Barker, W. Samuel Field, and Abraham Field, Leeds, woolstaplers, Nov. 2
- Crafer, H. Holt, innholder, Oct. 16, final
- Cavenaugh, J. Portsea, shopkeeper, Oct. 27
- Crofs, James, Zachray Batye, fen. and jun Nathaniel; bankers, Oct. 31
- Cortis, T. and J. Grimby, grocers, Oct. 30
- Carlson, R. Clifton, Dykes, drover, Nov. 4
- Clark, J. Pancrafs lane, taylor, Nov. 26
- Chatterton, T. and E. Wells, Brenchley, hat manufacturers, Nov. 12
- Comper, J. St. Pancrafs, near Chichester, linen draper, Nov. 16
- Denton, R. Liverpool, linen draper, Oct. 16
- Ditchfield, J. Newgate street, victualler, Nov. 14
- Darwin, Wm. late of the Hay market, hackneyman, Nov. 15
- Elton, J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 22
- Edwards, John Pulley, and W. Puri, both lately of Red Lion street, Southwark, corcactors, Nov. 14
- Fisher, Joseph, Pollington, Yorkshire, feedfman, Oct. 23, final
- Goodrich, S. Leicester, hoffer, Nov. 2
- Gillman, J. Great Yarmouth, linen draper, Nov. 10
- Gazley, J. S. Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn field, merchant, Nov. 14
- Halley, T. Kingston, Hull, dealer, Oct. 11
- Hewitt, J. Giltton, Surrey, carpenter, Oct. 20
- Harrison, T. and A. and J. Kidder, late of Croydon, jointly and separately, calico printers, Nov. 5
- Hobson, J. Thurstonland, tanner, Nov. 6
- Hawkins, R. Kingston, Hull, cabinet maker, Oct. 15
- Harries, J. O. Cardigan, shopkeeper, Oct. 27
- Holroyd, H. Greenwich, hoop bender, Oct. 7
- Hylard, W. Robertbridge, shopkeeper, Nov. 28
- Harding, W. and F. Mellers, Derby, mercers, Nov. 7
- Hartfinck, John, C. Julius Hutchinson, and W. Playfair, Cornhill, bankers, Dec. 22
- Ibbett, J. Crown street, Finbury square, shoemaker, Oct. 17
- Jones, Rice, Lower street, Ilington, victualler, Nov. 14
- Jones, J. Wigmore street, coach maker, Nov. 5
- Irlam, J. Shap, Westmorland, Oct. 28
- Kempster, J. jun. South Mariton, corn dealer, Nov. 2
- Lowe, H. Liverpool, hardwareman, Oct. 19
- Lougstaff, S. Sunderland, ship owner, Nov. 7, final
- Lee, R. Sherffon, Magna, baker, Nov. 9
- Mathewman, J. Sheffield, merchant, Oct. 21, final
- Micklam, W. Eriw'rch, grocer, Oct. 25
- Maiton, R. Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 4
- Mammatt, M. Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 5
- Manton T. Tokenhouse yard, merchant and insurer, Nov. 14
- Neale, E. Grantham, mercer, Nov. 2
- Owen, Evan, Alnwick, Anglesey, shopkeeper, Dec. 4
- Poole, John E. and Thomas shrigley, Burslem, potters, Oct. 14
- Purvis, R. Chester-le-street, miller, Oct. 17
- Paul, T. North Shields, butcher, Oct. 28, final
- Paul, J. Winchester, hardwareman, Nov. 4
- Parker, B. Birmingham, scrivener, Nov. 3
- Pugh, E. and J. Davis, Old Fish street, chemists, Nov. 16
- Pollard, W. Wakefield, grocer, Nov. 9
- Panton, T. West Smithfield, woollen draper, Nov. 14
- Richardson, Norburn, Heckington, farmer, Oct. 20, final
- Reimer, H. Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, Nov. 26
- Sherwood, J. Birmingham, faddler, Nov. 4, final
- Skene, W. Bristol, grocer, Nov. 2
- Smith, Edward Birmingham, hat-manufacturer, Nov. 2
- Smith, F. Grosvenor street, taylor, Oct. 27
- Stone, J. S. James street, Westminster, oilman, Nov. 7
- Smechurist, J. Oldham, innkeeper, Nov. 2
- Scudamore, R. Red Lion street, Holborn, taylor, Nov. 20
- Segary, J. Northampton, gun maker, Oct. 20
- Savage, W. Holborn, grocer, Nov. 10
- Sainty, P. Brightingtea, ship builder, Nov. 9, final
- Tanner, W. Paddington, smith and farrier, Oct. 17
- Terry, J. and W. Richards, Birmingham, button and buckle makers, Oct. 26
- Tite, J. Loughton, farmer, Oct. 21
- Thornborough, H. Little Bolton, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 30
- Tweedell, J. Liverpool, Nov. 6
- Tipping, Ebenezer, Liverpool, soap boiler, Nov. 23
- Ventile, T. Leadenhall market, Nov. 12
- Wilsons, F. Brewer street, chiefeomonger, Nov. 5
- Wilkinson, W. and T. Chapman (jointly and separately) late of Jewry street, and of the Coal Exchange, corcactors, Nov. 7, final
- Walford, J. Pall Mall, haberdasher, Nov. 3
- Walker, W. Monkgate, York, ink maker, Nov. 2, final
- Wright, G. and J. late of Leeds, Sax-spinners, Nov. 4
- Whittington, W. Bradford, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 9
- Walford, J. Red Lion square, apothecary, Nov. 28

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Adams, T. Upton-upon-Severn, grocer, Dec. 2
- Arkleis, J. Newcastle, linen draper, Nov. 24
- Butler, W. Holborn, tavern keeper, Oct. 24
- Burford, R. Finbury square, Blackwell hall factor, Nov. 14
- Bisfix, R. and J. Bristol, sugar bakers, Nov. 2
- Brilow, F. Haymarket, boot and shoemaker, Nov. 27

LONDON PRICES OF GRAIN for October, 1801.

MARK-LANE, Monday, Oct. 5.

We had a pretty good supply of Wheat at market this day, which article was heavy sale, at 4s. and 5s. per quarter lower than this day se'nnight.—Good Rye continues very dull sale, and somewhat cheaper.—The supply of Barley being pretty large, that article has declined in price, from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, 3s. being the top price.—Malt remains the same.—There being but few good Oats at market, caused them to be rather dearer.—White Pease very scarce, and rather dearer.—Beans of both sorts, and Hog Pease, remain much the same as last week.

Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under:

English Wheat	48s to 55s	Barley	30s to 33s	Polands	38s to 40s
Fine	to 69s	Fine	to 45s	White Peas	56s to 60s
Superfine	to 75s	Superfine	to 52s	Fine	to 70s
Foreign ditto	—s to —s	Malt	48s to 56s	Grey ditto	40s to 44s
Fine	to —s	Fine	to 66s	Small Beans	40s to 44s
Superfine	to —s	Superfine	to 74s	Fine	to 46s
Rye	30s to 36s	Oats	20s to 32s	Tick do.	30s to 36s
New	to 42s	Fine	to 36s	Fine	to 42s

Monday, Oct. 12.—We have had a large arrival of English Corn, and a further arrival of Foreign ditto, which caused a considerable reduction in all grain. Wheat is about 10s. per quarter cheaper since this day se'nnight.—Rye about 2s. per quarter lower.—Barley and Malt are both cheaper; the former about 10s. and the latter 2s. per quarter, since this day week.—Oats are very dull, and much the same in price.—There being a good supply of Beans at market, both Small and Tick, they went off from 2s. to 3s. per quarter cheaper.—White and Grey Pease are very dull, and cheaper.—Flour is 5s. per sack cheaper.

English Wheat	38s to 45s	Fine Barley	to 32s	White Pease	56s to 60s
Fine do.	to 50s	Superfine	38s to 40s	Fine	to 65s
Superfine	to 65s	Malt	48s to 56s	Grey Pease	36s to 40s
Foreign ditto	—s to —s	Fine	to 65s	New	to 42s
Fine	to —s	Superfine Malt	to 70s	Small Beans	30s to 38s
Superfine	to —s	Oats	20s to 32s	Fine	to 44s
Rye	30s to 36s	Fine	to —s	Tick new	25s to 30s
Fine New	to 38s	Polands	36s to 38s	Old	38 to 42s
Barley	22s to 30s				

Monday, Oct. 19.—Our supply of both Foreign and English Corn this day was very small, which has caused our Wheat Market to be about 5s. per quarter dearer than on Monday last.—Rye continues much the same; but there being but a short supply of Barley, that article has advanced from 2s. to 3s. per quarter.—Malt begins to be in demand, and has a brisker sale.—Oats have a quick sale, at 1s. per quarter advance.—Boiling Pease are rather cheaper; but Grey ones, and Tick and Small Beans, remain nearly the same as last week.

English Wheat	46s to 50s	Fine	to 38s	Fine	to 60s
Fine do.	to 65s	Superfine	to 42s	Superfine	to —s
Superfine	to 70s	Malt	48s to 65s	Grey ditto	40s to 42s
Foreign ditto	44s to 48s	Fine	to 7s	Fine	to 43s
Fine	to 55s	Oats	20s to 26s	Small Beans	36s to 40s
Superfine	to 65s	Fine	to 30s	Fine	to 46s
Rye	30s to 36s	Superfine	to 34s	Tick ditto	28s to 30s
New	to 38s	Polands	36s to 38s	Old	36s to 40s
Barley	22s to 30s	White Peas	50s to 58s		

Monday, Oct. 26.—We have had a pretty good supply of English Corn this day which has caused our Wheat Market to be very dull, and somewhat cheaper since this day se'nnight.—Rye is about 2s. per quarter lower.—The supply of Barley being small, and the Distillers expecting to begin working again shortly, caused the advance in that article of full 3s. per quarter since last Monday.—Oats are full 2s. per quarter cheaper.—White and Grey Pease are very plentiful; the former about 5s. and the latter 2s. per quarter cheaper.—Tick and Small Beans are 2s. per quarter lower.—Flour is 5s. per sack cheaper.

English Wheat	45s to 5s 65s	Barley	24s to 30s	White Peas	48s to 56s
Fine	to 68s	Fine	to 42s	Fine	to 58s
Superfine	to 70s	Superfine New White	to 46s	Superfine	to —s
Foreign Ditto	40s to 55s 60s	Malt	48s to 50 56s	Grey ditto	36s to 40s
Fine	to 63s	Fine	to 65s	Fine	to 42s
Superfine	to 65s	Superfine Malt	to 70s	Small Beans	38s to 36s
Rye	26s to 30s	Oats	21s to 26s 28s	Old	40s to 42s
Fine	to 32s	Fine	to 30s	Tick new	26s to 30s
Superfine	to 36s	Polands	34s to 36s	Old	36 to 38s

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (First week, Oct.) 299

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from Sep. 21 to Sep. 26, inclusive.

Total, 14000 quarters.—Average, 68s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—8s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. lower than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Sep. 9, to Sep. 25, inclusive.

Total, 9987 sacks.—Average, 78s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—os. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern Loaves at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 4l 10s od.—Against the Baker 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Price of Hops.

Pockets.				Bags.			
Kent	—	4l 4s	to 5l 8s	Kent	—	3l 15s	to 4l 15s
Suffex	—	4l —s	to 5l —s	Suffex	—	3l 15s	to 4l 6s
Farnham	—	4l —s	to 7l —s	Effex	—	3l —s	to 4l 10s

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	20s to 90s	Cinque Foil, ditto	—s to —s
White Clover, ditto	30s to 112s	White Mustard Seed (p. b.)	10s to 14s
Trefoil, ditto	10s to 59s	Brown do. do.	10s to 14s 2d
Turnip, (per bushel)	12s to 18s	Canary Seed do. do.	8s to 10s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	20s to 28s	Rape Seed, (per last)	38l to 40l

Meat. Smithfield, Monday, Oct. 5. (To sink the offal, per stone of 8lb.

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

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

Raw Hides.

Hides (per ft.)	—	2s 6d to 2s 8d	Heavy Calf	—	10s od each
Middling	—	3s od to os —d	Eng. Horse	—	10s to 13s each
Ordinary	—	2s 4d to 2s 8d			
		Lamb Skins	—	2s od to 3s 6d	
		Sheep Skins	—	2s od to 4s od	

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	20d to 22d	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. p. doz.	20d to 23d
Ditto, 60 to 66lb. each	22d to 24d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb. do.	23d to 27d
Merchants Backs	20d to —d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	23d to 26d
Dressing Hides	—	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to 32d p. lb.
Fine Coach Hides	17d to 19d	Large do.	100s to 130s p. doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	19d to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Tanned Horse Hides	14s to 25s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	—	Goat Skins	—s to —s p. doz.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	—	3s 8d	Russia ditto (Soap)	—	57s to os
Clare Market	—	3s 8d	Melting Stuff	—	52s to —s
Whitechapel Market	—	3s 5d	Ditto rough	—	32s to —s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	—	3s 7d	Graves	—	19s
Town Tallow	—	61s 6d	Good Dregs	—	11s
Russia ditto (Candles)	—	59s 61s	Yellow Soap, 72s—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s		
		Candles, per dozen,	10s 6d		

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, Oct. 3.

St. James's—Hay	3l os to 5l 14s	Average	4l 7s od
Straw	1l 16s to 2l 2s	—	1l 19s od
Whitech.—Hay	4l os to 5l 15s	—	4l 17s 6d
Clover	6l os to 7l 7s	—	6l 10s od
Straw	1l 14s to 2l 3s	—	1l 18s 6d

500 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Second week, Oct.)*

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from 28th of Sept. to the 3d, Oct. inclusive.

Total 18,556 Quarters—Average 64s 1½d.—4s. 10d. lower than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Sept, 26, to Oct. 2, inclusive.

Total 13,085 Sacks—Average 74s 6½d.—3s. 10½d lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loaves at 1s 1d. 4l 6s 8d—In favour of the Baker 1½d.

Price of Hops.

Pockets.			Bags.			
Kent	—	4l 10s to	1 12s	Kent	—	3l —s to 4l 15s
Suffex	—	4l 10s to	5l 7s	Suffex	—	3l —s to 4l 10s
Farnham	—	5l 12s to	7l 5s	Essex	—	3l —s to 4l 14s

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 90s	Cinque Foil, ditto	—s to —s
White Clover, ditto	30s to 112s	White Mustard-fd. p. bu.	10s to 14s 0d
Trefoil, ditto	10s to 50s	Brown, ditto do.	10s to 14s 6d
Turnip, (per bushel)	12s to 18s	Canary feed do.	8s to 10s
Rye Grass (per quarter)	20s to 28s	Rapefeed, per last	38l to 40l

Meat. Smithfield, Monday, Oct. 12. (To sink the offal, per stone of 8lb.

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

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts about 1,800—Sheep and Lambs 6,500

Raw Hides.

Heifers and Steers (per ft.)	3s 4d to 3s 8d	Market Calf	—	10s 0d each
Middling	—	English Horse	—	10s to 13s each
Ordinary	—	Lamb Skins	—	2s 0d to 4s 0d
Sheep Skins	2s 6d to 4s 0d			

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	20d to 22d	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. p. doz.	20d to 23d
Ditto, 60 to 66lb. each	22d to 24d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb. do.	23d to 27d
Merchants' Backs	21d to —d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	23d to 26d
Dressing Hides	—d to —d	Sm. Seals (Greenland) 30d to —d p. lb.	
Fine Coach Hides	—d to —d	Large do	100s to 120s p. doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	18d to 19½d	Tanned Horse Hides	15s to 25s p. hide.
Flat Ordinary	15d to 17d	Goat Skins	20s to 65s p. doz.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	—	3s 7d	Russia ditto (Soap)	—	56s 5s
Clare Market	—	3s 7½d	Melting stuff	—	48s 50s
Whitechapel Market	—	3s 5½d	Ditto rough	—	32s —s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average		3s 6½d	Graves	—	19s —s
Town Tallow		60s 6d	Good Dregs	—	11s —s
Russia ditto (Candles)		60s —s	Yellow Soap, 72s—Mottled 80s—Curd 84s		
Price of Candles per Dozen,		10s. 6d.—Moulds 11s 6d			

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, Oct. 10.

St. James's—Hay	4l 4s to 5l 15s	Average	4l 19s 6d
Straw	1l 10s to 2l 2s	—	1l 16s 0d
Whitechapel—Hay	4l 4s to 5l 12s	—	4l 18s 0d
Clover	6l 6s to 7l 7s	—	6l 16s 6d
Straw	1l 14s to 2l —s	—	1l 17s 0d

Coal Exchange for the week.

Monday—Heaton	44s	Willington	44s
Wallfend	45s	Walbottle	38s 6d
Walker	44s	Friday—Primrose	39s 3d
Sheriff Hill	33s 6d	Walker	33s 3d
Wednesday—Team	33s	Eden Main	40s
Sheriff Hill	38s 6d	Willington	44s

Delivered in Town at 8s advance above on the price,

Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Third week, Oct.) 301

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from Oct. 3, to Oct. 9th, inclusive
 Total 11,975 quarters.—Average 64s. 10½d.—os. 8½d. higher than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from Oct. 3, to Oct. 9th, inclusive.
 Total 12,115 sacks.—Average 73s. 5½d.—1s. ¾d. lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loaves 1s. 1d.—4l 6s 8d—In favour of the Baker 1s 2½d.

Price of Hops.

Pockets.			Bags.		
Kent	—	4l 8s to 5l 12s	Kent	—	4l 0s to 4l 15s
Suffex	—	4l 4s to 5l —s	Suffex	—	3l 18s to 4l 3s
Farnham	—	5l —s to 7l 7s	Essex	—	4l —s to 4l 14s

Seeds.

Red Clover (per cwt.)	20s to 90s	Cinque Foil, do.	—s to —s
White Clover, do.	30s to 112s	White Mustard Seed (p. bush.)	10s to 14s
Trefoil, do.	10s to 50s	Brown do. do.	10s to 14s 6d
Turnip (per bushel)	12s to 18s	Canary Seed do.	8s to 10s
Rye Grass (per quarter)	20s to 28s	Rape Seed (per last)	38l to 40l

Meat, Smithfield, Monday, Oct. 19. (To sink the offal, per stone of 8lb.)

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

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts about 1,90—Sheep and Lambs 6,500.

Raw Hides.

Best Heif. & Steers, per ft.	3s 0d to 3s 4d	Market Calf	—	10s 0d each
Middling	—	English Horse	—	10s to 13s each
Ordinary	—	Sheep Skins	—	2s 6d to 3s 9d

Price of Leather.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	19½d to 21d	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. p. doz.	18d to 23d
Ditto, 60lb. to 66lb. each	22d to 23d	Ditto, 50 to 70lb do.	23d to 27d
Merchants Backs	20d to —d	Ditto, 70 to 80lb. do.	23d to 26d
Dressing Hides	14d to 16d	Sm. Seals (Greenland)	30d to —d p. lb.
Fine Coach Hides	16d to 17d	Large do.	100s to 110s p. doz.
Crop Hides for cutting	18d to 19½d	Tanned Horse Hides	14s to 25s p. hid.
Flat Ordinary	14½d to 16d	Goat Skins	—s to —s p. doz.

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	—	3s 8½d	Russia ditto (Soap)	—	56s —s
Clare Market	—	3s 8½d	Melting Stuff	—	48s 50s
Whitechapel Market	—	3s 6d	Ditto rough	—	32s —s
Per stone of 8lb.—Average	—	3s 8½d	Graves	—	19s 0s
Town Tallow	—	62s 0d	Good Dregs	—	11s 0s
Russia ditto (Candles)	—	48s 6d	Yellow Soap 72s. Mottled 80s. Curd 84s	—	—

Price of Candles per dozen, 10s. 6d.—Moulds 11s. 6d.

Prices of Hay and Straw on Saturday, Sept. 17.

St. James's—Hay 3l	—	4 to 5l 10s	Average	4l 5s 0d
Straw 1l	11s 6d to 11l 17s		—	1l 19s 6d
White-ch.—Hay 3l	18s to 5l 8s		—	4l 13s 0d
Clover 5l	10s to 6l 10s		—	6l 0s 0d
Straw 1l	5s to 1l 12s		—	1l 8s 6d

Coal Exchange for the Week.

Monday—Holywell	39s 0d	Hartley	41s 6d
Pontop	39s 0d	Windfor's	38s 6d
Tanfield Moor	39s 3d	Friday—Newbottle	38s 0d
Wallfend	4 s 0d	Bourn Moor	39s 6d
Wednesd.—Wallfend	45s 6d	Wallfend	46s 6d
Bigg's Main	44s 6d		

Delivered in Town at 8s. advance above on the Price.

302 *Prices of Grain, Meat, Seeds, &c. (Fourth week, Oct.)*

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from the 12th Oct. to 17th, inclusive.
 Total 13,937 Quarters—Average 60s. 9½d.—4s 1 d. lower than last return.

Return of the Prices of Flour, from 10th Oct. to 16th inclusive.
 Total 15,262 Sacks—Average 68s. 8d.—9s 9½d lower than last return.

Hence results the Price of BREAD.

Eighty Quartern loaves at 11½d 3l. 16s. 8d.—In favour of the Baker—1s.

Price of Hops.

Pockets			Bags.		
Kent	4l 10s to	5l 12s	Kent	—	3l 16s to 4l 16s
Suffex	4l 6s to	5l 5s	Suffex	—	3l 10s to 4l 10s
Farnham	5l 12s to	7l 7s	Effex	—	3l 18s to 4l 1s

Seeds.

Red Clover, (per cwt.)	20s to 30s	Cinque Foil, ditto	—s to —s
White Clover, ditto	40s to 112s	White Mustard Seed, p. bu.	10s to 14s 0d
Trefoil ditto	10s to 56s	Brown, ditto do.	10s to 14s 6d
Turnip, (per bushel)	12s to 18s	Canary Seed	do. 8s to 10s
Rye Grass, (per quarter)	16s to 28s	Rape-feed, (per last)	38l to 40l

Meat, Smithfield, Monday, Oct. 25. (To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.)

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

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

Raw Hides.

Hides (per ft.)	— 3s 2d to 3s 6d	Market Calf Skins	10s 0d each
Middling	— 2s 8d to 0s 0d	Horfe-hides	10s to 13s each
Ordinary	— 1s 10d to 2s 2d		
	Lamb Skins	—	
	Sheep Skins	2s 0d - to 4s. 0d	

Price of Tallow.

St. James's Market	— 3s 9½d	Russia ditto (Soap)	— 57s to —s
Clare Market	— 3s 1d	Melting Stuff	48s —s
Whitechapel Market	— 3s 9d	Ditto rough	— 31s —s
Per stone of 8lb—Average	3s 9d	Graves	19s to —s
Town Tallow	— 59s 6d	Good Dregs	— 11s
Russia ditto (Candles)	—s to 6 s	Yellow Soap 72s Mottled 80s Curd 84s	
	Candles per Doz. 10s 0d—Moulds 11s 6d		

Price of Hay and Straw, Oct. 24.

St. James's—Hay	3l —s 0d to 5l 16s	Average	4l 8s 0d
Straw 1l	11s —d to 1l 12s 6d	—	1l 13s 0d
Whitechap.—Hay	4l —s 0d to 5l 16s	—	4l 18s 6d
Clover	5l 5s 0d to 7l —s	—	6l 13s 0d
Straw	1l 8s 0d to 1l 16s	—	1l 12s 0d

Coal Exchange for the Week.

Monday—Heaton	45s 6d	Team	— 36s 6d
Newbottle	37s 0d	Walker	— 44s 0d
Hartley	41s 6d	Wentworth	— 34s 0d
Hebburn	45s 0d	Friday—Team	— 36s 6d
Kenton	43s 9d	Walker	— 44s 0d
Wednesday—Walmend	44s 0d	Willington	— 44s 6d
Tanfield Moor	37s 6d	Bourn Moor	— 37s 6d

Delivered in Town at 8s. advance on the above price.

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, ended OCT. 24, 1801.

INLAND COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.		Oatmeal.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	67	6	36	1	41	2	30	5	44	10	44	11		
Surrey	71	4	40	6	40	6	29	6	38	6	45	6		
Hertford	67	10	51	9	42	4	26	10	49	3	46	6		
Bedford	65	11	40	0	41	6	25	1	33	8	43	1		
Huntingdon	61	9			39	4	20	8						
Northampton	68	6	44	0	39	4	24	6	44	0				
Rutland	66	9			46	0			42	6			74	9
Leicester	74	9	46	1	42	2	23	7	50	9	70	0	64	4
Nottingham	74	2	48	0	43	2	24	2	51	0				
Derby	77	8			52	4	29	4	55	0			38	2
Stafford	78	0			50	6	29	7	53	10			39	4
Salop	79	5	50	6	56	4	33	3			49	1	89	1
Hereford	70	4	57	6	43	10	25	7	43	3	40	8	86	5
Worcester	74		46	9	42	6	39	6	48	8				
Warwick	72	2			44	4	32	5	58	1	58	0	58	3
Wilts	61	4			41	4	31	10	45	3	43	0		
Berks	60	0			0	6	29	9	45	4	44	6		
Oxford	60	6			32	3	26	4	42	8	40	5		
Bucks	65	4			36	8	25	8	45	9	50	0		
Brecon	80	0	48	0	44	9	22	4			32	0	57	2
Montgomery	68	10			48	0	20	11			46	6	55	1
Radnor	84	2			47	2	28	7					110	8

Maritime Counties.

Essex	62	4	36	6	40	4	34	10	37	3	37	6		
Kent	65	8	46	0	38	6	30	8	38	7	52	0		
Suffex	68	0			39	0	28	6	40	0	43	0		
Suffolk	63	10	39	0	38	9	29	3	32	10	41	9	82	8
Cambridge	63	9	42	0	33	9	23	5						
Norfolk	59	2	37	6	35	4	24	9	32	3	41	4		
Lincoln	69	3	59	0	45	8	19	1	50	0				
York	65	6	47	9	46	10	21	2	49	4	64	0	47	2
Durham	58	10	50	0			26	8						
Northumberland	55	9	34	0	30	3	27	4						
Cumberland	78	4	54	9	44	6	29	1					23	4
Westmorland	77	3	52	6	41	4	24	8					27	6
Lancaster	73	0			48	0	24	5	39	4			22	8
Chester	65	9					25	8					31	7
Flint	81	2			59	3								
Denbigh	82	1			61	3	30	0					38	2
Anglesea														
Carnarvon	83	4	50	0	48	8							49	3
Merioneth	81	9	58	8	54	0	18	0						
Cardigan	69	0			40	3	11	0					41	7
Pembroke	77	8			37	4	19	1						
Carmarthen	79	4			44	10	17	11						
Glamorgan	79	8			47	8	20	9						
Gloucester	66	0			40	2	30	6	51	4				
Somerset	69	1			47	4	25	4						
Monmouth	73	4			46	4	22	0						
Devon	75	11			43	3	18	10						
Cornwall	73	3			37	5	20	0						
Dorset	68	9			43	1	26	4						
Hants	63	3			38	1	25	1	54	8	48	0		

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

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. Loyalty	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imperial Ann.	Primum	Eng. Tick.	I:th Tick.
Sept. 28													
30			59 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	65 64 1/2	11 1/2	6 1/2	16	8
1			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67	13	6 1/2	16	8
2			59 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
3			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
4			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
5			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
6			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
7			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
8			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
9			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
10			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
11			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
12			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
13			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
14			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
15			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
16			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
17			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
18			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
19			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
20			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
21			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
22			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
23			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
24			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
25			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
26			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
27			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
28			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
29			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8
30			58 1/2	59	94 1/2	101 1/2	20 1-16	5 1-16	67 1/2	12 15-16	6 1/2	16	8

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